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The World Factbook

Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Six

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The World Factbook
Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Six

The World Factbook is produced annually by the Directorate of Intelligence of the Central Intelligence Agency. The data are provided by various components of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Bureau of the Census, and the US Department of State. In general, information available as of 1 January 1986 was used in the preparation of this edition, with the following exceptions:

- Population figures are projected estimates for 1 July 1986; the average annual growth rates listed are projected estimates for the period mid-1985 to mid-1986.
- Military manpower estimates are as of 1 January 1986, except the numbers of males reaching military age, which are projected averages for the five-year period 1986-90.
- Major political developments through 14 April 1986 have been included.

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Definitions, Abbreviations, and Explanatory Notes

Fiscal Year: The abbreviation FY stands for fiscal year; all years are calendar years unless otherwise indicated.

GDP and GNP: GDP is the total market value of all goods and services produced within the domestic borders of a country over a particular time period, normally a year. GNP equals GDP plus the income accruing to domestic residents arising from investment abroad less income earned in the domestic market accruing to foreigners abroad.

Imports, Exports, and Aid: Standard abbreviations used in individual entries throughout this factbook are c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), f.o.b. (free on board), ODA (official development assistance), and OOF (other official flows).

Land Utilization: Most of the land utilization percentages are rough estimates. Figures for "arable" land in some cases reflect the area under cultivation rather than the total cultivable area.

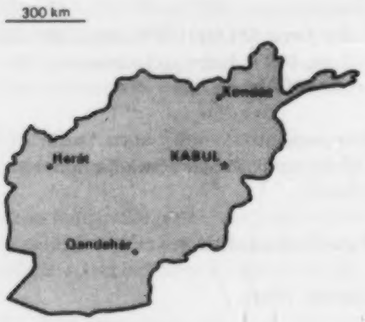
Maritime Zones: Fishing and economic zones claimed by coastal states are included only when they differ from territorial sea limits. Maritime claims do not necessarily represent the position of the United States Government.

Money: All money figures are in contemporaneous US dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Oil Terms: Barrel (bbl) and barrels per day (b/d) are used to express volume of crude oil and refined products; a barrel equals 42.00 gallons, 158.99 liters, 5.61 cubic feet, or 0.16 cubic meters.

Note: Some of the countries and governments included in this publication are not fully independent, and others are not officially recognized by the United States Government.

Afghanistan



See regional map VIII

Land

647,497 km²; about the size of Texas; 75% desert, waste, or urban; 22% arable (12% cultivated, 10% pasture); 3% forest

Land boundaries: 5,510 km

People

Population: 15,425,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.4%; these estimates include an adjustment for emigration to Pakistan during recent years but do not take into account other demographic consequences of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan

Nationality: noun—Afghan(s); adjective—Afghan

Ethnic divisions: 50% Pashtun, 25% Tajik, 9% Uzbek, 9% Hazara; minor ethnic groups include Chahar Aimaks, Turkmen, Baluchi, and others

Religion: 74% Sunni Muslim, 25% Shi'a Muslim, 1% other

Language: 50% Pashtu, 35% Afghan Persian (Dari), 11% Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen), 10% thirty minor languages (primarily Baluchi and Pashai); much bilingualism

Life expectancy: men 39.9, women 40.7

Literacy: 12%

Labor force: 4.98 million (1980 est.); 67.8% agriculture and animal husbandry, 10.2% industry, 6.3% construction, 5.0% commerce, 7.7% services and other; current figures unavailable because of fighting (1986)

Organized labor: government-controlled unions are being established

Government

Official name: Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

Type: Communist regime backed by multidivisional Soviet force

Capital: Kabul

Political subdivisions: 29 provinces with centrally appointed governors

Legal system: not established; legal education at Kabul University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Revolutionary Council acts as legislature and final court of appeal; President of Council acts as chief of state; Cabinet and judiciary responsible to Council; Presidium chosen by Council has full authority when Council not in session; Loya Jirga (Grand National Assembly) supposed to convene eventually and approve permanent constitution

Government leaders: BABRAK Karmal, President of the Revolutionary Council and head of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (since December 1979); Soltan Ali KESHTMAND, Prime Minister (since June 1981)

Suffrage: universal from age 18

Political parties and leaders: the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), the sole legal political party, has two factions—the Parchami faction has been in power since December 1979; members of the deposed Khalqi faction continue to hold some important posts; the Sholaye-Jaweid is a much smaller pro-Beijing group

Communists: the PDPA claims 120,000 members

Other political or pressure groups: the military and other branches of internal security are being rebuilt by the Soviets; insurgency continues throughout the country; widespread opposition on religious grounds; widespread anti-Soviet sentiment

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO, WSG; suspended from OIC in January 1980

Economy

GNP: $3.0 billion (1985), $160 per capita (1984); real growth rate 2.5% (1975-79); current growth rate figures not available (1986)

Natural resources: natural gas, oil, coal, copper, talc, barites, sulphur, lead, zinc, iron, salt, precious and semiprecious stones

Agriculture: subsistence farming and animal husbandry; main crops—wheat, fruits, nuts, karakul pelts, wool, mutton; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Major industries: small-scale production of textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, and cement for domestic use; handwoven carpets for export

Electric power: 472,000 kW capacity (1984); 1.375 billion kWh produced (1985), 93 kWh per capita

Exports: $778 million (f.o.b., 1985); mostly fruits and nuts, natural gas, and carpets

Imports: $902 million (c.i.f., 1985); mostly food supplies and petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—mostly USSR and other Eastern bloc countries; imports—mostly USSR and other Eastern bloc countries

Budget: current expenditure Af22.7 billion, capital expenditure Af10.9 billion for FY82 (est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 50.6 afghanis=US$1 (official, January 1985)

Fiscal year: 21 March-20 March

Afghanistan *(continued)*

Communications

Railroads: 9.6 km (single track) 1.524-meter gauge, spur of Soviet line from Kushka (USSR) to Towraghondt and from Termez (USSR) to Kheyrābād Transhipment Point (15 km) on south bank Amu Darya (government owned)

Highways: 21,000 km total (1984); 2,800 km hard surface, 1,650 km bituminous treated gravel and improved earth, 16,550 km unimproved earth and tracks

Inland waterways: total navigability 1,200 km; chiefly Amu Darya, which handles steamers up to about 500 metric tons

Pipelines: natural gas, 180 km

Ports: 3 minor river ports; largest Shīr Khān

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 41 total, 34 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: limited telephone, telegraph, and radiobroadcast services; television introduced in 1980; 31,200 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 5 AM and no FM stations, 1 TV station, 1 earth satellite station

Defense Forces

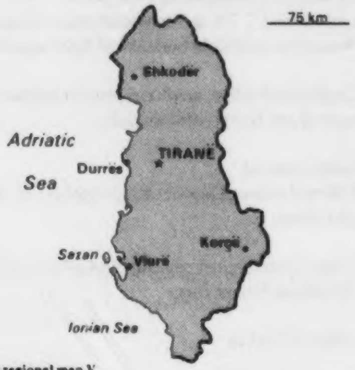
Branches: Armed Forces, Air and Defense Forces, border guard forces, Defense of the Revolution Force, National Police Force, Government Information Service, People's Militia, operational battalions

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 3,657,000; 2,030,000 fit for military service; about 149,000 reach military age (22) annually

Supply: dependent on foreign sources, almost exclusively the USSR

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 20 March 1984, $210 million, about 63% of central government budget

Albania



See regional map V

Land

28,748 km²; slightly larger than Maryland; 43% forest and wood; 21% arable; 19% meadows and pasture; 5% permanent crop; 5% inland water; 7% other

Land boundaries: 716 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 15 nm

Coastline: 418 km (including Sazan Island)

People

Population: 3,020,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.0%

Nationality: noun—Albanian(s); adjective—Albanian

Ethnic divisions: 96% Albanian; remaining 4% are Greeks, Vlachs, Gypsies, Serbs, and Bulgarians

Religion: Albania claims to be the world's first atheist state; prewar est.—70% Muslim, 20% Albanian Orthodox, 10% Roman Catholic; observances prohibited

Language: Albanian (Tosk is official dialect), Greek

Infant mortality rate: 86.8/1,000 (1971)

Life expectancy: 69

Literacy: 75%

Labor force: 584,000 (1978); about 22% agriculture, 40% industry and commerce, 38% other (1978)

Government

Official name: People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Type: Communist state

Capital: Tiranë

Political subdivisions: 26 rrethet (districts)

Legal system: based on constitution adopted in 1976; judicial review of legislative acts only in the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which is not a true court; legal education at University of Tiranë; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Liberation Day, 29 November

Branches: legislature (People's Assembly), Council of Ministers, judiciary

Government leaders: Ramiz ALIA, Chairman, Presidium of the People's Assembly (chief of state; since November 1982); Adil ÇARÇANI, Chairman, Council of Ministers (premier; since November 1982)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: national elections held every four years; last elections 12 November 1982; 100% of electorate voted (with one dissenting vote)

Political parties and leaders: Albanian Workers Party only; First Secretary, Ramiz Alia (since April 1985)

Communists: 122,600 party members (November 1981); 4.5% of population

Member of: CEMA, FAO, IAEA, IPU, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO; has not participated in CEMA since rift with USSR in 1961; officially withdrew from Warsaw Pact 13 September 1968

Economy

GNP: $2.6-2.8 billion (1985); approximately $900 per capita (1984)

Natural resources: oil, gas, coal, chromium

Agriculture: main crops—corn, wheat, potatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, cotton

Major industries: agricultural products and processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, and extractive industries (chrome and oil)

Shortages: spare parts, machinery and equipment, some food products and consumer goods

Electric power: 1,540,000 kW capacity (1985); 4.7 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,584 kWh per capita

Exports: $290 million (1983 est.); asphalt, bitumen, petroleum products, metals and metallic ores, electricity, oil, vegetables, fruits, and tobacco

Imports: $280 million (1983); machinery, machine tools, iron and steel products, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports—Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Italy, Poland, Austria; imports—Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, FRG, Romania, Poland, Italy, Greece, France

Budget: (1984 prov.) revenue $1.29 billion, expenditure $1.28 billion; state investment $709.7 billion (1984 planned)

Monetary conversion rate: 7.1328 leks=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 228 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track, government owned (1980 est.); claims over 400 km (1983); line connecting Titograd, Yugoslavia, and Shkodev, Albania, to be completed in 1986

Highways: 4,989 km total; 1,287 km paved, 1,609 km crushed stone and/or gravel, 2,093 km improved or unimproved earth (1975)

Inland waterways: 43 km plus Albanian sections of Lake Scutari, Lake Ohrid, and Lake Prespa (1979)

Pipelines: crude oil, 117 km; refined products, 65 km; natural gas, 64 km

Freight carried: rail—2.8 million metric tons, 180 million metric ton/km (1971); highways 39 million metric tons, 900 million metric ton/km (1971)

Ports: 1 major (Durres), 3 minor (1979)

Civil air: no civil airline

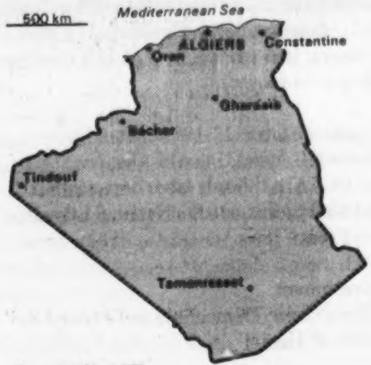
Defense Forces

Branches: Albanian People's Army, Frontier Troops, Interior Troops, Albanian Coastal Defense Command, Air and Air Defense Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 806,000; 667,000 fit for military service; 32,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, 1 billion leks; 10.9% of total budget

Algeria



See regional map VII

Land

2,381,471 km²; more than three times the size of Texas; 80% desert, waste, or urban; 16% pasture and meadows; 3% cultivated; 1% forest

Land boundaries: 6,260 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 1,183 km

People

Population: 22,817,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Algerian(s); adjective—Algerian

Ethnic divisions: 99% Arab-Berbers, less than 1% Europeans

Religion: 99% Sunni Muslim (state religion); 1% Christian and Jewish

Language: Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

Infant mortality rate: 106/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 60

Literacy: 52%

Labor force: 3.7 million (1984); 40% industry and commerce, 30% agriculture, 17% government, 10% services; at least 11% of urban labor unemployed

Organized labor: 16-19% of labor force claimed; General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) is the only labor organization and is subordinate to the National Liberation Front

Government

Official name: Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

Type: republic

Capital: Algiers

Political subdivisions: 31 wilayas (departments or provinces); 160 dairat (administrative districts); 691 communes

Legal system: based on French and Islamic law, with socialist principles; new constitution adopted by referendum November 1976; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; Supreme Court divided into four chambers; legal education at Universities of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Revolution, 1 November

Branches: executive; unicameral legislature (National People's Assembly); judiciary

Government leaders: Col. Chadli BENDJEDID, President (since February 1979); Abdelhamid BRAHIMI, Prime Minister (since January 1984)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: presidential, 12 January 1984; departmental assemblies, 2 June 1974; local assemblies, 30 March 1975; legislative, 5 March 1982

Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Front (FLN), Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid

Communists: 400 (est.); Communist Party illegal (banned 1962)

Member of: AfDB, AIOEC, Arab League, ASSIMER, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $51.9 billion (1984 est.), $2,430 per capita; 5.0% real growth in 1985

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc, mercury

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, barley, oats, grapes, olives, citrus fruits, dates, vegetables, sheep, cattle, industrial crops

Major industries: petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, petrochemical, electrical, automotive plants (under construction), and food processing

Crude steel: 842,000 metric tons produced (1982)

Electric power: 3,142,300 kW capacity (1985); 11.148 billion kWh produced (1985), 506 kWh per capita

Exports: $12.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum and gas account for 98.0% of exports; US 39.0%, France 23.0% (1984)

Imports: $10.0 billion (f.o.b., 1984); major items—capital goods 35.0%, semifinished goods 25.0%, foodstuffs 18.0%; France 25.7%, US 6.0%

Major trade partners: US, FRG, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Canada

Budget: $20 billion revenue, $20 billion expenditure (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.1 Algerian dinars=US$1 (August 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,950 km total; 2,690 km standard gauge (1.435 m), 1,140 km 1.055-meter gauge, 120 km 1.000-meter gauge; 320 km electrified; 193 km double track

Highways: 78,410 km total; 45,070 km concrete or bituminous, 33,340 km gravel, crushed stone, unimproved earth

Pipelines: crude oil, 6,612 km; refined products, 298 km; natural gas, 2,948 km

Ports: 6 major, 6 secondary, 10 minor

Civil air: 42 major transport aircraft

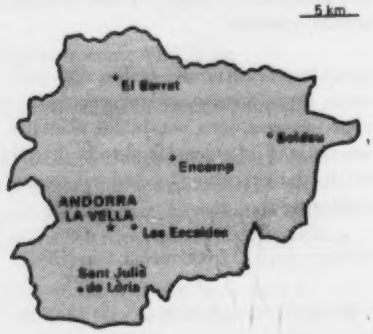
Airfields: 155 total, 149 usable; 56 with permanent-surface runways; 28 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 73 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Defense Forces

Branches: Armed Forces, Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,892,000; 3,024,000 fit for military service; 248,000 reach military age (19) annually

Andorra



See regional map V

Land

466 km²; half the size of New York City

Land boundaries: 105 km

People

Population: 49,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 5.1%

Nationality: noun—Andorran(s); adjective—Andorran

Ethnic divisions: Catalan stock; 61% Spanish, 30% Andorran, 6% French, 3% other

Religion: virtually all Roman Catholic

Language: Catalan (official); many also speak some French and Castilian

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: largely shepherds and farmers

Government

Official name: Principality of Andorra

Type: unique co-principality under formal sovereignty of President of France and Spanish Bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented locally by officials called verguers

Capital: Andorra la Vella

Political subdivisions: 7 districts

Legal system: based on French and Spanish civil codes; Plan of Reform adopted 1866 serves as constitution; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative (General Council of the Valleys) consisting of 28 members; executive—syndic (manager) and a deputy subsyndic chosen by General Council; judiciary chosen by Co-princes who appoint two civil judges, a judge of appeals, and two batlles (court prosecutors); final appeal to the Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan, France, or to the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain

Government leaders: head of state—François MITTERRAND (President of France; since 1981) and Juan Marti ALANIS (Bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain; since 1971), Co-Princes; Syndic—Francesc CERQUEDA Pasquet (since 1982); Subsyndic—Josep Maria MAS Pons (since 1982); head of government—Josep PINTAT (Chief Executive; since 1986)

Suffrage: those of 21 or over who are third-generation Andorrans can vote for General Council members

Elections: General Council chosen every four years; last election December 1981

Political parties and leaders: political parties not yet legally recognized; traditionally no political parties but partisans for particular independent candidates for the General Council on the basis of competence, personality, and orientation toward Spain or France; various small pressure groups developed in 1972; first formal political party, Andorran Democratic Association, was formed in 1976 and reorganized in 1979 as Andorran Democratic Party

Communists: negligible

Member of: UNESCO

Economy

Natural resources: hydroelectric power, mineral water

Agriculture: sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and some vegetables (less than 4% of land is arable)

Major industries: tourism (particularly skiing), sheep, timber, tobacco, and smuggling

Electric power: 35,000 kW capacity (1985); 141 million kWh produced (1985), 3,000 kWh per capita; power is mainly exported to Spain and France

Major trade partners: Spain, France

Monetary conversion rate: 9.375 French francs=US$1 (October 1984); 169.96 Spanish pesetas=US$1 (October 1984)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: about 96 km

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

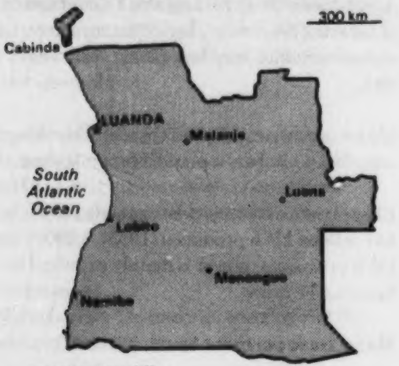
Airfields: none

Telecommunications: international landline circuits to Spain and France; 1 AM station; about 12,800 telephones (43.5 per 100 popl.) (1982)

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of Spain and France

Angola



See regional map VII

Land

1,246,700 km²; larger than California and Texas combined; 44% forest; 22% meadow and pasture; 1% cultivated; 33% other (including fallow)

Land boundaries: 5,070 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 20 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 1,600 km

People

Population: 8,164,000, including Cabinda (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.7%; Cabinda, 133,372 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Angolan(s); adjective—Angolan

Ethnic divisions: 37% Ovimbundu, 25% Kimbundu, 13% Bakongo, 2% Mestiço, 1% European

Religion: 68% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, about 10% indigenous beliefs

Language: Portuguese (official); various Bantu dialects

Infant mortality rate: 148/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 40.6, women 42.9

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 2,783,000 economically active (mid-1985 est.); 85% agriculture, 15% industry

Organized labor: approx. 450,695 (1980)

Government

Official name: People's Republic of Angola

Type: Marxist people's republic

Capital: Luanda

Political subdivisions: 18 provinces including the coastal exclave of Cabinda

Legal system: formerly based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law; being modified along "socialist" model

National holiday: Independence Day, 11 November

Branches: the official party is the supreme political institution; legislative—National People's Assembly

Government leader: José Eduardo dos SANTOS, President (since September 1979)

Suffrage: to be determined

Elections: none held to date

Political parties and leaders: Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola–Labor Party (MPLA–Labor Party), led by dos Santos, is the only legal party; National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), lost to the MPLA in immediate postindependence struggle, now carrying out insurgency

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMO, INTELSAT, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $4.0 billion (1985 est.), $500 per capita, 0% real growth (1985)

Natural resources: petroleum, diamonds, iron, phosphates, copper, feldspar, gold, bauxite, uranium

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar, manioc, and tobacco; food crops—cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas, and other local foodstuffs; drought and disruptions caused by civil war require food imports

Fishing: catch 112,000 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: mining (oil, diamonds), fish processing, brewing, tobacco, sugar processing, textiles, cement, food processing plants, building construction

Electric power: (including Cabinda) 630,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.655 billion kWh produced (1985), 208 kWh per capita

Exports: est. $2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1985); oil, coffee, diamonds, sisal, fish and fish products, iron ore, timber, and cotton

Imports: est. $1.7 billion (f.o.b., 1985); capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), wines, bulk iron and ironwork, steel and metals, vehicles and spare parts, textiles and clothing, medicines, food; substantial military deliveries

Major trade partners: Cuba, USSR, Portugal, and US

Budget: (1981) est. revenues $2.0 billion; est. total expenditures $3.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 30.214 kwanza=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,189 km total; 2,879 km 1.067-meter gauge, 310 km 0.600-meter gauge

Highways: 73,828 km total; 8,577 km bituminous-surface treatment, 29,350 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,165 km navigable

Ports: 3 major (Luanda, Lobito, Namibe), 5 minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 179 km

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 351 total, 263 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 69 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

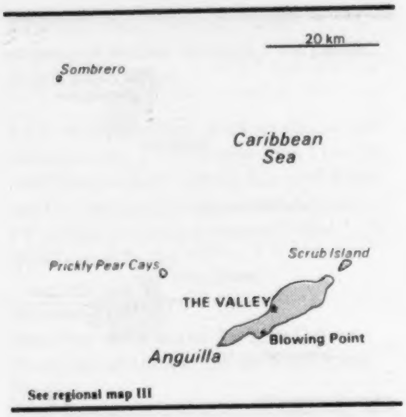
Telecommunications: fair system of wire, radio-relay, and troposcatter routes; high frequency used extensively for military/Cuban links; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 40,300 telephones (0.7 per 100 popl.); 16 AM, 13 FM, and 2 TV stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force/Air Defense; paramilitary forces—People's Police Corps, People's Defense Organization and Territorial Troops, Frontier Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,973,000; 993,000 fit for military service; 83,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $587 million; 25% of central government budget

Anguilla



Land
Anguilla, 91 km²; about one-half the size of Washington, D. C.; Sombrero, 5 km²

People
Population: 6,680 (1984)

Nationality: noun—Anguillan(s); adjective—Anguillan

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent

Religion: Anglican and Methodist

Language: English (official)

Literacy: 80%

Labor force: 2,000 Anguillans living overseas send remittances home; 26.4% unemployed (1984)

Government
Official name: Anguilla

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: The Valley

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into effect on 1 April 1982

Branches: 11-member House of Assembly, seven-member Executive Council

Government leaders: Allistair BAILLE, Governor (since February 1984); Emile GUMBS, Chief Minister (since March 1984)

Suffrage: native born; resident before separation from St. Christopher and Nevis; 15 years residence for "belonger" status

Elections: general election, March 1984

Political parties and leaders: Anguilla National Alliance (ANA), Emile Gumbs; Anguillan People's Party (APP), Ronald Webster

Voting strength: ANA, 6 seats; APP, 0 seats; 1 independent

Communists: none

Member of: Commonwealth

Economy
GDP: $6 million (1983 est.), $6,000 per capita (1983 est.)

Agriculture: pigeon peas, corn, sweet potatoes, sheep, goats, pigs, cattle, poultry

Fishing: inshore and reef fishing

Major industries: tourism, lobster exports, salt, fishing

Electric power: 1,500,000 kW capacity (1984); 2 million kWh produced (1984), 285 kWh per capita

Exports: lobsters

Budget: revenue, $3.7 million (1983); expenditure, $3.9 million (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=$US1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: probably calendar

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: approximately 60 km surfaced

Inland waterways: none

Anguilla *(continued)*

Ports: 1 major (Road Bay), 1 minor (Blowing Point)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfield: 1 with permanent-surface runways of 1,100 m at Wallblake Airport

Telecommunications: modern internal telephone system; 890 telephones (13.6 per 100 popl.); 1 FM and 2 AM stations; radio-relay link to St. Martin's Island

Defense Forces
External defense is the responsibility of UK

Branches: Police

Antigua and Barbuda

Land
280 km²; less than two-thirds the size of New York City; 54% arable; 18% waste and built on; 14% forest; 9% unused but potentially productive; 5% pasture; the islands of Redonda (less than 2.6 km and uninhabited) and Barbuda (161 km) are dependencies

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 153 km

People
Population: 82,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Antiguan(s); adjective—Antiguan

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely of black African origin; some of British, Portuguese, Lebanese, and Syrian origin

Religion: Anglican (predominant), other Protestant sects, some Roman Catholic

Language: English (official), local dialects

Infant mortality rate: 31.5/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 70

Literacy: about 90%

Labor force: 30,000 (1983); 20% unemployment (1983); agriculture 11%, industry 7%, and commerce and services 82%

Government
Official name: Antigua and Barbuda

Type: independent state recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: St. John's on the island of Antigua

Political subdivisions: 6 parishes, 2 dependencies (Barbuda, Redonda)

Legal system: based on English common law; British Caribbean Court of Appeal, which has exclusive original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, consists of Chief Justice and five justices

Branches: bicameral legislative, 17-member popularly elected House of Representatives and 17-member Senate; executive, Prime Minister and Cabinet; judiciary, Court of Appeals

Government leaders: Vere Cornwall BIRD, Sr., Prime Minister (since 1976); Lester BIRD, Deputy Prime Minister (since 1976); Sir Wilfred Ebenezer JACOBS, Governor General (since 1967)

Suffrage: universal suffrage at age 18

Elections: every five years; last general election 17 April 1984

Political parties and leaders: Antigua Labor Party (ALP), Vere C. Bird, Sr., Lester Bird; United People's Movement (UPM), George Herbert Walter; National Democratic Party (NDP), Dr. Ivor Heath

Voting strength: (1984 election) House of Representatives—ALP, 16 seats; independent, 1 seat

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM), a small leftist nationalist group led by Leonard "Tim" Hector

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ISO, OAS, UN, UNESCO, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $158 million (1984), $1,990 per capita

Natural resources: negligible

Agriculture: cotton (main crop), sugar, livestock

Major industries: tourism 15.2%, construction 7.7%, manufacturing 0.5%

Electric power: 27,000 kW capacity (1985); 60.5 million kWh produced (1985), 756 kWh per capita

Exports: $41 million (1984 prelim.); clothing, rum, lobsters

Imports: $146.9 million (c.i.f., 1984 prelim.); fuel, food, machinery

Major trade partners: exports—47% Trinidad and Tobago, 8% Barbados, 1% US (1983); imports—49% US, 13% UK, 4% Jamaica, 2% Trinidad and Tobago (1983)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF (1970-80) from Western (non-US) countries, $20 million; no military aid

Budget: (current) revenues, $40 million (1984); expenditures, $44 million (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean (EC) dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 April-30 March

Communications
Railroads: 64 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge, 13 km 0.610-meter gauge, employed almost exclusively for handling cane

Highways: 240 km main

Ports: 1 major (St. John's), 1 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

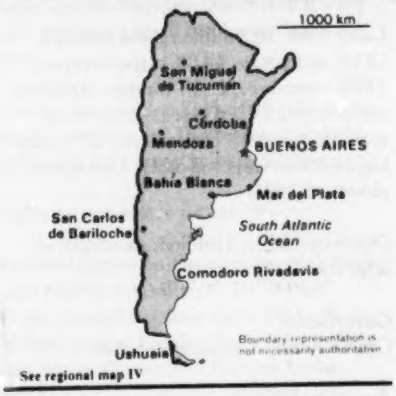
Telecommunications: good automatic telephone system; 6,700 telephones (9.2 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter links with Saba and Guadeloupe; 6 AM and 2 FM stations; 1 TV station; 1 coaxial submarine cable; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces
Branches: Antigua and Barbuda Defense Force, Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force

Major ground units: Defense Force

Aircraft: none

Argentina



Land
2,766,889 km²; four times the size of Texas; 57% agricultural (46% natural meadow, 11% crop, improved pasture, and fallow); 25% forest; 18% mountain, urban, or waste

Land boundaries: 9,414 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm (continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters); overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 nm

Coastline: 4,989 km

People
Population: 31,186,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.5%

Nationality: noun—Argentine(s); adjective—Argentine

Ethnic divisions: approximately 85% white, 15% mestizo, Indian, or other nonwhite groups

Religion: 90% nominally Roman Catholic (less than 20% practicing), 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 6% other

Language: Spanish (official), English, Italian, German, French

Infant mortality rate: 36/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 68

Literacy: 94%

Labor force: 16.8 million (1984 prelim.); 15.9% agriculture, 24.3% manufacturing, 13.2% commerce, 11.5% transport and communications, 7.7% finance and banking, 4.4% utilities, 3.6% construction, 2.7% mining, 16.8% services and other; 4.6% unemployment (1984)

Organized labor: 3 million; about 33% of labor force (est.)

Government
Official name: Argentine Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Buenos Aires

Political subdivisions: 22 provinces, 1 district (Federal Capital), and 1 territory

Legal system: mixture of US and West European legal systems; constitution adopted 1853 is in effect; legal education at University of Buenos Aires and other public and private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 May

Branches: executive (President, Vice President, Cabinet); legislative (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies); national judiciary

Government leaders: Raúl ALFONSIN, President (since December 1983); Víctor MARTINEZ, Vice President (since December 1983)

Elections: general elections held 30 October 1983; Senate elections scheduled for 1986

Political parties: operate under statute passed in 1983 that sets out criteria for participation in national elections; Radical Civic Union (UCR)—moderately left of center; Justicialist Party (JP)—Peronist umbrella political organization; Movement for Industrial Development (MID); Intransigent Party (PI); several provincial parties

Communists: some 70,000 members in various party organizations, including a small nucleus of activists

Other political or pressure groups: Peronist-dominated labor movement, General Confederation of Labor (Peronist-leaning association of small businessmen), Argentine Industrial Union (manufacturers' association), Argentine Rural Society (large landowners' association), business organizations, students, the Catholic Church

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO, WSG

Economy
GDP: $74.4 billion (1984), $2,470 per capita; 80% consumption, 15% investment; 5% net exports; 2.0% real GDP growth rate (1984)

Natural resources: pampas, lead, zinc, tin, copper, iron, manganese, oil, uranium

Agriculture: main products—cereals, oilseed, livestock products; major world exporter of temperate zone foodstuffs

Fishing: catch 290,000 metric tons (1984); exports $139.7 million (1984)

Major industries: food processing (especially meat packing), motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals, printing, and metallurgy

Steel: 2.6 million metric tons produced (1984)

Electric power: 15,210,000 kW capacity (1985); 40.5 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,319 kWh per capita

Exports: $8.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); wheat, corn, oilseed, hides, wool

Imports: $4.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); chemical products, machinery, metallurgical products, fuel and lubricants

Major trade partners: (1984) exports—15% USSR, 11% Netherlands, 11% US, 6% Brazil, 5% Italy, 4% FRG, 3% Japan; imports—20% US, 19% Brazil, 12% FRG, 9% Bolivia, 8% Japan, 5% France

Budget: (1984) general government revenues $16.9 billion; expenditures $21.7 billion at official exchange rate

Monetary conversion rate: 0.8 australes=US$1 (December 1985); Argentina introduced a new currency, the austral, in June 1985; new currency to be exchanged for the peso argentino at 1,000 pesos to the austral

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 35,476 km total; 3,086 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 22,788 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 13,461 km 1.000-meter gauge, 403 km 0.750-meter gauge; of total in country, 142 km are electrified

Highways: 208,100 km total, of which 47,550 km paved, 39,500 km gravel, 101,000 km improved earth, 20,300 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 11,000 km navigable

Pipelines: 4,090 km crude oil; 2,200 km refined products; 9,918 km natural gas

Ports: 7 major, 30 minor

Civil air: 54 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,827 total, 1,663 usable; 125 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,695 m, 32 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 327 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

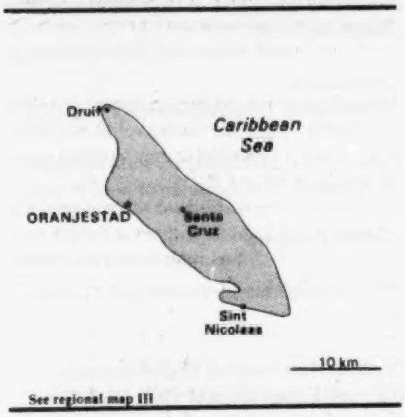
Telecommunications: extensive modern system; 3.23 million telephones (10.3 per 100 popl.), radio relay widely used; 2 satellite stations with 3 Atlantic Ocean antennas; 163 AM and 190 TV stations; 30-station domestic satellite network

Defense Forces
Branches: Argentine Army, Navy of the Argentine Republic, Argentine Air Force, National Gendarmerie, Argentine Naval Prefecture, National Aeronautical Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,719,000; 6,264,000 fit for military service; 255,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: revised defense budget for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $1.0 billion; 7% of central government budget

Aruba



See regional map III

Land
193 km²; larger than Washington, D.C.

People
Population: 67,014 (1986 est.)

Nationality: noun—Aruban(s); adjective—Aruban

Ethnic divisions: 85% mixed African; remainder Carib Indian, European, Latin, and Oriental

Religion: 82% Roman Catholic, 8% Protestant; also small Hindu, Muslim, Confucian, and Jewish minority

Language: Dutch (official), Papiamento (a Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, English dialect), English (widely spoken), Spanish

Literacy: 95%

Labor force: 30% oil refining; 10% unemployment

Government
Official name: Aruba

Main town: Oranjestad

Type: self-governing until complete independence from the Netherlands is granted in 1996

Legal system: based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence

Government leader: Felipe TROMP, Governor (since January 1986); Henny EMAN, Prime Minister (since January 1986)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Political parties and leaders: People's Electoral Movement (MEP), G. F. "Betico" Croes; Aruban Patriotic Party (PPA), Benny Nisbet; Aruban People's Party (AVP), Henny Eman; Democratic Party of Aruba (PDA), Dr. Leo Berlinski; National Democratic Action Party (ADN), John Booi

Economy
Agriculture: little production

Major industries: petrochemicals, oil refining, petroleum transshipment facilities, tourism, light manufacturing

Communications
Ports: 2 (Oranjestad, Sint Nicolaas)

Airfield: government-owned airport east of Oranjestad

Telecommunications: facilities, which include extensive interisland radio-relay links, are generally adequate; 49,600 telephones

Defense
Defense is the responsibility of the Netherlands until 1996

Australia

See regional map X

Land

7,686,848 km^2: almost as large as the continental US; 58% pasture; 6% arable; 2% forest; 34% other

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: about 25,760 km

People

Population: 15,793,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

Nationality: noun—Australian(s); adjective—Australian

Ethnic divisions: 99% Caucasian, 1% Asian and Aboriginal

Religion: 26.1% Anglican, 26.0% Roman Catholic, 24.3% other Christian

Language: English, native languages

Infant mortality rate: 10/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 71.2, women 78.2

Literacy: 98.5%

Labor force: 7.2 million (March 1985); 30.6% industry, 6.5% agriculture; 7.8% unemployment (December 1985)

Organized labor: 55% of total employees (December 1983)

Government

Official name: Commonwealth of Australia

Type: federal parliamentary state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign or head of state

Capital: Canberra

Political subdivisions: 6 states and 2 territories

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1900; High Court has jurisdiction over cases involving interpretation of the constitution; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Australia Day, 26 January

Branches: bicameral legislature (Federal Parliament—Senate and House of Representatives); Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to House; independent judiciary

Government leaders: Sir Ninian STEPHEN, Governor General (since July 1982); Robert HAWKE, Prime Minister (since March 1983)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: held at three-year intervals or sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election 1 December 1984

Political parties and leaders: government—Australian Labor Party (Robert Hawke); opposition—Liberal Party (John Howard), National Party (Ian Sinclair), Australian Democratic Party (Donald L. Chipp), Nuclear Disarmament Party (Michael Denborough)

Voting strength: (1984 parliamentary election) House of Representatives—Labor Party 82 seats, Liberal-National coalition 66 seats; Senate—Labor Party 34 seats, Liberal-National coalition 33 seats, Australian Democratic Party 7 seats, Nuclear Disarmament Party 1 seat, independents 1 seat

Communists: 4,000 members (est.)

Other political or pressure groups: Australian Democratic Labor Party (anti-Communist Labor Party splinter group)

Member of: ADB, AIOEC, ANZUS, CIPEC (associate), Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, DAC, ELDO, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, SPF, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $173.6 billion (1984), $11,172 per capita; 60% private consumption, 22% investment, 17.1% government expenditure; 2.8% real average annual growth (1978-84)

Natural resources: bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, natural gas, oil

Agriculture: large areas devoted to grazing; 60% of area used for crops is planted in wheat; major products—wool, lamb, beef, wheat, fruits, sugarcane; self-sufficient in food

Major industries: mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals

Crude steel: 5.6 million metric tons produced (1983)

Electric power: 30,000,000 kW capacity (1985); 110 billion kWh produced (1985), 7,040 kWh per capita

Exports: $24.0 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal products—coal, wool, iron ore, lamb, other meat, dairy products

Imports: $26.0 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal products—manufactured raw materials, capital equipment, consumer goods

Major trade partners: (1983-84) exports—26% Japan, 11% US, 6% New Zealand, 4% North Korea, 4% Singapore, 3% USSR; imports—22% US, 22% Japan, 7% UK, 6% FRG, 4% New Zealand

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), $6.3 billion

Budget: (FY85-86 proj.) expenditures, $48 billion; receipts, $51.5 billion; deficit, $3.5 billion

Monetarsy conversion rate: 1.44 Australian dollar=US$1 (6 February 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 42,855 km total (1980); 9,689 km 1.600-meter gauge, 15,783 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 17,383 km 1.067-meter gauge; 900 km electrified (June 1979); government owned (except for a few hundred kilometers of privately owned track)

Highways: 837,872 km total (1980); 243,750 km paved, 228,396 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 365,726 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 8,368 km; mainly by small, shallow-draft craft

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,400 km; refined products, 500 km; natural gas, 5,600 km

Ports: 12 major, numerous minor

Civil air: around 150 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,052 total, 1,009 usable; 221 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 18 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 498 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: very good international and domestic service; 7.4 million telephones (52 per 100 popl.); 223 AM, 5 FM, and 111 TV stations; 3 earth satellite stations; submarine cables to New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Guam

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Australian Air Force, Royal Australian Navy, Australian Army

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,194,000; 3,542,000 fit for military service; 140,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, $4.4 billion; about 9.5% of total central government budget

Austria

See regional map V

Land

83,835 km²; slightly smaller than Maine; 38% forest; 26% meadow and pasture; 20% cultivated; 15% waste or urban; 1% inland water

Land boundaries: 2,582 km

People

Population: 7,546,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0%

Nationality: noun—Austrian(s); adjective—Austrian

Ethnic divisions: 99.4% German, 0.3% Croatian, 0.2% Slovene, 0.1% other

Religion: 88% Roman Catholic, 6% Protestant, 6% none or other

Language: German

Infant mortality rate: 16/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 73

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 2.9 million (1984); 41.10% industry and crafts, 57.55% services, 1.35% agriculture and forestry; 4.5% unemployed (average 1984); an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other European countries; foreign laborers in Austria number 138,700, about 5.4% of labor force (1984)

Organized labor: 1,672,820 members of Austrian Trade Union Federation (1984)

Government

Official name: Republic of Austria

Type: federal republic

Capital: Vienna

Political subdivisions: 9 states (länder) including the capital

Legal system: civil law system with Roman law origin; constitution adopted 1920, repromulgated 1945; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; legal education at Universities of Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, and Linz; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 26 October

Branches: bicameral legislature (Federal Assembly—Federal Council, National Council), directly elected President whose functions are largely representational, independent federal judiciary

Government leaders: Rudolf KIRCHSCHLÄGER, President (since July 1974); Fred SINOWATZ, Chancellor (since May 1983), leads a Socialist/Freedom Party of Austria coalition

Suffrage: universal over age 19; compulsory for presidential elections

Elections: presidential, every six years (next 1986); parliamentary, every four years (next 1987)

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party of Austria (SPÖ), Fred Sinowatz, chairman; Austrian People's Party (ÖVP), Alois Mock, chairman; Liberal Party (FPÖ), Norbert Steger, chairman; Communist Party (KPÖ), Franz Muhri, chairman; Alternative List Austria (ALÖ), no leader; United Greens (VGÖ), Josef Buchner, leader

Voting strength: (1983 election) parliamentary—SPÖ 47.65%, ÖVP 43.22%, FPÖ 4.98%, VGÖ 1.93%, ALÖ 1.36%, KPÖ 0.66%

Communists: membership 15,000 est.; activists 7,000-8,000

Other political or pressure groups: Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Austrian Trade Union Federation (primarily Socialist); three composite leagues of the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) representing business, labor, and farmers; ÖVP-oriented League of Austrian Industrialists; Roman Catholic Church, including its chief lay organization, Catholic Action

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, ECE, EFTA, EMA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $64.21 billion (1984), $8,500 per capita; 57% private consumption, 22% investment, 19% public consumption; 1984 real GNP growth rate, 2.2%

Natural resources: iron ore, petroleum, timber, magnesite, aluminum, coal, lignite, cement, copper

Agriculture: livestock, forest products, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets; 84% self-sufficient

Major industries: foods, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp

Crude steel: 5.3 million metric tons produced (1984)

Electric power: 14,711,000 kW capacity (1985); 45.11 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,983 kWh per capita

Exports: **$15.72 billion (f.o.b., 1984); iron and steel products, machinery and equipment, lumber, textiles, paper products, chemicals**

Imports: **$19.59 billion (c.i.f., 1984); machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles and clothing, petroleum, foodstuffs, vehicles, office machines, pharmaceuticals**

Major trade partners: **(1984) imports—39.9% FRG, 8.6% Italy, 6.6% East Europe (excluding USSR), 5.0% USSR, 4.4% Switzerland, 3.5% US, exports—29.6% FRG, 9.4% Italy, 7.6% East Europe (excluding USSR), 6.9% Switzerland, 6.4% OPEC, 4.1% US**

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), $1.3 billion

Budget: expenditures, $23.2 billion; revenues, $18.5 billion; deficit, $4.7 billion (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 20.01 schillings=US$1 (1984 average); 22.28 schillings=US$1 (first half 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 6,497 km total; 5,857 km government owned; 5,403 km 1.435-meter standard gauge of which 3,017 km electrified and 1,520 km double tracked; 454 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge of which 91 km electrified; 640 km privately owned 1.435- and 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 95,412 km total; 34,612 km are the classified network (including 1,012 km of autobahn, 10,400 km of federal, and 23,200 km of provincial roads); of this number, approximately 21,812 km are paved and 12,800 km are unpaved; additionally, there are 60,800 km of communal roads (mostly gravel, crushed stone, earth)

Inland waterways: 427 km

Ports: 2 major river (Vienna, Linz)

Pipelines: 554 km crude oil; 2,611 km natural gas; 171 km refined products

Civil air: **25 major transport aircraft**

Airfields: 56 total, 54 usable; 18 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

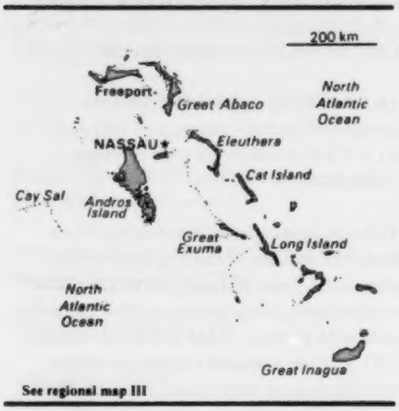
Telecommunications: highly developed and efficient; extensive TV and radiobroadcast systems with 9 AM, 669 FM, and 988 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station; 3.47 million telephones (45.9 per 100 popl.)

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Flying Division

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,946,000; 1,647,000 fit for military service; 65,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $849 million; about 3.9% of the proposed federal budget

The Bahamas



Land
13,934 km^2; about the size of Connecticut; an archipelago of some 700 islands and keys; 29% forest; 1% cultivated; 70% built on, wasteland, and other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 3,542 km (New Providence Island, 76 km)

People
Population: 235,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.8%

Nationality: noun—Bahamian(s); adjective—Bahamian

Ethnic divisions: 85% black, 15% white

Religion: Baptist 29%, Anglican 23%, Roman Catholic 22%, smaller groups of other Protestants, Greek Orthodox, and Jews

Language: English; some Creole among Haitian immigrants

Infant mortality rate: 20.20/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 64, women 70

Literacy: 89%

Labor force: 82,000 (1982); 30% government, 25% hotels and restaurants, 10% business services, 6% agriculture; 30% unemployment (1983)

Organized labor: 25% organized

Government
Official name: The Commonwealth of The Bahamas

Type: independent commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Nassau on New Providence Island

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 10 July

Branches: bicameral legislature (Parliament—16-member appointed Senate, 43-member elected House of Assembly); executive (Prime Minister and Cabinet); judiciary

Government leaders: Sir Lynden Oscar PINDLING, Prime Minister (since 1969); Sir Gerald C. CASH, Governor General (since 1979)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: House of Assembly (June 1982); next election constitutionally due in five years

Political parties and leaders: Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), Sir Lynden O. Pindling; Free National Movement (FNM), Kendal Isaacs, Cecil Wallace-Whitfield

Voting strength: 73,309 registered voters (July 1977); (1982 election) House of Assembly—PLP (55%) 32 seats, FNM (45%) 11 seats, others (3%) 0 seats

Communists: none known

Other political or pressure groups: Vanguard Nationalist and Socialist Party (VNSP), a small leftist party headed by Lionel Carey; Trade Union Congress (TUC), headed by Leonard Archer

The Bahamas *(continued)*

Member of: CARICOM, CDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $1.8 billion (1984), $7,950 per capita; real growth rate 2% (1984)

Natural resources: salt, aragonite, timber

Agriculture: food importer; main crops fish, fruits, vegetables

Major industries: banking, tourism, cement, oil refining and transshipment, lumber, salt production, rum, aragonite, pharmaceuticals, spiral weld, and steel pipe

Electric power: 348,000 kW capacity (1985); 880 million kWh produced (1985), 3,793 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.3 billion (f.o.b., 1984); pharmaceuticals, cement, rum, crayfish

Imports: $3.0 billion (c.i.f., 1984); foodstuffs, manufactured goods, mineral fuels

Major trade partners: exports—US 90%, UK 10%; imports—Iran 30%, Nigeria 20%, US 10%, EC 10%, Gabon 10% (1981)

Aid: economic—US economic commitments, including Ex-Im (1970-80), from US, $42 million; ODA and OOF economic commitments (1970-83), $140 million; no military aid

Budget: (1984 prelim.) revenues, $347 million; expenditures, $363 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bahamian dollar=US$1 (September 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 2,400 km total; 1,350 km paved, 1,050 km gravel

Ports: 2 major (Freeport, Nassau), 9 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

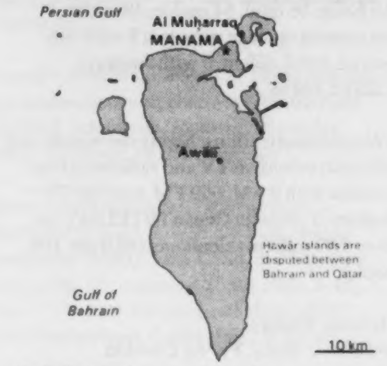
Airfields: 61 total, 56 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 23 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: telecom facilities highly developed, including 84,000 telephones (37.9 per 100 popl.) in totally automatic system; tropospheric scatter and cable links with Florida; 3 AM and 2 FM stations; 1 TV station; 2 coaxial submarine cables; satellite ground station under construction

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal Bahamas Defense Force (a coast guard element only), Royal Bahamas Police Force

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1982 $9.2 million, about 2.5% of the total budget

Bahrain



See regional map VI

Land
676 km² plus group of 32 smaller islands; smaller than New York City; 5% cultivated, negligible forest; remainder desert, waste, or urban

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 161 km

People
Population: 422,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.5%

Nationality: noun—Bahraini(s); adjective—Bahraini

Ethnic divisions: 63% Bahraini, 13% Asian, 10% other Arab, 8% Iranian, 6% other

Religion: Muslim (70% Shi'a, 30% Sunni)

Language: Arabic (official); English also widely spoken; Farsi, Urdu

Literacy: 40%

Labor force: 140,000 (1982); 42% of labor force is Bahraini; 85% industry and commerce, 5% agriculture, 5% services, 3% government

Government
Official name: State of Bahrain

Type: traditional monarchy; independent since 1971

Capital: Manama

Legal system: based on Islamic law and English common law; constitution went into effect in December 1973

National holiday: 16 December

Branches: Amir rules with help of a Cabinet led by Prime Minister; Amir dissolved the National Assembly in August 1975 and suspended the constitutional provision for election of the Assembly; independent judiciary

Government leader: Isa bin Sulman Al KHALIFA, Amir (since November 1961)

Suffrage: none

Political parties and pressure groups: political parties prohibited; several small, clandestine leftist and Shi'a fundamentalist groups are active

Communists: negligible

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy
GDP: $4.0 billion at current prices (1982 est.), $10,000 per capita; real growth rate 9% (1981)

Natural resources: oil, associated and nonassociated natural gas, fish

Agriculture: not self-sufficient in food production; produces some fruit and vegetables; engages in dairy and poultry farming and in shrimping and fishing

Major industries: petroleum processing and refining, aluminum smelting, offshore banking, ship repairing

Electric power: 1,407,800 kW capacity (1985); 6.166 billion kWh produced (1985), 14,440 kWh per capita

Exports: $3.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); nonoil exports $400 million (1984); oil exports $2.7 billion (1984)

Imports: $3.5 billion (c.i.f., 1984); nonoil imports $1.9 billion (1984); oil imports $1.6 billion (1984)

Major trade partners: Japan, UK, US, Saudi Arabia

Budget: (1985) $967 million current expenditure, $556 million capital

Monetary conversion rate: 0.38 Bahrain dinar=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 225 km bituminous surfaced; undetermined kilometers of natural surface tracks; 25 km bridge-causeway to Saudi Arabia is under construction with completion scheduled for January 1986

Ports: 1 major (Mīnā' Sulmān), 1 minor (Mīnā' al Manāmah), 1 petroleum, oil, and lubricant terminal (Sitrah)

Pipelines: crude oil, 56 km; refined products, 16 km; natural gas, 32 km

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent international telecommunications; adequate domestic services; 98,000 telephones (25.4 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean, 1 Indian Ocean, and 1 Arab satellite station; tropospheric scatter and microwave to Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia; submarine cable to Qatar and United Arab Emirates

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Naval Wing, Air Wing

Military manpower: males 15-49, 125,000; 73,000 fit for military service

Supply: from several West European countries, especially France and UK

Bangladesh

See regional map VIII

Land
143,998 km^2; slightly smaller than Wisconsin; 66% arable (including cultivated and fallow), 18% uncultivated (not available), 16% forest

Land boundaries: 2,535 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 580 km

People
Population: 104,205,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—Bangladeshi(s); adjective—Bangladesh

Ethnic divisions: 98% Bengali; 250,000 "Biharis" and fewer than one million tribals

Religion: 83% Muslim, about 16% Hindu, less than 1% Buddhist, Christian, and other

Language: Bangla (official), English widely used

Infant mortality rate: 119.4/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 53

Literacy: 29%

Labor force: 35.1 million (FY86); extensive export of labor to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, and Kuwait; 74% of labor force is in agriculture, 15% services, 11% industry and commerce (FY81/82); unemployment and underemployment 40% (est.)

Government
Official name: People's Republic of Bangladesh

Type: republic; under martial law since 24 March 1982

Capital: Dhaka

Political subdivisions: 4 divisions, 21 regions, 64 districts, 495 thanas (rural townships consisting of 4,472 unions or village groupings)

Legal system: martial law currently prevails and civilian legal system suspended; traditionally based on English common law; constitution adopted December 1972, amended January 1975 to more authoritarian presidential system, and changed by proclamation in April 1977 to reflect Islamic character of nation; further change, by proclamation in December 1978, provided for the appointment of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, and other Cabinet-rank ministers and defined the powers of the President

National holiday: National Day, 26 March; Victory Day, 16 December

Branches: constitution (currently suspended) provides for unicameral legislature (Parliament), strong President; independent judiciary; President has substantial control over the judiciary

Government leaders: Lt. Gen. Hussain Mohammad ERSHAD, President (since December 1983) and Chief Martial Law Administrator (since March 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: some local elections held in December 1983; higher local elections held in May 1985; presidential and parliamentary elections may be held in 1986

Political parties and leaders: Bangladesh Nationalist Party, Begum Ziaur Rahman; Awami League, Sheikh Hasina Wazed; United People's Party, Kazi Zafar Ahmed; Democratic League, Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed; Muslim League, Khan A. Sabur; Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (National Socialist Party), M. A. Jalil; Bangladesh Communist Party (pro-Soviet), Mohammad Farhad; numerous small parties; political activity banned following March 1982 coup; ban lifted in March 1984, reimposed in March 1985, and lifted again in January 1986

Communists: 2,500 members (est.)

Member of: ADB, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IRC, ITU, NAM, OIC, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WFTU, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $11.6 billion (FY83, current prices), $130 per capita; 3.8% real growth (FY85)

Natural resources: natural gas, uranium

Agriculture: large-scale subsistence farming, heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall; main crops are jute, tea, and rice; grain, cotton, and oilseed shortages

Fishing: production 751,000 metric tons (1984)

Major industries: jute manufactures, food processing, and cotton textiles

Electric power: 1,118,000 kW capacity (1985); 4.21 billion kWh produced (1985), 42 kWh per capita

Exports: $811 million (f.o.b., FY84); raw and manufactured jute, leather, tea

Imports: $2.3 billion (c.i.f., FY84); foodgrains, fuels, raw cotton, fertilizer, manufactured products

Major trade partners: exports—Middle East 29%, US 13%, Italy 8.6%, Japan 7.5%; imports—Middle East 17%, Western Europe 12%, Japan 11%, US 11% (FY84)

Budget: (FY86) current expenditures, $1.2 billion; capital expenditures, $1.4 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 32.15 takas=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: 4,085 km total (1985); 1,912 km 1.000-meter gauge, 978 km 1.676-meter broad gauge; government owned

Highways: 45,633 km total (1985); 4,076 km paved, 2,693 km gravel, 38,864 km earth

Inland waterways: 7,000 km; river steamers navigate main waterways

Ports: 2 sea (Chittagong, Chalna), 7 inland

Pipelines: 650 km natural gas

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 18 total, 13 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

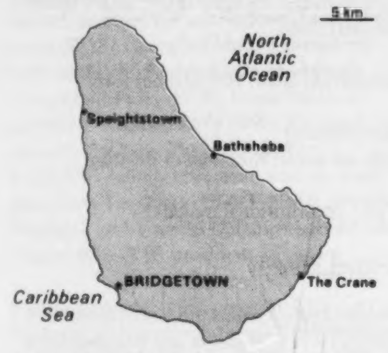
Telecommunications: adequate international radio communications and landline service; fair domestic wire and microwave service; fair broadcast service; 100,000 (est.) telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 6 FM, 8 TV stations, and 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force; paramilitary forces—Bangladesh Rifles, Bangladesh Ansars, Armed Police Reserve, Coastal Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 24,622,000; 15,144,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, $285 million; about 15% of central government budget

Barbados



See regional map III

Land
430 km²; about half the size of New York City; 60% crop; 30% unused, built on, or waste; 10% meadow

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 97 km

People
Population: 253,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.5%

Nationality: noun—Barbadian(s); adjective—Barbadian

Ethnic divisions: 80% African, 16% mixed, 4% European

Religion: 70% Anglican, 9% Methodist, 4% Roman Catholic, 17% other, including Moravian

Language: English

Infant mortality rate: 26.3/1 000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 70.8

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 112,300 (1985 est.); 36.8% services and government; 22.4% commerce; 21.8% manufacturing and construction; 9.3% transportation, storage, communications, and finanacial institutions; 8.1% agriculture; and 2.1% utilities

Organized labor: 32%

Government
Official name: Barbados

Type: independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Bridgetown

Political subdivisions: 11 parishes and city of Bridgetown

Legal system: English common law; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1966; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 30 November

Branches: bicameral legislature (Parliament—21-member appointed Senate and 27-member elected House of Assembly); Cabinet headed by Prime Minister

Government leaders: H. Bernard ST. JOHN, Prime Minister (since March 1985); Sir Hugh SPRINGER, Governor General (since 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: House of Assembly members have terms no longer than five years; last general election held 18 June 1981

Political parties and leaders: Barbados Labor Party (BLP; leader not yet named [former leader was Prime Minister Tom Adams, who died in March 1985]); Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Errol Barrow

Voting strength: (1981 election) BLP, 52.4%; DLP, 46.8%; independent, negligible; House of Assembly seats—BLP 17, DLP 10

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: People's Progressive Movement, Bobby Clarke; People's Pressure Movement, Eric Sealy; Workers' Party of Barbados, Dr. George Bell

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $1,151.7 million (1984), $4,560 per capita; real GDP growth rate 0% (1984)

Natural resources: negligible

Agriculture: main products—sugarcane, subsistence foods

Major industries: tourism, sugar milling, light manufacturing, component assembly for export

Electric power: 145,000 kW capacity (1985); 360 million kWh produced (1985), 1,429 kWh per capita

Exports: $390 million (f.o.b., 1984); sugar and sugarcane byproducts, electrical parts, clothing

Imports: $656.2 million (f.o.b., 1984); foodstuffs, consumer durables, machinery, fuels

Major trade partners: exports—42% US, 22% CARICOM, 7% UK; imports—48% US, 12% CARICOM, 8% UK, 6% Canada (1984 prelim.)

Aid: economic—US economic commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), $14 million; ODA and OOF commitments from other Western countries (1970-83), $107 million; no military aid

Budget: (FY84 prelim.) revenues, $288 million; expenditures, $323 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.0113 Barbados dollars=US$1 (September 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Barbados *(continued)*

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,570 km total; 1,475 km paved, 95 km gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Bridgetown), 2 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: islandwide automatic telephone system with 75,000 telephones (30.0 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad and St. Lucia; 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

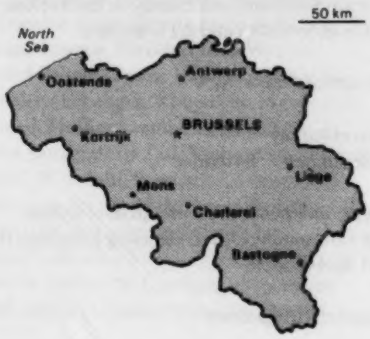
Branches: Barbados Defense Force, Royal Barbados Police Force

Major ground units: Defense Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 67,000; 48,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year 1985, $10.1 million; 3% of central government budget

Belgium



See regional map V

Land

30,540 km²; slightly larger than Maryland; 28% cultivated; 24% meadow and pasture; 20% forest; 28% waste, urban, or other

Land boundaries: 1,377 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone, with equidistant lines between neighboring countries)

Coastline: 64 km

People

Population: 9,868,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.1%

Nationality: noun—Belgian(s); adjective—Belgian

Ethnic divisions: 55% Fleming, 33% Walloon, 12% mixed or other

Religion: 75% Roman Catholic, remainder Protestant, none, or other

Language: 56% Flemish (Dutch), 32% French, 1% German; 11% legally bilingual; divided along ethnic lines

Infant mortality rate: 11.15/1,000 (1979)

Life expectancy: men 68.6, women 75.1

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 4 million (1985); 59% services, 37% industry, 5% agriculture; 13.6% unemployed (1985)

Organized labor: 70% of labor force

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Belgium

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Brussels

Political subdivisions: nine provinces; as of 1 October 1980, Wallonia and Flanders have regional "subgovernments" with elected regional councils and executive officials; those regional authorities have limited powers over revenues and certain areas of economic, urban, environmental, and housing policy; Wallonia also has a separate Walloon Cultural Council

Legal system: civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; constitution adopted 1831, since amended; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at four law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: National Day, 21 July

Branches: executive branch consists of King and Cabinet; Cabinet responsible to bicameral parliament (Senate and Chamber of Representatives); independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual

Government leaders: BAUDOUIN I, King (since August 1950); Wilfried MARTENS, Prime Minister (since 1979, with a nine-month interruption in 1981)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: held at least once every four years; last held 13 October 1985

Political parties and leaders: Flemish Social Christian (CVP), Frank Swaelen, president; Walloon Social Christian (PSC), Gerard Deprez, president; Flemish Socialist (SP) Karel van Miert, president; Walloon Socialist (PS), Guy Spitaels, president; Flemish Liberal (PVV), Annemie Neyts, interim president; Walloon Liberal (PRL), Louis Michel, president; Francophone Democratic Front (FDF), Georges Clerfayt, president; Volksunie (VU), Vic Anciaux, president; Communist Party (PCB), Louis van Geyt, president; Walloon Rally (RW), Fernand Massart; Ecologist Party (ECOLO-AGALEV), loosely organized with no president; Anti-Tax Party (UDRT-RAD), Robert Hendrick and Thomas Delahaye, presidents; Vlaams Blok (VB), president unknown

Voting strength: (1985 election) 212-seat Chamber of Representatives—CVP 49 seats, PS 35 seats, PVV 22 seats, SP 32 seats, PRL 24 seats, VU 16 seats, PSC 20 seats, FDF 3, ECOLO-AGALEV 9 seats, UDRT-RAD 1 seat, VB 1

Communists: under 5,000 members (est., December 1985)

Other political or pressure groups: Christian and Socialist Trade Unions; Federation of Belgian Industries; numerous other associations representing bankers, manufacturers, middle-class artisans, and the legal and medical professions; various organizations represent the cultural interests of Flanders and Wallonia; various peace groups such as Flemish Action Committee Against Nuclear Weapons and Pax Christi

Member of: ADB, Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, ECOSOC, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GNP: $76.3 billion (1984), $7,870 per capita; 66% consumption, 16% investment, 18% government consumption, 0.0% net foreign balance (1983); 2.2% real growth rate in 1984

Natural resources: coal

Agriculture: livestock production predominates; main crops—grains, sugar beets, flax, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits

Fishing: catch 40,580 metric tons (1983); exports $29,991 million, imports $25,787 million

Major industries: engineering and metal products, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, glass, petroleum

Crude steel: 17.9 million metric tons capacity (December 1981); 11.3 million metric tons produced, 1,147 kg per capita (1984)

Electric power: 15,911,000 kW capacity (1985); 55.885 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,669 kWh per capita

Exports: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) $51.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); iron and steel products (cars), petroleum products, chemicals

Imports: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) $54.7 billion (c.i.f., 1984); fuels, foodstuffs, chemicals

Major trade partners:
(Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, 1984) exports—69.1% EC (19.5% FRG, 14.3% Netherlands, 14.0% France, 9.8% UK), 6.1% US, 2.6% Communist; imports—67.3% EC (20.0% FRG, 19.0% Netherlands, 14.8% France, 8.8% UK), 6.1% US, 4.4% Communist

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), $3.6 billion

Budget: (1984) revenues, $23.1 billion; expenditures, $28.5 billion; deficit, $5.4 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 51.6 Belgian francs=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: Belgian National Railways (SNCB) operates 3,471 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, government owned; 2,563 km double track; 1,907 km electrified; 191 km 1.000-meter gauge, government owned and electrified

Highways: 103,396 km total; approximately 1,317 km limited access, divided autoroute; 11,717 km national highway; 1,362 km provincial road; approximately 38,000 km other paved; approximately 51,000 km unpaved rural

Inland waterways: 2,043 km, of which 1,528 km are in regular use by commercial transport

Ports: 5 major, 1 minor

Pipelines: refined products, 1,115 km; crude, 161 km; natural gas, 3,218 km

Civil air: 47 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 44 total, 43 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

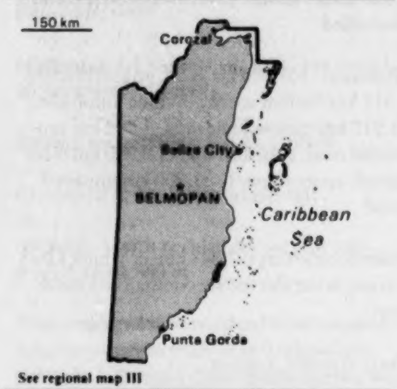
Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities; 4.11 million telephones (41.7 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 37 FM, 32 TV stations; 6 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,500,000; 2,115,000 fit for military service; 80,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $2.5 billion; 8.2% of the central government budget

Belize
(formerly British Honduras)



Land
22,963 km²; slightly larger than Massachusetts; 46% exploitable forest, 38% agricultural (5% cultivated); 16% urban, waste, water, offshore islands, or other

Land boundaries: 515 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 386 km

People
Population: 168,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.2%

Nationality: noun—Belizean(s); adjective—Belizean

Ethnic divisions: 51% black, 22% mestizo, 19% Amerindian, 8% other

Religion: 50% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Seventh-Day Adventist, Methodist, Baptist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mennonite

Language: English (official), Spanish Maya, Carib

Infant mortality rate: 56/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 66

Literacy: about 90%

Labor force: 51,500 (1984); 30.0% agriculture, 16.0% services, 15.4% government, 11.2% commerce, 10.3% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel; over 14% are unemployed

Organized labor: 15% of labor force

Government
Official name: Belize

Type: parliamentary; independent state; a member of the Commonwealth

Capital: Belmopan

Political subdivisions: 6 districts

Legal system: English law

Branches: bicameral legislature (National Assembly—electoral redistricting in October 1984 expanded House of Representatives from 18 to 28 seats; eight-member appointed Senate; either house may choose its speaker or president, respectively, from outside its membership); Cabinet; judiciary

Government leaders: Manuel A. ESQUIVEL, Prime Minister (since December 1984); Dr. Elmira Minita GORDON, Governor General (since December 1981)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: parliamentary elections held December 1984

Political parties and leaders: United Democratic Party (UDP), Manuel Esquivel, Curl Thompson, Dean Lindo; People's United Party (PUP), George Price

Voting strength: (December 1984) National Assembly—UDP 21 seats (25,785—54.1%), PUP 7 seats (20,971—44.0%); before redistricting, PUP held 13 seats, UDP 4 seats, and independents 1 seat

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: United Workers Union, which is connected with PUP

Member of: CARICOM, CDB, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, G-77, ISO, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $193 million (1985), $1,200 per capita (1985); real growth rate 1.5% (1983)

Natural resources: arable land, timber, fish

Agriculture: main products—sugarcane, citrus fruits, corn, molasses, rice, beans, bananas, livestock products, honey; net importer of food; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 1,349 metric tons (1980)

Major industries: sugar refining, garments, timber and forest products, furniture, rum, soap, beverages, cigarettes

Electric power: 23,000 kW capacity (1985); 56 million kWh produced (1985), 340 kWh per capita

Exports: $93 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); sugar, garments, seafood, molasses, citrus fruits, wood and wood products

Imports: $126 million (c.i.f., 1984 est.); machinery and transportation equipment, food, manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports—US 36%, UK 22%, Trinidad and Tobago 11%, Canada 10%; imports—US 55%, UK 17%, Netherlands Antilles 8%, Mexico 7% (1983)

Aid: US economic commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), $3.0 million; ODA and OOF commitments from Western (non-US) countries (1970-83), $160 million

Budget: revenues, $49 million; expenditures, $90 million (budget for 1984/85)

Monetary conversion rate: 2 Belize dollars=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 2,575 km total; 340 km paved, 1,190 km gravel, 735 km improved earth, and 310 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 825 km river network used by shallow-draft craft; seasonally navigable

Ports: 2 major (Belize City, Belize City Southwest), 5 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 41 total, 36 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

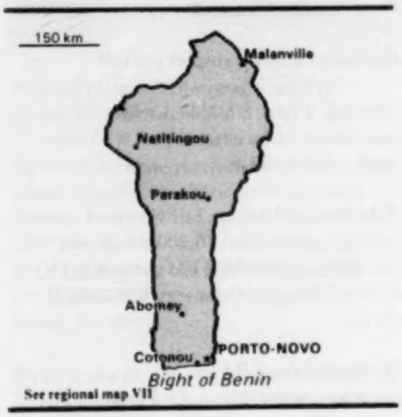
Telecommunications: 8,650 telephones; (4.5 per 100 popl.); above average system based on radio-relay; 5 AM and 5 FM stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces
Branches: British Forces Belize, Belize Defense Force, Police Department

Military manpower: males 15-49, 41,000; 25,000 fit for military service; 1,800 reach military age (18) annually; the nucleus of the Belize Defense Force (BDF) is the former Special Force of the Belize Police, which was transferred intact to the new organization; the bulk of the early recruits were drawn from the Belize Volunteer Guard, a home guard force that had previously acted as a police reserve; the BDF currently consists of full-time soldiers known as the "Regulars" and an essentially reserve group, which has maintained the "Volunteer Guard" name; recruitment is voluntary and the terms of service vary

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986, $3.5 million; 3.3% of central government budget

Benin
(formerly Dahomey)



Land
112,622 km²; slightly smaller than Pennsylvania; southern third of country is most fertile; 80% arable land (11% actually cultivated); 19% forest and game preserves; 1% nonarable

Land boundaries: 1,963 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 121 km

People
Population: 4,141,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%

Nationality: noun—Beninese (sing., pl.); adjective—Beninese

Ethnic divisions: 99% African (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba); 5,500 Europeans

Religion: 70% indigenous beliefs, 15% Muslim, 15% Christian

Language: French (official); Fon and Yoruba most common vernaculars in south; at least six major tribal languages in north

Infant mortality rate: 45/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 46.9

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 1.5 million (1982); 70% of labor force employed in agriculture; less than 2% of the labor force work in the industrial sector, and the remainder are employed in transport, commerce, and public services

Organized labor: approximately 75% of wage earners, divided among two major and several minor unions

Government
Official name: People's Republic of Benin

Type: Soviet-modeled civilian government

Capital: Porto-Novo (official), Cotonou (de facto)

Political subdivisions: 6 provinces, 84 districts

Legal system: based on French civil law and customary law; legal education generally obtained in France; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 30 November

Branches: Revolutionary National Assembly, National Executive Council

Government leader: Brig. Gen. Mathieu KEREKOU, President and Chief of State (since 1972)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: National Assembly elections were held in November 1979; Assembly then formally elected Kérékou President in February 1980

Political parties: People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PRPB) is sole party

Communists: PRPB espouses Marxism-Leninism

Member of: AfDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Benin *(continued)*

Economy
GNP: $974.2 million (1984 est.), $270 per capita (1983); 1.6% growth during 1984

Natural resources: small offshore oil deposits; no other known minerals in commercial quantity

Agriculture: major cash crop is oil palms; peanuts, cotton, coffee, sheanuts, and tobacco also produced commercially; main food crops—corn, cassava, yams, rice, sorghum, millet; livestock, fish

Fishing: catch 21,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: palm oil and palm kernel oil processing, textiles, beverages

Electric power: 21,000 kW capacity (1985); 27 million kWh produced (1985), 7 kWh per capita

Exports: $172.5 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); palm products, cotton, other agricultural products

Imports: $225.4 million (f.o.b. 1984 est.); thread, cloth, clothing and other consumer goods, construction materials, iron, steel, fuels, foodstuffs, machinery, and transport equipment

Major trade partners: France, EC, franc zone; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries

Budget: (1985 est.) revenues $119 million; expenditures, $119 million

Monetary conversion rate: 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 580 km, all 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 8,550 km total; 828 km paved, 5,722 km improved earth

Inland waterways: small sections, only important locally

Ports: 1 major (Cotonou)

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

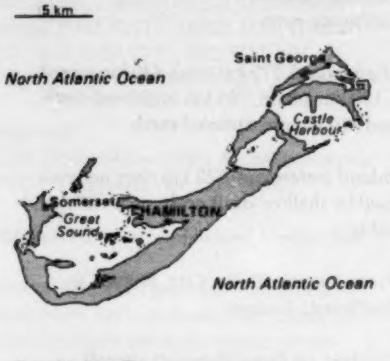
Airfields: 9 total, 8 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open wire and radio relay; 16,200 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM stations; 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: eligible 15-49, 1,814,000; of the 894,000 males 15-49, 453,000 are fit for military service; of the 920,000 females 15-49, 465,000 are fit for military service; about 41,000 males and 42,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes are liable for military service

Bermuda



Land
53.3 km²; about one-third the size of Washington, D. C.; consists of about 360 small coral islands; 60% forest; 21% built on, waste land, and other; 11% leased for air and naval bases; 8% arable

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 103 km

People
Population: 59,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.6%

Nationality: noun—Bermudian(s); adjective—Bermudian

Ethnic divisions: 61% black, 39% white and other

Religion: 37% Anglican, 21% other Protestant, 14% Roman Catholic, 28% Black Muslim and other

Language: English

Infant mortality rate: 7.1/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 69, women 76

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 32,000 employed (1984); 25% clerical, 22% services, 21% laborers, 13%

professional and technical, 10% administrative and managerial, 7% sales, 2% agriculture and fishing

Organized labor: 8,700 members; largest union is Bermuda Industrial Union

Government
Official name: Bermuda

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: Hamilton

Political subdivisions: 9 parishes

Legal system: English law

Branches: Executive Council (cabinet) appointed by governor, led by government leader; bicameral legislature with an appointed Senate and a 40-member directly elected House of Assembly; Supreme Court

Government leaders: Viscount DUNROSSIL, Governor (since 1983); John William David SWAN, Premier (since 1982)

Suffrage: universal adult over age 21

Elections: at least once every five years; last general election October 1985

Political parties and leaders: United Bermuda Party (UBP), John W. D. Swan; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), Frederick Wade; National Liberal Party, Gilbert Darrell; PLP Members for Change (informal)

Voting strength: 1985 elections—UBP 31 House of Assembly seats; PLP, 7; National Liberal Party, 2

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Bermuda Industrial Union (BIU), headed by Ottiwell Simmons

Member of: INTERPOL, WHO

Economy
GDP: $1,003 million (1983-84), $18,040 per capita (1983-84); real growth rate 1.1% (1983-84); average inflation rate 3.8% (1984-85)

Natural resources: limestone (used primarily for building)

Agriculture: main products—bananas, vegetables, Easter lilies, dairy products, citrus fruits

Major industries: tourism (33%), finance, structural concrete products, paints, perfumes, furniture

Electric power: 110,000 kW capacity (1985); 350 million kWh produced (1985), 6,034 kWh per capita

Exports: $40.5 million (1984); semitropical produce, light manufactures

Imports: $411.094 million (1984); fuel, foodstuffs, machinery

Major trade partners: 57% US, 9% Caribbean countries, 8% UK, 6% Canada, 20% other; tourists, 90% US

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), from US $34 million; from Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-82), $252 million; no military aid

Budget: revenues, $159 million; expenditures, $143 million (FY82/83)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bermuda dollar=US$1 (September 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 210 km public roads, all paved (approximately 400 km of private roads)

Ports: 3 major (Hamilton, St. George)

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

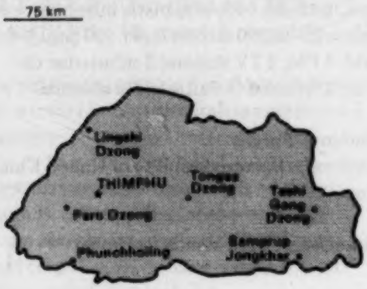
Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: modern telecom system, includes fully automatic telephone system with 46,290 sets (84.6 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 3 FM, 2 TV stations; 3 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of United Kingdom

Branches: The Bermuda Regiment

Bhutan



See regional map VIII

Land

46,620 km²; the size of Vermont and New Hampshire combined; 70% forest; 15% agricultural; 15% desert, waste, urban

Land boundaries: about 870 km

People

Population: 1,446,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.0%

Nationality: noun—Bhutanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Bhutanese

Ethnic divisions: 60% Bhote, 25% ethnic Nepalese, 15% indigenous or migrant tribes

Religion: 75% Lamaistic Buddhism, 25% Indian- and Nepalese-influenced Hinduism

Language: Bhotes speak various Tibetan dialects—most widely spoken dialect is Dzongkha (official); Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects

Infant mortality rate: 162/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 43

Literacy: 5%

Labor force: 95% agriculture, 1% industry and commerce (1983); massive lack of skilled labor

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Bhutan

Type: monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

Capital: Thimphu; Paro (administrative capital)

Political subdivisions: 4 regions (east, central, west, south), further divided into 18 districts

Legal system: based on Indian law and English common law; in 1907 the monarch assumed full power—no written constitution or bill of rights; in 1968-69 a separate judiciary that provided for local, district, and national courts with appellate jurisdiction was established; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 17 December

Branches: appointed ministers; 150-member indirectly elected National Assembly consisting of 110 village elders or heads of family, 10 monastic representatives, and 30 senior government administrators

Government leader: Jigme Singye WANGCHUCK, King (since 1974)

Suffrage: each family has one vote

Elections: popular elections on village level held every three years

Political parties: no legal parties

Communists: no overt Communist presence

Other political or pressure groups: Buddhist clergy, Indian merchant community, ethnic Nepalese organizations

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IMF, NAM, SAARC, UNESCO, UPU, UN, WHO

Economy

GDP: $300 million (FY84/85), $250 per capita; 6.7% real GDP growth in FY84/85

Natural resources: timber, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: rice, corn, barley, wheat, potatoes, fruit, spices

Major industries: cement, chemical products, mining, distilling, food processing, handicrafts

Electric power: 15,720 kW capacity (1985); 9 million kWh produced (1985), 6 kWh per capita

Exports: $15.1 million (FY84/85); agricultural and forestry products, coal

Imports: total imports $69.4 million (FY84/85); imports from India $61.0 million (FY84/85); textiles, cereals, vehicles, fuels, machinery

Major trade partner: India

Budget: total receipts, $59.168 million; expenditures, $66.861 million (FY85/86 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: both ngultrums and Indian rupees are legal tender; 12.882 ngultrums=12.882 Indian rupees=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Highways: 1,304 km total; 418 km surfaced, 515 km improved, 371 km unimproved earth

Civil air: no major transport aircraft; in February 1983 Druk Air began direct flights between Paro and Calcutta

Airfields: 2 total; 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: facilities inadequate; 1,300 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 11,000 est. radio sets; no TV sets; 20 AM stations; no TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Bhutan Army

Military manpower: males 15-49, 357,000; 192,000 fit for military service; about 17,000 reach military age (18) annually

Supply: dependent on India

Bolivia

See regional map IV

Land

1,098,581 km²; the size of Texas and California combined; 45% urban, desert, waste, or other; 40% forest; 11% pasture and meadow; 2% cultivated and fallow; 2% inland water

Land boundaries: 6,083 km

People

Population: 6,358,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Bolivian(s); adjective Bolivian

Ethnic divisions: 30% Quechua, 25% Aymara, 25-30% mixed, 5-15% European

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic; active Protestant minority, especially Methodist

Language: Spanish, Quechua, and Aymara (all official)

Infant mortality rate: 142/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 49

Literacy: 63%

Labor force: 1.7 million (1983); 50% agriculture, 26% services and utilities, 10% manufacturing, 4% mining, 10% other

Organized labor: 150,000-200,000, concentrated in mining, industry, construction, and transportation; mostly organized under Bolivian Woerkers' Central (COB) labor federation

Government

Official name: Republic of Bolivia

Type: republic

Capital: La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (legal capital and seat of judiciary)

Political subdivisions: nine departments with limited autonomy

Legal system: based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; constitution adopted 1967; constitution in force except where contrary to dispositions dictated by governments since 1969; legal education at University of San Andrés and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 August

Branches: executive; bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate and Chamber of Deputies); Congress began meeting again in October 1982; judiciary

Government leader: Víctor PAZ Estenssoro, President (since August 1985)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18 if married, 21 if single

Elections: presidential elections on 14 July 1985 did not produce the required majority for any of the three leading candidates; Víctor Paz Estenssoro, center-left leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), placed second in the popular vote to center-right Hugo Banzer, head of the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN); however, the MNR won 94 congressional seats compared to the ADN's 51; as a result, the Bolivian Congress on 5 August chose Paz Estenssoro to head the government; he was inaugurated on 6 August

Political parties and leaders: the two parties which garnered the most votes in the 1985 elections, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), continue to have a tactical alliance; MNR, Víctor Paz Estenssoro; ADN, Hugo Banzer; Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Jaime Paz Zamora; Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), Hernán Siles Zuazo; Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), Mario Gutiérrez; Authentic Revolutionary Party (PRA), Walter Guevara; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Benjamín Miguel; Nationalist Revolutionary Party of the Left, Juan Lechín Oquendo

Voting strength: (1985 election) ADN 28.11%, MNR 26.66%; MIR 8.86%

Member of: FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAIA, formerly LAFTA), NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $4 billion (1985 est.), $400 per capita; 94% private consumption, 9% public consumption, 7% gross domestic investment; −10.0% current account balance (1983); real growth rate −4% (1984)

Natural resources: tin, natural gas, petroleum, zinc, tungsten, antimony, silver, iron ore

Agriculture: main crops—potatoes, corn, rice, sugarcane, yucca, bananas, coffee; imports significant quantities of wheat; an illegal producer of coca for the international drug trade

Major industries: mining, smelting, petroleum refining, food processing, textiles, and clothing

Electric power: 490,000 kW capacity (1985); 2 billion kWh produced (1985), 323 kWh per capita

Exports: $730 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); tin, natural gas, silver, tungsten, zinc, antimony, lead, bismuth, gold, coffee, sugar, cotton

Bolivia *(continued)*

Imports: $477 million (c.i.f., 1984 est.); foodstuffs, chemicals, capital goods, pharmaceuticals, transportation

Major trade partners: exports—Argentina 44%, US 24%, EC 19%, FRG 6%, UK 4%; imports—Brazil 22%, US 16%, EC 16%, Argentina 14%, Japan 13%, FRG 4% (1984)

Budget: $257 million revenues, $1,856 million expenditures (1984 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 75,000 pesos=US$1 (August 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,675 km total; 3,538 km 1.000-meter gauge and 32 km 0.760-meter gauge, all government owned, single track; 105 km 1,000-meter gauge, privately owned

Highways: 38,830 km total; 1,300 km paved, 6,700 km gravel, 30,836 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: officially estimated to be 10,000 km of commercially navigable waterways

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,670 km; refined products, 1,495 km; natural gas, 580 km

Ports: none (Bolivian cargo moved through Arica and Antofagasta, Chile, and Matarani, Peru)

Civil air: 56 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 592 total, 527 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 128 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: radio-relay system being expanded; improved international services; 144,300 telephones (2.6 per 100 popl.); 160 AM, 29 FM, 42 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

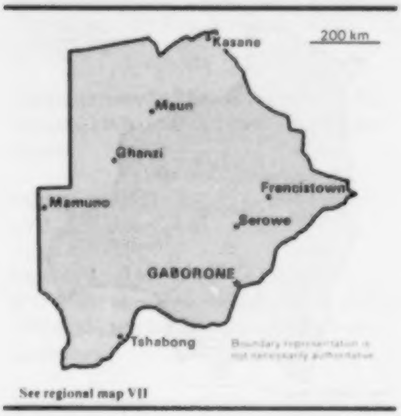
Defense Forces

Branches: Bolivian Army, Bolivian Navy, Bolivian Air Force (literally, the Army of the Nation, the Navy of the Nation, the Air Force of the Nation)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,416,000; 927,000 fit for military service; 65,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $273.0 million; 22.8% of central government budget

Botswana



See regional map VII

Land

600,372 km²; slightly smaller than Texas; about 6% arable; less than 1% cultivated; mostly desert

Land boundaries: 3,774 km

People

Population: 1,104,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.3%

Nationality: noun—Motswana (sing.), Botswana (pl.); adjective—Botswana

Ethnic divisions: 95% Batswana; about 4% Kalanga, Basarwa, and Kgalagadi; about 1% white

Religion: 50% indigenous beliefs, 50% Christian

Language: English (official), Setswana

Infant mortality rate: about 68.4/1,000 (1981)

Life expectancy: 56

Literacy: about 24% in English; about 35% in Tswana; less than 1% secondary school graduates

Labor force: about 400,000 total; 110,000 formal sector employees (1984); most others are engaged in cattle raising and subsistence agriculture; 40,000 formal sector employees spend at least six to nine months per year as wage earners in South Africa (1980); 17% unemployment (1983)

Organized labor: 16 trade unions organized

Government
Official name: Republic of Botswana

Type: parliamentary republic; independent member of Commonwealth

Capital: Gaborone

Political subdivisions: 10 administrative districts

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Botswana Day, 30 September

Branches: executive—President appoints and presides over the Cabinet, which is responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature (National Assembly with 34 popularly elected members and four members elected by the 34 representatives; House of Chiefs with deliberative powers only); judicial—local courts administer customary law, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal has appellate jurisdiction

Government leader: Dr. Quett K. J. MASIRE, President (since July 1980)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 21

Elections: general elections held 8 September 1984

Political parties and leaders: Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Quett Masire; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth Koma; Botswana People's Party (BPP); Botswana Independence Party (BIP), Motsamai Mpho

Voting strength: (September 1984 election) Legislative Assembly—BDP, 28 seats; BNF, 5 seats; BPP, 1 seat

Communists: no known Communist organization; Koma of BNF has long history of Communist contacts

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $905 million (1984); average annual real growth, 9.7% during 1976-84, 2% in FY83/84

Natural resources: diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal

Agriculture: principal crops are corn, sorghum, millet, cowpeas; livestock raised and exported; heavy dependence on imported food

Major industries: livestock processing; mining of diamonds, copper, nickel, coal, salt, soda ash, potash; tourism

Electric power: 105,000 kW capacity (1985); 505 million kWh produced (1985), 472 kWh per capita

Exports: $670 million (f.o.b. 1984); diamonds, cattle, animal products, copper, nickel

Imports: $690 million (c.i.f., 1984); foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles, petroleum products

Major trade partners: Switzerland, US, UK, other EC members of Southern African Customs Union

Budget: (FY84/85 est.) revenues $433 million, expenditures $351 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.88 pula=US$1 (24 January 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 726 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways: 11,500 km total; 1,600 km paved; 1,700 km crushed stone or gravel; 5,177 km improved earth and 3,037 km unimproved earth

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 103 total, 95 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 24 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

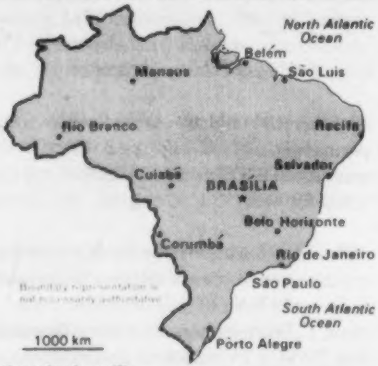
Telecommunications: the small system is a combination of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and a few radiocommunication stations; 17,900 telephones (1.8 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Wing, Botswana Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 211,000; 112,000 fit for military service; 12,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, $26.6 million; 7% of central government budget

Brazil



See regional map IV

Land

8,512,100 k2m; larger than contiguous US; 60% forest; 23% built-on area, waste, and other; 13% pasture; 4% cultivated

Land boundaries: 13,076 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 7,491 km

People

Population: 143,277,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Brazilian(s); adjective—Brazilian

Ethnic divisions: Portuguese, Italian, German, Japanese, black, Amerindian; 55% white, 38% mixed, 6% black, 1% other

Religion: (1980) 89% Roman Catholic (nominal)

Language: Portuguese (official), English

Infant mortality rate: 92/1,000 (1981)

Life expectancy: 62.8

Literacy: 76%

Labor force: 50 million in 1984; 40% services, 35% agriculture, 25% industry

Organized labor: about 6 million (1984)

Government

Official name: Federative Republic of Brazil

Type: federal republic; democratically elected president since March 1985

Capital: Brasilia

Political subdivisions: 22 states, 4 territories, 1 federal district (Brasilia)

Legal system: based on Latin codes; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted in 1967 and extensively amended in 1969; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 7 September

Branches: strong executive with very broad powers; bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies; powers of the two bodies are growing); 11-man Supreme Court

Government leader: José SARNEY Costa, President (since April 1985)

Suffrage: compulsory over age 18

Elections: Tancredo Neves indirectly elected by an electoral college composed of members of congress and delegates from the state legislatures, ending 20 years of military rule; died before assuming office; municipal elections held November 1985; congressional and gubernatorial elections scheduled for November 1986

Political parties and leaders: Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), Ulysses Guimaraes, president; Liberal Front Party of President Sarney's government coalition, Jorge Bornhausen, president; other parties—Workers Party (PT), Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), Democratic Labor Party (PDT), and Democratic Social Party (PDS); Communist parties legalized in March 1985—Brazilian Communist Party (PCB) and Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB)

Voting strength: (November 1982 federal and state elections) 37% then progovernment PDS; 63% divided among four opposition parties (PMDB, PT, PTB, and PDT)

Communists: 6,000, less than 1,000 militants

Other political or pressure groups: left wing of the Catholic Church and labor unions allied to leftist Worker's Party were critical of military government's social and economic policies

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $321.4 billion, $1,610 per capita (1984 est.); 83% consumption, 16% gross investment, 2% net foreign balance (1984 est.); real growth rate 8.3% (1985)

Natural resources: iron ore, manganese, bauxite, nickel, uranium, tin, gemstones, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: main products—coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, cocoa, soybeans, cotton, manioc, oranges; nearly self-sufficient except for wheat; an illegal producer of coca and cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 828,900 metric tons (1982); exports, $162 million (f.o.b., 1982); imports, $80 million (f.o.b., 1982)

Major industries: textiles and other consumer goods, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron ore, steel, motor vehicles, other metalworking industries, capital goods, tin

Crude steel: 20.0 million metric tons capacity; 18.4 million metric tons produced (1984)

Electric power: 42,000,000 kW capacity (1985); 167 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,195 kWh per capita

Exports: $25.1 billion (f.o.b., 1985); soybeans, coffee, transport equipment, iron ore, steel products, chemicals, machinery, orange juice, shoes, sugar

Imports: $12.7 billion (f.o.b., 1985); petroleum, machinery, chemicals, fertilizers, wheat, copper

Major trade partners: exports—29% US, 23% EC, 11% Latin America, 6% Japan, 31% other (1984); imports—36% oil exportors, 17% US, 16% Latin America, 12% EC, 4% Japan, 15% other (1984)

Budget: (1984) public sector; revenue 64,235 billion cruzeiros; current expenditure, 59,997 billion curezeros; capital expenditure, 18,111 billion cruzeiros

Monetary conversion rate: 8,900 cruzeiros=US$1 (November 1985), with an inflation rate of 230% per year at the end of 1985; new currency introduced in March 1986; 13.8 cruzados=US$1 (March 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 29,300 km total; 25,500 km 1.000-meter gauge, 3,500 km 1.600-meter gauge, 200 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 2,400 km 0.760-meter gauge; 879 km electrified

Highways: 1,498,000 km total; 48,000 km paved, 1,400,000 km gravel or earth

Inland waterways: 50,000 km navigable

Ports: 8 major, 23 significant minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,000 km; refined products, 465 km; natural gas, 257 km

Civil air: 176 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4,188 total, 3,163 usable; 306 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 449 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

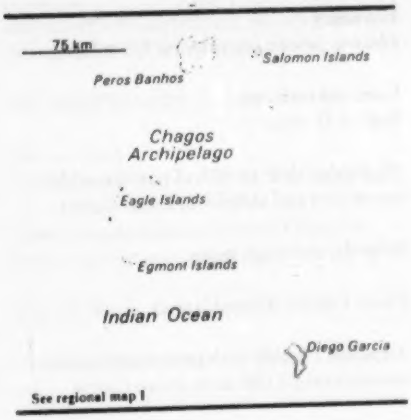
Telecommunications: good telecom system; extensive radio relay facilities; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations with total of 3 antennas; 64 domestic satellite stations; 9.86 million telephones (7.3 per 100 popl.); 1,500 AM, 200 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

Defense Forces
Branches: Brazilian Army, Navy of Brazil, Brazilian Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 35,989,000; 24,344,000 fit for military service; 1,527,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $3.0 billion; 6.5% of central government budget

British Indian Ocean Territory



Land
60 km²; one-third the size of Washington D. C.; 2,300 islands of the Chagos Archipelago, including the coral atolls Diego Garcia (36 km²), Peros Banhos (29 islands), Salomon (11 islands), Eagle, and Egmont

Water
Coastline: ranges from less than 1 km to approximately 100 km around atoll of Diego Garcia

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing)

People
Population: no permanent civilian population; formerly about 3,000 islanders

Ethnic divisions: original inhabitants, known as the Ilois, evacuated to Mauritius before construction of US and UK defense facilities

Government
Official name: British Indian Ocean Territory

Type: colony administered by United Kingdom; control disputed by Mauritius

Capital: none

Government leader: William N. WENBEN-SMITH, Commissioner (since 1982; resident in UK); D. H. DOBLE, administrator (since 1985; resident in UK)

British Indian Ocean Territory
(continued)

Economy
Electric power: provided by US military

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: short stretch of paved road between port and airfield on Diego Garcia

Inland waterways: none

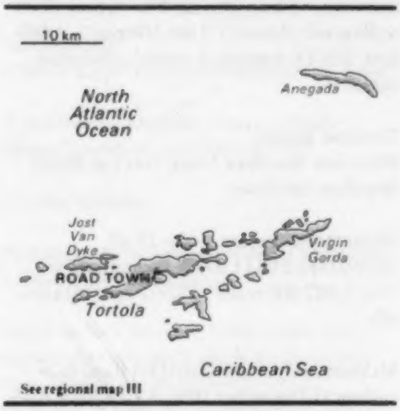
Ports: 1 major (Diego Garcia)

Airfields: 1 usable with permanent-surface runways over 3,659 m on Diego Garcia

Telecommunications: minimal telecommunications facilities; US Navy operates 1 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV station

Defense Forces
United States and United Kingdom defense facilities

British Virgin Islands



See regional map III

Land
153 km²; about the size of Wahington, D. C.; consists of more than 40 islands; main islands are Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, and Jost Van Dyke

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing)

Coastline: about 80 km

People
Population: 12,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

Nationality: noun—Virgin Islander(s); adjective—Virgin Islander

Ethnic divisions: over 90% black, remainder of white and Asian origin

Religion: majority Methodist; others include Anglican, Church of God, Seventh-day Adventist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic

Language: English (official)

Literacy: 98.3%

Work force: 4,911 (1980)

Government
Official name: British Virgin Islands

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: Road Town on the island of Tortola

Political subdivisions: 9 electoral districts

Legal system: English law; justice is administered by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court; there is a resident puisne judge on the islands

National holiday: Territory Day, 1 July

Branches: Executive Council (cabinet) consists of the governor as chairman, four ministers of the legislature, and an ex officio member who is the attorney general; Legislative Council consists of the Speaker (elected from outside the Council), nine elected members, and an ex officio member who is the attorney general

Government leaders: David Robert BARWICK, Governor (since 1982); Cyril B. ROMNEY, Chief Minister (since November 1983)

Suffrage: universal adult over 18

Elections: at least once every five years; last general election held November 1983

Political parties and leaders: United Party (UP), Conrad Maduro; Virgin Islands Party (VIP), H. Lavity Stoutt; Independent, C. B. Romney

Voting strength: 1983 elections—UP 4 seats; VIP 4 seats; Independents 1 seat

Communists: probably none

Member of: Commonwealth

Economy
GDP: $77.1 million (1983)

Agriculture: limited—livestock (including poultry), fish, fruit, and vegetables

Fishing: 293 metric tons fish, 25 metric tons crustaceans (1975)

Major industries: tourism (over 45%), construction, rum, concrete block

Brunei

Electric power: 5,000 kW capacity (1985); 22 million kWh produced (1985), 1,833 kWh per capita (1985)

Exports: $2.0 million (1981); fresh fish, gravel, sand, fruits, and vegetables

Imports: $49.8 million (1981); building materials, automobiles, foodstuffs, machinery

Major trade partners: mostly with neighboring US Virgin Islands

Budget: (1984 est.) revenue, $19.79 million; expenditures, $19.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: US currency used; 1 pound sterling=US$1.443 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 106 km motorable roads (1983)

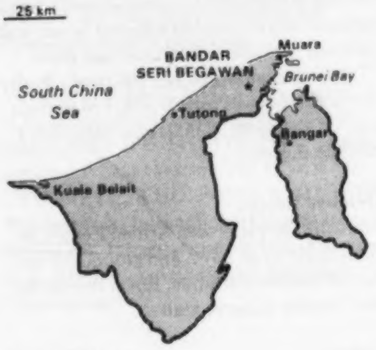
Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 major (Road Town)

Airfields: 3 total; 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways

Telecommunications: 3,000 telephones—worldwide external telephone service and cable communication links; 1 AM and 1 TV station

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom



See regional map IX

Land
5,788 km²; slightly larger than Delaware; 75% forest; 22% industry, waste, urban, or other; 3% cultivable, of which only 10% is cultivated

Land boundaries: 381 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm fishing zone or median line)

Coastline: 161 km

People
Population: 240,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.7%

Nationality: noun—Bruneian(s); adjective—Bruneian

Ethnic divisions: 64% Malay, 20% Chinese, 16% other

Religion: 60% Muslim (official); 8% Christian; 32% Buddhist and indigenous beliefs

Language: Malay (official), English, and Chinese

Life expectancy: 73.7

Literacy: 45%

Labor force: 68,128 (includes members of the Army); 50.4% production of oil, natural gas, and construction; 47.6% trade, services, and other; 2.0% agriculture, forestry, and fishing (1984)

Organized labor: 2% of labor force

Government
Official name: State of Brunei Darussalam

Type: became independent on 1 January 1984; constitutional sultanate

Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan

National holiday: National Day, 23 February

Political subdivisions: four administrative districts

Legal system: based on Islamic law; constitution promulgated by the Sultan in 1959

Branches: chief of state is Sultan (advised by appointed Privy Council), who appoints Executive Council and Legislative Council

Government leader: Sir HASSANAL Bolkiah, Sultan and Prime Minister (since August 1968)

Suffrage: universal at 21; three-tiered system of indirect elections; popular vote cast for lowest level (district councilors)

Elections: last elections—March 1965; further elections postponed indefinitely

Political parties and leaders: Brunei National Democratic Party (the first legal political party; it was established on 18 September 1985), Abdul Latif bin Abdul Hamid, Chairman; Brunei National United Party (established on 4 February 1986), Anak Hasanuddin, chairman

Communists: probably none

Member of: ASEAN, ESCAP (associate member), IMO, INTERPOL, OIC, UN

Economy
GDP: $1.7 billion (1984), $7,300 per capita (1984)

Natural resources: oil, natural gas

Brunei *(continued)*

Agriculture: main crops—rice, pepper; must import most food

Major industry: crude petroleum, liquefied natural gas, construction

Electric power: 153,000 kW capacity (1985); 470 million kWh produced (1985), 2,026 kWh per capita

Exports: $3.26 billion (1983); 98-99% crude oil, liquefied natural gas, and petroleum products

Imports: $701 million (1983); includes machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, beverages, tobacco, and other; most consumer goods imported

Major trade partners: exports—(crude petroleum and liquefied natural gas) Japan 68.4%; imports—Japan 30%, US 24%, UK 15%, Singapore 9%

Budget: (1984) revenues $3,497 million, expenditures $1,970 million; surplus $1,528 million; 11% defense

Monetary conversion rate: 2.119 Brunei dollars=US$ 1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 13 km 0.610-meter narrow-gauge private line

Highways: 1,090 km total; 370 km paved (bituminous treated) and another 52 km under construction, 720 km gravel or unimproved

Inland waterways: 209 km; navigable by craft drawing less than 1.2 meters

Ports: 1 major (Muara), 4 minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 135 km; refined products, 418 km; natural gas, 920 km

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: service throughout country is adequate for present needs; international service good to adjacent Sabah and Sarawak; radiobroadcast coverage good; 17,930 telephones (8.0 per 100 popl.); Radio Brunei broadcasts from 6 AM/FM stations and 1 TV station; 32,000 radio receivers; 1 satellite station

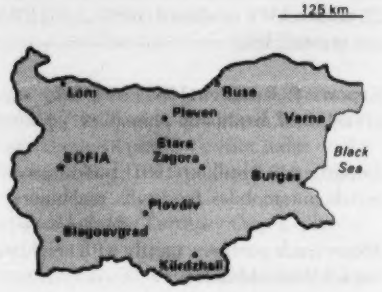
Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Brunei Armed Forces, including air wing, navy, and ground forces; British Gurkha Battalion; Royal Brunei Police; Gurkha Reserve Unit

Military manpower: males 15-49, 61,000; 37,000 fit for military service; about 3,300 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $160.1 million; about 17% of central government budget

Bulgaria



See regional map V

Land

110,912 km²; slightly larger than Ohio; 41% arable; 33% forest; 15% other; 11% agricultural

Land boundaries: 1,883 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 354 km

People

Population: 8,990,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.2%

Nationality: noun—Bulgarian(s); adjective—Bulgarian

Ethnic divisions: 85.3% Bulgarian, 8.5% Turk, 2.6% Gypsy, 2.5% Macedonian, 0.3% Armenian, 0.2% Russian, 0.6% other

Religion: regime promotes atheism; religious background of population is 85% Bulgarian Orthodox, 13% Muslim, 0.8% Jewish, 0.7% Roman Catholic, 0.5% Protestant, Gregorian-Armenian, and other

Language: Bulgarian; secondary languages closely correspond to ethnic breakdown

Infant mortality rate: 20.2/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 69, women 74

Literacy: 95% (est.)

Labor force: 4,113,546 (1983); 34% industry, 22% agriculture, 46% other

Government

Official name: People's Republic of Bulgaria

Type: Communist state

Capital: Sofia

Political subdivisions: 27 okrugs (districts); capital city of Sofia has equivalent status

Legal system: based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; new constitution adopted in 1971; judicial review of legislative acts in the State Council; legal education at University of Sofia; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Liberation Day, 9 September

Branches: legislative (National Assembly); judiciary, Supreme Court

Government leaders: Todor Khristov ZHIVKOV, Chairman, State Council (President and Chief of State; since July 1971); Georgi Ivanov ATANASOV, Chairman, Council of Ministers (Premier; since March 1986)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: held every five years for National Assembly; last election held on 7 June 1981; 99.96% of the electorate voted

Political parties and leaders: Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary; Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, a puppet party, Petur Tanchev, secretary of Permanent Board

Communists: 825,811 party members (April 1981)

Mass organizations and front groups: Fatherland Front, Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, Central Council of Trade Unions, National Committee for Defense of Peace, Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, Committee of Bulgarian Women, All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship

Member of: CEMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMO, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO; Warsaw Pact, International Organization of Journalists, International Medical Association, International Radio and Television Organization

Economy

GNP: $56.4 billion, 1984 (1984 dollars), $6,295 per capita; 1984 real growth rate, 3.1%

Natural resources: bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, coal, lignite, lumber

Agriculture: mainly self-sufficient; main crops—grain, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, sheep, hogs, poultry, cheese, sunflower seeds

Fishing: catch 151,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: food processing, machine and metal building, electronics, chemicals

Shortages: some raw materials; scattered energy and food shortages in 1985

Crude steel: 2.9 million metric tons produced (1984), 324 kg per capita

Electric power: 10,200,000 kW capacity (1985); 45.8 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,100 kWh per capita

Exports: $12.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 48% machinery and equipment; 18% agricultural products; 11% fuels, mineral raw materials, and metals; 10% manufactured consumer goods; 13% other

Imports: $12.0 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 47% fuels and minerals, 34% machinery and equipment, 5% chemicals, 4% manufactured consumer goods, 10% other (1982)

Major trade partners: 57% Soviet Union, 18.5% other Communist countries, 24.5% non-Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 1.016 leva= US$1 (September 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 4,278 km total; all government owned (1983); about 4,033 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 245 km narrow gauge; 770 km double track; 1,994 km electrified

Highways: 36,292 km total; 2,923 km trunk roads, 3,740 km class I concrete, asphalt, stone block; 5,915 km class II asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 20,064 km class III earth; 3,650 km other (1983)

Inland waterways: 471 km (1981)

Pipelines: crude, 193 km; refined product, 418 km; natural gas, 1,120 km

Freight carried: rail—83.4 million metric tons, 18.1 billion metric ton/km (1985); highway—900 million metric tons, 16.9 billion metric ton/km (1985); waterway—4.9 million metric tons, 2.6 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic; 1985)

Ports: 3 major (Varna, Varna West, Burgas), 6 minor (1981); principal river ports are Ruse and Lom (1984)

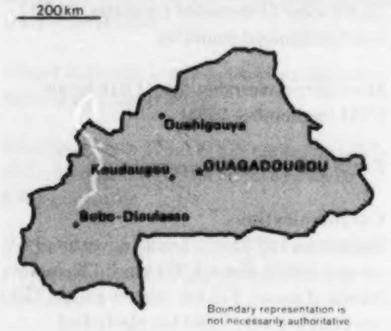
Defense Forces

Branches: Bulgarian People's Army, Frontier Troops, Air and Air Defense Forces, Bulgarian Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,172,000; 1,822,000 fit for military service; 65,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: est. for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, 1.2 billion leva; 6.2% of total budget

Burkina (formerly Upper Volta)



See regional map VII

Land

240,200 km^2; the size of Colorado; 50% pasture, 21% fallow, 10% cultivated, 9% forest and scrub, 10% waste and other

Land boundaries: 3,307 km

People

Population: 7,094,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—Burkinabe; adjective—Burkinan

Ethnic divisions: more than 50 tribes; principal tribe is Mossi (about 2.5 million); other important groups are Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, and Fulani

Religion: 65% indigenous beliefs, about 25% Muslim, 10% Christian (mainly Catholic)

Language: French (official); tribal languages belong to Sudanic family, spoken by 50% of the population

Infant mortality rate: 182/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 42

Literacy: 7%

Labor force: 90% agriculture; 10% industry, commerce, services, and government; about 30,000 are wage earners; about 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment

Organized labor: four principal trade union groups represent less than 1% of population

Government

Official name: Burkina Faso

Type: military; established by coup on 4 August 1983

Capital: Ouagadougou

Political subdivisions: 30 provinces, 250 departments

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 August

Branches: President is an army officer; military council of unknown number; 21-member military and civilian Cabinet; judiciary

Government leaders: Cdr. Thomas SANKARA, President (since August 1983)

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: political process suspended; no talk of returning to constitutional rule

Political parties and leaders: all political parties banned following November 1980 coup

Communists: small Communist party front group; some sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: committees for the defense of the revolution, watchdog/political action groups established by current regime throughout the country in both organizations and communities

Member of: AfDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, GATT, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $66 million (1984), $160 per capita (1984); real growth, −1.3% (1983)

Natural resources: manganese, limestone, marble, gold, antimony, copper, nickel, bauxite, lead, phosphates

Agriculture: cash crops—peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops—sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; food deficiency

Fishing: catch 7,000 metric tons (1983 est.)

Major industries: agricultural processing plants, brewery, bottling, and brick plants; a few other light industries

Electric power: 55,000 kW capacity (1985); 134 million kWh produced (1985), 19 kWh per capita

Exports: $110 million (f.o.b., 1983); livestock (on the hoof), peanuts, shea nut products, cotton, sesame

Imports: $230 million (f.o.b., 1983); textiles, food, and other consumer goods, transport equipment, machinery, fuels

Major trade partners: Ivory Coast and Ghana; overseas trade mainly with France and other EC countries; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), $1.6 billion; US authorized including Ex-Im (FY70-84) $196 million; Communist countries (1970-84), $62 million; OPEC ODA commitments (1974-83), $100 million

Budget: (1983) revenue $220 million, current expenditures $148 million, development expenditures $161 million

Monetary conversion rate: about 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,173 km Ouagadougou to Abidjan (Ivory Coast line); 516 km 1.000-meter gauge, single track in Burkina

Highways: 16,500 km total; 967 km paved, 7,733 km improved, 7,800 km unimproved

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 55 total, 51 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: all services only fair; radio relay, wire, radio communication stations in use; 8,600 telephones (under 0.14 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,582,000; 797,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Supply: mainly dependent on France, FRG, and UK

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $26.9 million; about 18.1% of central government budget

Burma

See regional map VIII and IX

Land

676,552 km^2; nearly as large as Texas; 62% forest; 28% arable, of which 12% is cultivated; 10% urban and other

Land boundaries: 5,850 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (24 nm security zone and 200 nm economic zone, including fishing)

Coastline: 3,060 km

People

Population: 37,651,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.0%

Nationality: noun—Burmese; adjective—Burmese

Ethnic divisions: 72% Burman, 7% Karen, 6% Shan, 6% Indian, 3% Chinese, 2% Kachin, 2% Chin, 2% other

Religion: 85% Buddhist, 15% indigenous beliefs, Christian, or other

Language: Burmese; minority ethnic groups have their own languages

Infant mortality rate: 93.2/1,000 (1984 est.)

Life expectancy: 57

Literacy: 78%

Labor force: 14.7 million (1984/85); 63.6% agriculture, 12.0% government, 9.5% trade, 9.4% industry, 5.5% other

Organized labor: Workers' Asiayone or "association" (1.8 million members) and Peasants' Asiayone (7.6 million members) integrated into the country's sole political party

Government

Official name: Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma

Type: republic under 1974 constitution

Capital: Rangoon

Political subdivisions: seven divisions (predominantly Burman population) and seven states (based on ethnic minorities), subdivided into townships, village-tracts (rural), and wards (urban)

Legal system: People's Justice system and People's Courts instituted under 1974 constitution; legal education at Universities of Rangoon and Mandalay; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 January

Branches: Council of State rules through a Council of Ministers; National Assembly (Pyithu Hluttaw or People's Congress) has legislative power

Government leader: U SAN YU, President and Chairman of Council of State (since November 1981)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: National Assembly and local People's Councils elected in 1985

Political parties and leaders: government-sponsored Burma Socialist Program Party only legal party; U Ne Win, party chairman

Communists: est. 15,000 (primarily as an insurgent group on the northeast frontier)

Other political or pressure groups: Kachin Independence Army; Karen Nationalist Union, several Shan factions (all insurgent groups)

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $6.5 billion (FY84/85, in current prices), $180 per capita; real growth rate 4.5% (FY84/85)

Natural resources: oil, copper, asbestos, some marble, limestone; possibly chromium, gypsum

Agriculture: accounts for 64% of total employment and about 29% of GDP; main crops—paddy, pulses, sugarcane, beans, peanuts; almost 100% self-sufficient; most rice grown in deltaic land; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 585,800 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: agricultural processing; textiles and footwear; wood and wood products; petroleum refining; mining of copper, tin, tungsten, iron

Electric power: 818,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.73 billion kWh produced (1985), 48 kWh per capita

Exports: $349.3 million (f.o.b., FY84/85); teak, rice, pulses, beans, base metals, ores

Imports: $672.3 million (f.o.b., FY84/85); machinery and transportation equipment, building materials, oil industry equipment

Major trade partners: exports—Singapore, Western Europe, China, UK, Japan; imports—Japan, Western Europe, Singapore, UK

Budget: (FY84/85) $826.5 million est. revenue, $954 million est. expenditure

Monetary conversion rate: 8.5586 kyats=US$1 (FY84/85)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 4,353 km total; all government owned; 3,878 km 1.000-meter gauge, 113 km narrow-gauge industrial lines; 362 km double track

Highways: 27,000 km total; 3,200 km bituminous, 17,700 km improved earth or gravel, 6,100 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 12,800 km; 3,200 km navigable by large commercial vessels

Pipelines: crude, 660 km; natural gas, 11 km

Ports: 4 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft (including 3 helicopters)

Airfields: 89 total, 83 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 37 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: meets minimum requirements for local and intercity service; international service is good; radiobroadcast coverage is limited to the most populous areas; 49,597 telephones (1982/83; 1 per 1,000 popl.); 1 AM station, no FM stations, 2 TV stations (December 1982); 1 ground satellite station

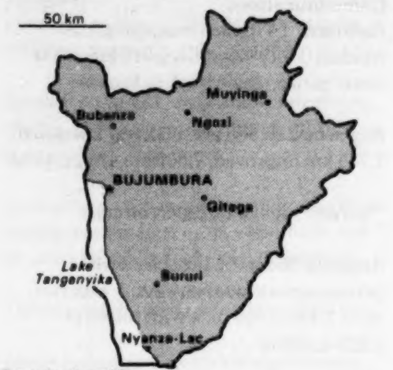
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: eligible 15-49, 17,410,000; of the 8,684,000 males 15-49, 4,806,000 are fit for military service; of the 8,726,000 females 15-49, 4,816,000 are fit for military service; about 411,000 males and 401,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes are liable for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986, $228.29 million; about 22.2% of central government budget

Burundi



See regional map VII

Land

27,834 km²; the size of Maryland; about 37% arable (about 66% cultivated); 23% pasture; 10% scrub and forest; 30% other

Land boundaries: 974 km

People

Population: 4,807,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Burundian(s); adjective—Burundi

Ethnic divisions: Africans—85% Hutu (Bantu), 14% Tutsi (Hamitic), 1% Twa (Pygmy); other Africans include around 70,000 refugees, mostly Rwandans and Zairians; non-Africans include about 3,000 Europeans and 2,000 South Asians

Religion: about 67% Christian (62% Roman Catholic, 5% Protestant), 32% indigenous beliefs, 1% Muslim

Language: Kirundi and French (official); Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area)

Infant mortality rate: 121/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 42.3

Literacy: 25%

Labor force: about 1.9 million (1983); 93.0% agriculture, 4.0% government, 1.5% industry and commerce, 1.5% services

Organized labor: sole group is the Union of Burundi Workers (UTB); by charter, membership is extended to all Burundi workers (informally); figures denoting "active membership" unobtainable

Government
Official name: Republic of Burundi

Type: republic; presidential system

Capital: Bujumbura

Political subdivisions: 15 provinces, subdivided into arrondissements and communes according to a 1982 redistricting

Legal system: based on German and French civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 July

Branches: executive (President and Cabinet); judicial; legislature (National Assembly) reestablished in 1982

Government leader: Col. Jean-Baptiste BAGAZA, President and Head of State (since 1976)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: new constitution approved by national referendum in November 1981; election to National Assembly held in October 1982

Political parties and leaders: National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), a Tutsi-led party, declared sole legitimate party in 1966; second national party congress held in 1984; Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza confirmed as party president for five-year term

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfDB, EAMA, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $963 million (1984 est.), $250 per capita; 3% real growth rate (1983)

Natural resources: nickel, uranium, rare earth oxide, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum (not yet exploited)

Agriculture: major cash crops—coffee, cotton, tea; main food crops—manioc, yams, peas, corn, sorghum, bananas, haricot beans

Major industries: light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap; assembly of imports; public works construction; food processing

Electric power: 20,000 kW capacity (1985); 26 million kWh produced (1985), 5 kWh per capita

Exports: $83.5 million (1984); coffee (87%), tea, cotton, hides and skins

Imports: $158 million (1984); textiles, foodstuffs, transport equipment, petroleum products

Major trade partners: US, EC countries

Budget: (1983) revenue $121.4 million, expenditure $146.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 120 Burundi francs=US$ 1 (October 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 5,900 km total; 400 km paved, 2,500 km gravel or laterite, 3,000 km improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Tanganyika; 1 lake port, at Bujumbura, connects to transportation systems of Zaire and Tanzania

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 8 total, 7 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

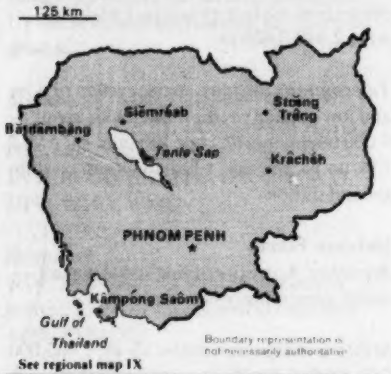
Telecommunications: sparse system of wire and low-capacity radio-relay links; about 6,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army (including naval and air units); paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,095,000; 569,000 fit for military service; 53,000 reach military age (16) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $33.8 million; about 18% of central government budget

Cambodia (formerly Kampuchea)



See regional map IX

Land

181,035 km²; the size of Missouri; 74% forest; 16% cultivated; 10% built on, waste, and other

Land boundaries: 2,438 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: about 443 km

People

Population: 6,388,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.2%

Nationality: noun—Cambodian(s); adjective—Cambodian

Ethnic divisions: 90% Khmer (Cambodian), 5% Chinese, 5% other minorities

Religion: 95% Theravada Buddhism, 5% other

Language: Khmer (official), French

Life expectancy: men 42, women 44.9

Literacy: 48%

Government

Official name: Coalition Government of Democratic Cambodia (CGDK; composed of three resistance groups deployed along the Thai border); People's Republic of Cambodia (PRK; pro-Vietnamese, in Phnom Penh)

Type: CGDK is nationalist coalition of one Communist and two non-Communist factions; PRK is Communist

Capital: Phnom Penh

Political subdivisions: 19 provinces

Legal system: Judicial Committee chosen by People's Representative Assembly in Democratic Cambodia; no information for PRK

National holiday: 17 April for both regimes

Branches: Cabinet, State Presidium, and some form of People's Representative Assembly in Democratic Cambodia; People's Revolutionary Council, various ministries, and a "National Congress" held in early 1979 and a second held in September 1979 in PRK

Government leaders: CGDK—Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK, President (since July 1982); SON SANN, Prime Minister (since July 1982); KHIEU SAMPHAN, Vice President (since July 1982); PRK—HENG SAMRIN, President (since January 1979); HUN SEN, Foreign Minister (since January 1979)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Political parties and leaders: CGDK—an umbrella organization for three resistance groups including Democratic Kampuchea under Son Sen, Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) under Son Sann, and National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia under Prince Norodom Sihanouk; PRK—Cambodian Peoples Revolutionary Party, the Communist party installed by Vietnam in 1979, and Cambodian United Front for National Construction and Defense (KUFNCD)

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, Mekong Committee (inactive), NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO for CGDK; none for PRK

Economy

Natural resources: timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydroelectric power (potential)

Agriculture: mainly subsistence except for rubber plantations; main crops—rice, rubber, corn; food shortages—rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products, sugar, flour

Major industries: rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products

Shortages: fossil fuels

Electric power: 123,500 kW capacity (1985); 141 million kWh produced (1985), 23 kWh per capita

Exports: probably less than $10 million (1983 est.); natural rubber, rice, pepper, wood

Imports: probably less than $30 million (1983); international food aid; Soviet bloc economic development aid (post-1979)

Trade partners: Vietnam and USSR

Aid: economic commitments—US (FY70-84), $714 million; other Western (1970-83), $254 million; military (FY70-82)—US, $1.2 billion; Communist data not available

Monetary conversion rate: 4 riels=US$1 (1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 612 km 1.000-meter gauge; government owned

Highways: 13,351 km total; 2,622 km bituminous, 7,105 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; and 3,624 km unimproved earth; some roads in disrepair

Inland waterways: 3,700 km navigable all year to craft drawing 0.6 meters; 282 km navigable to craft drawing 1.8 meters

Ports: 2 major, 5 minor

Airfields: 33 total, 14 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

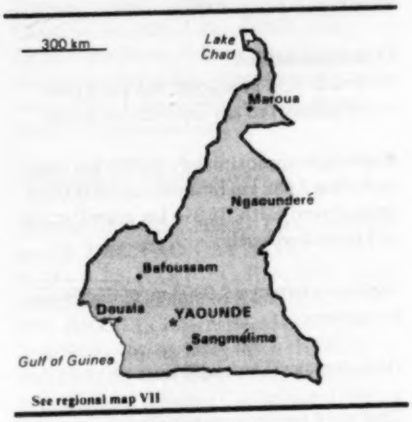
Telecommunications: service barely adequate for government requirements and virtually nonexistent for general public; international service limited to Vietnam and other adjacent countries; radiobroadcasts limited to 1 station; 1 TV station

Defense Forces

Branches: CGDK consists of National Army of Democratic Cambodia, Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front, and Sihanoukist National Army; PRK—People's Republic of Cambodia Armed Forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,749,000; 939,000 fit for military service; about 82,000 reach military age (18) annually

Cameroon



Land

475,439 km^2; somewhat larger than California; 50% forest; 18% meadow; 13% fallow; 4% cultivated; 15% other

Land boundaries: 4,554 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 nm

Coastline: 402 km

People

Population: 10,009,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Cameroonian(s); adjective—Cameroonian

Ethnic divisions: over 200 tribes of widely differing background; 31% Cameroon Highlanders, 19% Equatorial Bantu, 11% Kirdi, 10% Fulani, 8% Northwestern Bantu, 7% Eastern Nigritic, 13% other African, less than 1% non-African

Religion: 51% indigenous beliefs, 33% Christian, 16% Muslim

Language: English and French (official), 24 major African language groups

Infant mortality rate: 113/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 47

Literacy: 65%

Labor force: (1983) 74.4% agriculture, 11.4% industry and transport, 9.7% other services

Organized labor: under 45% of wage labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Cameroon

Type: unitary republic; one-party presidential regime

Capital: Yaoundé

Political subdivisions: 10 provinces divided into departments, arrondissements, districts

Legal system: based on French civil law system, with common law influence; unitary constitution adopted 1972; judicial review by Supreme Court, when a question of constitutionality is referred to it by the President; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 20 May

Branches: executive (President), legislative (National Assembly), and judicial (Supreme Court)

Government leader: Paul BIYA, President (since November 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: parliamentary elections held May 1983; presidential elections held January 1984

Political parties and leaders: Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (known as the Cameroon People's National Union during 1966-85), Paul Biya, president

Communists: no Communist party or significant number of sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Cameroon People's Union (UPC), remains an illegal group with its factional leaders in exile

Cameroon *(continued)*

Member of: AfBD, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OIC, UDEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $7.3 billion (1983-84), about $800 per capita; average annual growth rate, 6.5% (1984); average inflation rate, 15% (1984)

Natural resources: oil, natural gas, bauxite, iron ore, timber

Agriculture: commercial and food crops—coffee, cocoa, timber, cotton, rubber, bananas, peanuts, palm oil and palm kernels; root starches, livestock, millet, sorghum, and rice

Fishing: 23,000 metric tons (1982/83)

Major industries: crude oil production, small aluminum plant, food processing, light consumer goods industries; sawmills

Electric power: 586,600 kW capacity (1985); 2.241 billion kWh produced (1985), 229 kWh per capita

Exports: $855.2 million (f.o.b., 1984); crude oil, cocoa, coffee, timber, aluminum, cotton, natural rubber, bananas, peanuts, tobacco, tea, mineral products, food, alcohol, metal and metal products, textiles, wood products

Imports: $1.101 billion (f.o.b., 1984); consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, alumina for refining, petroleum products, food, beverages, electrical equipment, chemical products

Major trade partners: most trade with France, other EC countries, and the US

Budget: (1984 est.) revenues $1,777 million, current expenditures $1,696 million

Monetary conversion rate: 417.4 Communauté Financière Africaine francs=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 1,173 km total; 858 km 1.000-meter gauge, 145 km 0.600-meter gauge

Highways: approximately 65,000 km total, including 2,682 km bituminous, 30,000 km unimproved earth, 32,318 km gravel, earth, and improved earth

Inland waterways: 2,090 km; of decreasing importance

Ports: 1 major (Douala), 3 minor

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 62 total, 57 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 24 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good system of open wire and radio relay; 47,200 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 1 FM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; planned TV network

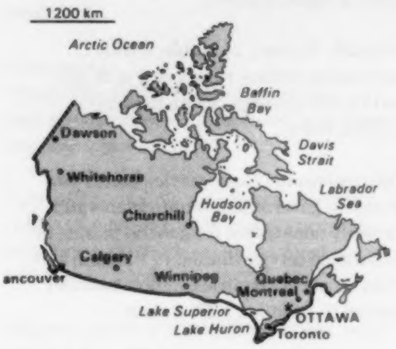
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force; paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,223,000; 1,119,000 fit for military service; about 92,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, $130 million; 9.1% of central government budget

Canada



See regional map II

Land

9,970,610 km²; slightly larger than the US; 44% forest; 42% waste or urban; 8% inland water; 4% cultivated; 2% meadow and pasture

Land boundaries: 9,010 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 58,808 km coastline, 243,791 km including all islands

People

Population: 25,644,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

Nationality: noun—Canadian(s); adjective—Canadian

Ethnic divisions: 45% British Isles origin, 29% French origin, 23% other European, 1.5% indigenous Indian and Eskimo

Religion: 46% Roman Catholic, 16% United Church, 10% Anglican

Language: English and French (official)

Infant mortality rate: 9.1/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: men 71.9, women 79

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 12.6 million (1985 average); 68% services (37% government, 23% trade and finance, 8% transportation), 18% manufacturing, 6% construction, 3.8% agriculture, 5% other; 10.6% unemployment (1985 average); 10.2% unemployment (November 1985)

Organized labor: 30.6% of labor force; 39.6% of nonagricultural paid workers

Government
Official name: Canada

Type: federal state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign

Capital: Ottawa

Political subdivisions: 10 provinces and 2 territories

Legal system: based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on French law prevails; constitution as of 1982 (formerly British North America Act of 1867 and various amendments); accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Canada Day, 1 July

Branches: federal executive power vested in cabinet collectively responsible to House of Commons and headed by Prime Minister; federal legislative authority resides in Parliament (282 seats) consisting of Queen represented by Governor General, Senate, and House of Commons; judges appointed by Governor General on the advice of the government; Supreme Court is highest tribunal

Government leaders: Brian MULRONEY, Prime Minister (since September 1984); Jeanne SAUVE, Governor General (since May 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: legal limit of five years but in practice usually held within four years; last election September 1984; 75% voter turnout

Political parties and leaders: Liberal, John Turner; Progressive Conservative, Brian Mulroney; New Democratic, Edward Broadbent

Voting strength: (1984 election) Progressive Conservative, 50%; Liberal, 28%; New Democratic Party, 19%; parliamentary seats as of December 1984—Progressive Conservative (211), Liberal (40), New Democratic Party (30), independent (1)

Communists: approx. 2,000

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, DAC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, ICO, ICRC, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, PAHO, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GNP: $334.1 billion (1984), $12,940 per capita (1984); 61.4% consumption, 19.7% investment, 17.2% government, 0.8% net foreign trade; 0.4% change in inventories; real growth rate 4.7% (1984-85)

Natural resources: nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybdenum, potash, silver, fish, forests, wildlife

Agriculture: main products—livestock, grains (principally wheat), dairy products, feedgrains, oilseeds, tobacco; food shortages—fresh fruits and vegetables

Fishing: catch 1.34 million metric tons (1983)

Major industries: processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products, transportation equipment, chemicals, fish products, petroleum and natural gas

Shortages: rubber, rolled steel, fruits, precision instruments

Crude steel: 14.7 million metric tons produced (1984)

Electric power: 95,600,000 kW capacity (1985); 437.885 billion kWh produced (1985), 17,240 kWh per capita

Exports: $86.244 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—transportation equipment, wood and wood products including paper, ferrous and nonferrous ores, crude petroleum, wheat; Canada is a major food exporter

Imports: $70.346 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—transportation equipment, machinery, crude petroleum, communication equipment, textiles, steel, fabricated metals, office machines, fruits and vegetables

Major trade partners: imports—71.5% US, 5.9% Japan, 2.4% UK; exports—75.6% US, 5.1% Japan, 2.2% UK, 1.9% USSR (1984)

Aid: economic—(received US, $1.8 billion Ex-Im Bank, FY70-81); ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), $15.8 billion

Budget: total revenues $58.78 billion; current expenditures $80.50 billion; budget deficit $22.8 billion (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.402 C$=US$1 (2 January 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 81,607 km total; 80,258 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 129 km electrified; 1,171 km 1.067-meter gauge (in Newfoundland); 178 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 884,272 km total; 712,936 km surfaced (250,023 km paved), 171,336 km earth

Inland waterways: 3,000 km

Pipelines: oil, 23,564 km total crude and refined; natural gas, 74,980 km

Ports: 25 deep water, numerous minor

Civil air: 636 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,472 total, 1,252 usable; 408 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,659 m, 31 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 324 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Canada *(continued)*

Telecommunications: excellent service provided by modern telecom media; 16.6 million telephones (66.4 per 100 popl.); countrywide AM, FM, and TV coverage, including 900 AM, 80 FM, 1,100 TV stations; 6 coaxial submarine cables; 3 satellite stations with a total of 5 antennas and 100 domestic satellite stations

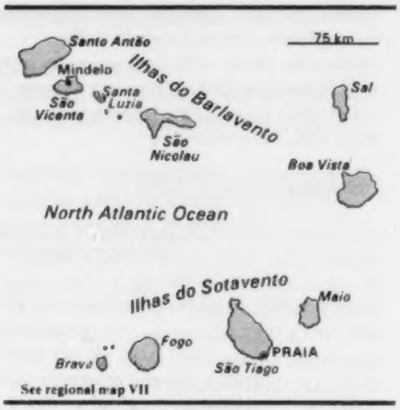
Defense Forces

Branches: Mobile Command, Maritime Command, Air Command, Communications Command, Canadian Forces Europe, Training Command

Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,961,000; 6,072,000 fit for military service; 199,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1985, $6.6 billion; about 10.0% of central government budget

Cape Verde



See regional map VII

Land

4,040 km², divided among 10 islands and several islets; slightly larger than Rhode Island

Water

Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone); maritime limits measured from claimed "archipelagic baselines" that generally connect the outermost points of outer islands or drying reefs

Coastline: 965 km

People

Population: 318,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.9%

Nationality: noun—Cape Verdean(s); adjective—Cape Verdean

Ethnic divisions: about 71% Creole (mulatto), 28% African, 1% European

Religion: Catholicism fused with local superstitions

Language: Portuguese and Crioulo, a blend of Portuguese and West African words

Infant mortality rate: 60/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 61

Literacy: 37%

Labor force: bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture

Government

Official name: Republic of Cape Verde

Type: republic

Capital: Praia

Political subdivisions: 14 administrative districts

Legal system: based on constitution

National holiday: Independence Day, 5 July

Branches: 56-member National People's Assembly; the official party is the supreme political organization

Government leaders: Aristides PEREIRA, President (since July 1975); Pedro PIRES, Prime Minister (since July 1975)

Suffrage: universal over age 15

Elections: National Assembly election held December 1985, the second since independence

Political parties and leaders: only legal party, African Party for Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV), led by Aristides Pereira, secretary general; PAICV established in January 1981 to replace the former ruling party in both Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), in protest of the November 1980 coup in Guinea-Bissau

Communists: a few Communists and some sympathizers

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $106 million (1982 prov.); $350 per capita GNP (1982); 0% growth rate (1978)

Natural resources: salt, basalt rock, pozzolana, limestone, kaolin

Agriculture: main crops—corn, beans, manioc, sweet potatoes; barely self-sufficient in food

Fishing: catch 13,205 metric tons (1983); largely undeveloped but provides major source of export earnings

Major industries: salt mining

Electric power: 14,174 kW capacity (1985); 16 million kWh produced (1985); 50 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.6 million (f.o.b., 1983); fish, bananas, salt, flour

Imports: $68.1 million (c.i.f., 1983); petroleum products, corn, rice, machinery, textiles

Major trade partners: Portugal, UK, Japan, African neighbors

Budget: $20.4 million public revenue, $26.7 million current expenditures (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 89.27 escudos=US$1 (November 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Ports: 2 major (Mindelo and Praia), 2 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 6 total, 6 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: interisland radio-relay system, high frequency radio to mainland Portugal and Guinea-Bissau, about 1,740 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 2 FM 2 AM, stations; 1 small TV station; 2 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

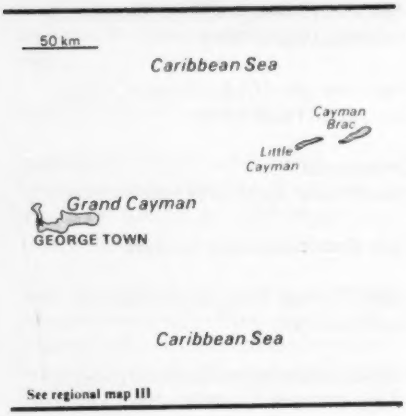
Defense Forces

Branches: People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP); Army, Navy, and Air Force are separate components of FARP

Military manpower: males 15-49, 87,000; 50,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, $15 million; about 5% of central government budget

Cayman Islands



See regional map III

Land

260 km²; about one-third the size of New York City; consists of three low-lying islands formed of calcareous rock, with maximum elevations of 12 m (Little Cayman), 18 m (Grand Cayman), and 42.7 m (Cayman Brac); about two-thirds of land consists of mangrove swamps

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: about 160 km

People

Population: 22,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Caymanian(s); adjective—Caymanian

Ethnic divisions: 40% mixed, 20% white, 20% black, 20% expatriates of various ethnic groups

Religion: United Church (Presbyterian and Congregational), Anglican, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Church of God, and other Protestant denominations

Language: English

Literacy: 97.5%

Labor force: 8,061; 18.7% service workers, 18.6% clerical, 12.5% construction, 6.7%

Cayman Islands *(continued)*

finance and investment, 5.9% directors and business managers (1979)

Organized labor: Global Seaman's Union; Cayman All Trade Union

Government
Official name: Cayman Islands

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: George Town, on the island of Grand Cayman

Political subdivisions: 6 electoral districts

Legal system: British common law and local statutes

National holiday: Constitution Day, 8 July

Branches: executive—Governor and Executive Council (3 appointed "official members" and 4 elected "members" chosen by the Legislative Assembly from its elected members); legislative—unicameral Legislative Assembly (12 elected members and 3 appointed by Governor); judicial—Summary Court, Grand Court, Cayman Islands Court of Appeal, Her Majesty's Privy Council

Government leader: George Peter LLOYD, Governor (since 1982); also serves as president of the Legislative Assembly

Suffrage: universal adult over age 18

Elections: elections held every four years

Political parties and leaders: no formal political parties

Communists: none

Member of: Commonwealth

Economy
GNP: $8,333 per capita (1983 est.)

Agriculture: minor production of vegetables and livestock, turtle farming

Major industries: tourism, banking, insurance and finance, real estate and construction

Electric power: 29,000 kW capacity (1985); 90 million kWh produced (1985), 4,110 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.4 million (1983); turtle products

Imports: $140.4 million (1983)

Major trade partners: exports—mostly US; imports—US, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, Netherlands Antilles

Budget: current revenue $41.6 million; current expenditure $31 million (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Cayman dollar=US$1.20 (1985 est.)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 160 km of main roads

Ports: 1 major (George Town), 1 minor

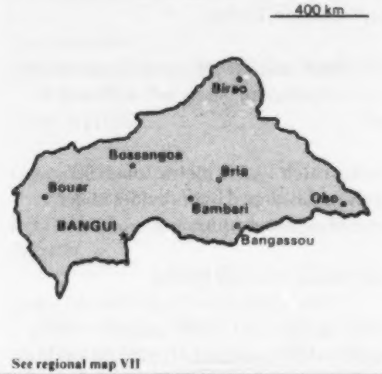
Airfields: 3 total; 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways 1220-2439 m

Telecommunications: telephone system links islands and to worldwide services via submarine coaxial cable and new satellite ground station; 2 AM and 2 FM radio stations

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Branches: police force

Central African Republic



See regional map VII

Land
622,984 km²; slightly smaller than Texas; 80-85% meadow, fallow, vacant arable land, urban, or waste; 10-15% cultivated; 5% dense forest

Land boundaries: 4,981 km

People
Population: 2,744,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.0%

Nationality: noun—Central African(s); adjective—Central African

Ethnic divisions: approximately 80 ethnic groups, the majority of which have related ethnic and linguistic characteristics; 34% Baya, 28% Banda, 10% Sara, 9% Mandjia, 9% Mboum, 7% M'Baka; 6,500 Europeans, of whom 3,600 are French

Religion: 25% Protestant, 25% Roman Catholic, 24% indigenous beliefs, 10% Muslim; animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority

Language: French (official); Sango is the lingua franca and the national language

Infant mortality rate: 142/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 47

Literacy: est. 33%

Labor force: 1,320,000 (1983); 90% agriculture, 4% industry and commerce, 4% services, 4% government; approximately 64,000 salaried workers

Organized labor: 1% of labor force

Government
Official name: Central African Republic

Type: republic, under military rule since September 1981; the president shuffled the government in September 1985 and dissolved the Military Committee for National Recovery; the president now rules through the Provisional Organization of Public Powers

Capital: Bangui

Political subdivisions: 14 prefectures, 47 subprefectures

Legal system: based on French law; constitution, which was approved in February 1981 referendum, was suspended after September 1981 military takeover; judiciary, Supreme Court, court of appeals, criminal court, and numerous lower courts

National holiday: Independence Day, 13 August; National Day, 1 December

Branches: Gen. André-Dieudonné Kolingba is Chief of State and President of the Provisional Organization of Public Powers, which replaced the Council of Ministers; no legislature; separate judiciary

Government leader: Gen. André-Dieudonné KOLINGBA, Chief of State and President of the Provisional Organization of Public Powers (since September 1985; head of government since September 1981)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: none scheduled

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned in September 1981

Communists: no Communist party; small number of Communist sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, UEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $764 million (1984), $280 per capita, −8.7% real growth (1984)

Natural resources: diamonds, uranium, timber

Agriculture: commercial—cotton, coffee, peanuts, sesame, wood; main food crops manioc, corn, peanuts, rice, potatoes

Major industries: sawmills, brewery, diamond mining and splitting

Electric power: 46,000 kW capacity (1985); 80 million kWh produced (1985), 29 kWh per capita

Exports: $114.6 million (f.o.b., 1984); cotton, coffee, diamonds, timber

Imports: $139.6 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); textiles, petroleum products, machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports—France, Belgium, Japan, US; imports—France and other EC countries, Japan, Algeria, Yugoslavia

Budget: (1984) revenues $93.3 million; current expenditures $90.8 million; official foreign debt $223 million (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 20,800 km total; 454 km bituminous, 7,656 km improved earth, 12,690 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 800 km; traditional trade carried on by means of shallow-draft dugouts

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 67 total, 59 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

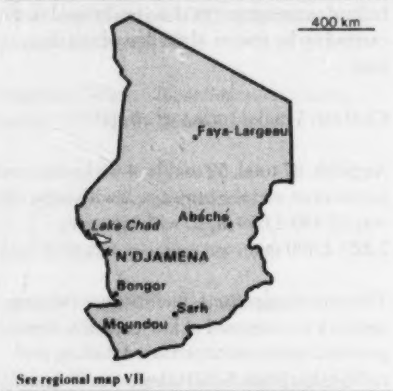
Telecommunications: facilities are meager; network is composed of low-capacity, low-powered radiocommunication stations and radio-relay links; 6,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station, 1 FM station, 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 603,000; 312,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983; $12.2 million; about 14.5% of central government budget

Chad



See regional map VII

Land

1,284,634 km²; about the size of Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico combined; 35% pasture; 17% arable; 2% forest and scrub; 46% other use and waste

Land boundaries: 5,987 km

People

Population: 5,231,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.8%

Nationality: noun—Chadian(s); adjective—Chadian

Ethnic divisions: some 200 distinct ethnic groups, most of whom are Muslims (Arabs, Toubou, Fulbe, Kotoko, Hausa, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, and Maba) in the north and center and non-Muslims (Sara, Ngambaye, Mbaye, Goulaye, Moudang, Moussei, Massa) in the south; some 150,000 nonindigenous, of whom 1,000 are French

Religion: 52% Muslim, 43% indigenous beliefs, 5% Christian

Language: French and Arabic (official); Sara and Sango in south; more than 100 different languages and dialects are spoken

Infant mortality rate: 142/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 41.5, women 43.9

Literacy: about 20%

Labor force: 85% agriculture (engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and fishing)

Organized labor: about 20% of wage labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Chad

Type: republic

Capital: N'Djamena

Political subdivisions: 14 prefectures, 54 subprefectures, 27 administrative posts, 9 municipalities

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; constitution adopted in 1962; constitution suspended and National Assembly dissolved in April 1975; Fundamental Act, a quasi-constitution decreed in October 1982, provides juridical framework whereby decrees are promulgated by the president; judicial review of legislative acts in theory a power of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 11 August

Branches: presidency; Council of Ministers; National Consultative Council, Supreme Court and several lower courts

Government leaders: Hissein HABRE, President (since June 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: none planned

Political parties and leaders: National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR) established June 1984 with Habré as president; numerous dissident groups

Communists: no front organizations or underground party; probably a few Communists and some sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: the development of a stable government continues to be hampered by prolonged tribal and regional antagonisms; ex-President Goukouni Weddeye heads a rebel government, with Libyan backing, that occupies the northern third of Chad

Member of: AfDB, CEAO, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, EC (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

During the last decade droughts and plagues of locusts have caused widespread food shortages, and years of civil war have devastated the economy

GDP: $360 million (1984 est.), $88 per capita (1984 est.); real annual growth rate −2.8% (1960-82 est.)

Natural resources: petroleum (unexploited but exploration beginning), uranium, natron, kaolin

Agriculture: commercial—cotton, gum arabic, livestock, peanuts, fish; food crops—millet, sorghum, rice, sweet potatoes, yams, cassava, dates; imports food

Fishing: catch 110,000 metric tons (1983 est.)

Major industries: agricultural and livestock processing plants (cotton textile mills, slaughterhouses, brewery), natron

Electric power: 25,000 kW capacity (1985); 32 million kWh produced (1985), 6 kWh per capita

Exports: $113.15 million (f.o.b., 1984); cotton (80%), meat, fish, animal products

Imports: $114.38 million (f.o.b., 1984); cement, petroleum, flour, sugar, tea, machinery, textiles, motor vehicles

Major trade partners: France and Central African Customs and Economic Union countries

Budget: (1978 est.) total revenue $34.1 million, total expenditures $36.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 31,300 km total; 28 km bituminous, 7,300 km gravel and laterite, remainder unimproved

Inland waterways: approximately 2,000 km navigable

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 80 total, 70 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 26 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of radiocommunication stations for intercity links; 5,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 1 FM, 3 AM stations; many facilities, including satellite ground station, inoperative

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, Presidential Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,194,000; 616,000 fit for military service; about 49,000 reach military age (20) annually

Supply: primarily dependent on France

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $8.7 million; about 25% of total budget

Chile

Land
756,945 km²; larger than Texas; 47% barren mountain, desert, and urban; 29% forest; 15% permanent pasture, meadow; 7% other arable; 2% cultivated

Land boundaries: 6,325 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 6,435 km

People
Population: 12,261,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.8%

Nationality: noun—Chilean(s); adjective—Chilean

Ethnic divisions: 95% European and European-Indian, 3% Indian, 2% other

Religion: 89% Roman Catholic, 11% Protestant

Language: Spanish

Infant mortality rate: 27.2/1,000 (1981)

Life expectancy: men 63.8, women 70.4

Literacy: 90%

Labor force: 3.0 million total employment (1982); 33% industry and commerce; 31% services; 9% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 9% mining; 5% construction

Organized labor: 12% of labor force organized into labor unions (1982)

Government
Official name: Republic of Chile

Type: republic

Capital: Santiago

Political subdivisions: 12 regions plus one metropolitan district, 41 provincial subdivisions

Legal system: based on Code 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; current constitution came into effect in March 1981; the constitution provides for continued direct rule until 1989, with a phased return to full civilian rule by 1997; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Chile, Catholic University, and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 18 September

Branches: four-man Military Junta, which exercises constituent and legislative powers and has delegated executive powers to President; the President has announced a plan for transition from military to civilian rule pursuant to Constitution; state of siege lifted June 1985; National Congress (Senate, House of Representatives) dissolved; civilian judiciary remains

Government leaders: Gen. Augusto PINOCHET Ugarte, President (since September 1973); Adm. José Toribio MERINO Castro (since September 1973), Air Force Gen. Fernando MATTHEI Aubel (since July 1978), Army Lt. Gen. Julio CANESSA Roberts (since December 1985), Gen. Rodolfo STANGE Oelkers (since August 1985), Junta members

Suffrage: none

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Elections: prohibited by decree; all electoral registers were destroyed in 1974

Political parties and leaders: all political parties are officially recessed or outlawed but have been allowed to function on a very limited basis since 1982; National Party (PN), Patricio Philips; Independent Democratic Union (UDI), Sergio Fernández; National Unity Movement (MUN), Andrés Allamand; Movement of National Action (MAN), Federico Willoughby; Radical Party (PR), Enrique Silva Cimma; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Luis Bossay; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Gabriel Valdés; Republican Right, Hugo Zepeda; Socialist Party, Ramón Silva Ulloa and Julio Stuardo (the PR, PSD, PDC, Republican Right, and some elements of the Socialist Party form the Democratic Alliance [AD]); Movement of Unitary Popular Action (MAPU); Movement of Unitary Popular Action—Workers/Peasants (MAPU-OC), Blas Tomić and Oscar Garretón Purcell; Christian Left (IC), Luis Maira; Communist Party of Chile (PCCh), Luis Corvalán Lepe (in exile); Socialist Party—Almeyda faction (PSCh/Alm), Clodomiro Almeyda (in exile); Socialist Party—Altamirano faction (PSCh/Alt), Carlos Altamirano (in exile); Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Andrés Pascal Allende (in exile); the MIR, PSCh/Alm, and PCCh form the leftist Popular Democratic Movement (MDP)

Voting strength: (1970 presidential election) 36.6% Popular Unity coalition, 35.3% conservative independent, 28.1% Christian Democrat; (1973 congressional election) 56% Democratic Confederation (PDC and PN), 44% Popular Unity coalition

Communists: 120,000 when PCCh was legal in 1973; active militants now estimated at about 20,000-50,000

Other political or pressure groups: revitalized university student federations at all major universities dominated by political groups; labor—National Workers Command (CNT) includes trade unionists from the country's five largest labor confederations; Roman Catholic Church

Member of: CIPEC, ECOSOC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, LAIA, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GDP: $19.2 billion (1984), $1,590 per capita; 71% private consumption, 15% government consumption; 14% gross investment (1984); real growth rate 6.3% (1984)

Natural resources: copper, timber, iron ore, nitrates, precious metals, molybdenum

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, potatoes, corn, sugar beets, onions, beans, fruits; net agricultural importer

Fishing: catch 4 million metric tons (1983); exports $275.5 million (1984)

Major industries: copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, pulp, paper, and forestry products

Crude steel: 765,000 metric tons capacity (1980); 700,000 metric tons produced (1980); 683,000 metric tons produced (1984)

Electric power: 3,300,000 kW capacity (1985); 13 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,094 kWh per capita

Exports: $3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1984); copper, molybdenum, iron ore, paper products, steel products, fishmeal, fruits, wood products

Imports: $3.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum, sugar, wheat, capital goods, vehicles

Major trade partners: exports—26% US, 11% Japan, 10% FRG, 6.2% Brazil, 5.4% UK (1984); imports—21.5% US, 9% Japan, 8.5% Brazil, 7.2% Venezuela, 6.2% FRG (1983)

Budget: revenues, $6.5 billion; expenditures, $7.2 billion (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 178 pesos=US$1 (November 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 8,478 km total; 4,257 km 1.676-meter gauge, 135 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 4,221 km 1.000-meter gauge; electrification, 1,578 km, 1.676-meter gauge, 76 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 78,025 km total; 9,365 km paved, 37,700 km gravel, 32,000 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 725 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 755 km; refined products, 785 km; natural gas, 320 km

Ports: 10 major, 13 minor

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 375 total, 339 usable; 50 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 53 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

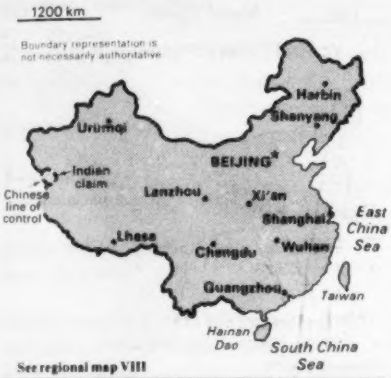
Telecommunications: modern telephone system based on extensive radio-relay facilities; 629,000 telephones (5.4 per 100 popl.); 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas; 3 domestic satellite stations; 153 AM, 126 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army of the Nation, National Navy, Air Force of the Nation, Carabineros of Chile

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,249,000; 2,445,000 fit for military service; about 123,000 reach military age (19) annually

China (Taiwan listed at end of table)



See regional map VIII

Land
9.6 million km²; slightly larger than US; 74.3% desert, waste, or urban (32% of this area consists largely of denuded wasteland, plains, rolling hills, and basins from which about 3% could be reclaimed); 11.0% cultivated (sown area extended by multicropping); 12.7% forest and woodland; 2.0% inland water

Land boundaries: 24,000 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 14,500 km

People
Population: 1,045,537,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.8%

Nationality: noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

Ethnic divisions: 93.3% Han Chinese; 6.7% Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Buyi, Korean, and numerous lesser nationalities

Religion: officially atheist; since even before 1949 most people have been pragmatic, eclectic, and not seriously religious; most important elements of religion are Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, ancestor worship; about 2-3% Muslim, 1% Christian

Language: Standard Chinese (Putonghua) or Mandarin (based on the Beijing dialect); also Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, and minority languages (see ethnic divisions)

Life expectancy: 68

Literacy: over 75%

Labor force: est. 460 million (December 1983); 74.4% agriculture, 15.0% industry and commerce, 10.6% other

Organized labor: All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) follows the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party; membership about 77 million

Government
Official name: People's Republic of China

Type: Communist state; real authority lies with Communist Party's Politburo; the National People's Congress, in theory the highest organ of government, usually ratifies the party's programs; the State Council actually directs the government

Capital: Beijing

Political subdivisions: 22 provinces, 3 centrally governed municipalities, 5 autonomous regions

Legal system: a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal; little ostensible development of uniform code of administrative and civil law; highest judicial organ is Supreme People's Court, which reviews lower court decisions; laws and legal procedure subordinate to priorities of party policy; regime has attempted to write civil and Communist codes; new legal codes in effect since 1 January 1980; party and state constitutions revised in September and November 1982, respectively; continuing efforts are being made to improve civil and commercial law

National holiday: National Day, 1 October

Branches: control is exercised by Chinese Communist Party, through State Council, which supervises ministries, commissions, bureaus, etc., all technically under the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

Government leaders: ZHAO Ziyang, Premier of State Council (since September 1980); LI Xiannian, President (since June 1983); PENG Zhen, Chairman of NPC Standing Committee (since June 1983)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections held for People's Congress representatives at county level

Political parties and leaders: Chinese Communist Party (CCP), headed by Hu Yaobang as General Secretary of Central Committee

Communists: about 42 million party members in 1984

Other political or pressure groups: such opposition as exists consists of loose coalitions that vary by issue rather than organized groups

Member of: ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, ITU, Multifiber Arrangement, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GNP: $343 billion (1985 est.), $330 per capita

Natural resources: coal, iron, petroleum, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, hydroelectric power (world's largest potential)

Agriculture: main crops—rice, wheat, other grains, oilseed, cotton; agriculture mainly subsistence; grain imports 9.8 million metric tons in 1984; grain exports (mostly corn) 3.4 million metric tons (1984)

Major industries: iron, steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles, petroleum

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China *(continued)*

Shortages: complex machinery and equipment, highly skilled scientists and technicians, energy, and transport

Crude steel: 43.4 million metric tons produced, 42 kg per capita (1984)

Electric power: 86,220,000 kW capacity (1985); 406 billion kWh produced (1985), 389 kWh per capita

Exports: $27.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); manufactured goods, agricultural products, oil, minerals

Imports: $25.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); grain, chemical fertilizer, steel, industrial raw materials, machinery, equipment

Major trade partners: Japan, Hong Kong, US, FRG, Jordan, Canada, Brazil, Singapore (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 3.06 renminbi yuan=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: networks total about 52,500 route km common carrier lines; about 600 km 1.000-meter gauge; rest 1.435-meter standard gauge; all single track except approximately 9,500 km double track on standard gauge lines; approximately 4,200 km electrified; about 10,000 km industrial lines (gauges range from 0.762 to 1.067 meters)

Highways: about 950,000 km all types roads; about 240,000 km unimproved natural earth roads and tracks, 540,000 km improved earth roads, 150,000 km paved roads

Inland waterways: 138,600 km; about 108,900 km navigable

Pipelines: crude, 6,500 km; refined products, 1,100 km; natural gas, 4,200 km

Ports: 15 major, approximately 180 minor

Airfields: 325 total; 266 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 3,500 m and over; 80 with runways 2,500 to 3,499 m; 203 with runways 1,200 to 2,499 m; 28 with runways less than 1,200 m; 2 seaplane stations; 4 heliports, 5 airfields under construction

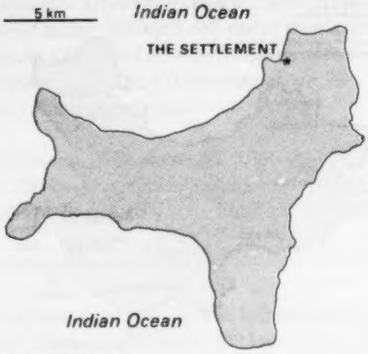
Telecommunications: domestic and international services exist primarily for official purposes; unevenly distributed internal system serves principal cities, industrial centers, and most townships; services in interior and border regions limited; nearly 3 million equipped telephone exchange lines, including 30,000 long-distance telephone exchange lines with direct, automatic service to 24 cities; 5.2 million telephones (3-5 telephones per 100 popl. in large cities, 1 telephone per 200 popl. national average); 50,000 post and telegraph offices with about 700 main telegraph centers capable of general message service at the county level and above; subscriber teleprinter exchange (telex) services available in 25 main metropolitan areas; unknown number of facsimile and data information transfer points; domestic audio radio broadcast coverage provided by 122 main AM centers and about 525 transmitter relay stations; unknown number of FM radio and wired rebroadcast stations with 215 million receivers; at least 52 TV centers; about 400 local and network TV relay transmitter stations; 7,000 supplementary video recorder and redistribution facilities; 40 million monochrome and color TV receiver sets; 2 major international switching centers; satellite communications, long-haul point-to-point radio circuits, regional cable and wire landlines, directional radio-relay, and seabed coaxial telephone cable (damaged) permit linkage with most countries; direct voice and message communications with 46 countries and regions; TV exchange to major cities on 5 continents through INTELSAT Pacific and Indian Ocean earth satellite; AM radio broadcasts in 38 languages to 140 countries and regions

Defense Forces

Branches: Chinese People's Liberation Army (CPLA), CPLA Navy (including marines), CPLA Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 291,558,000; 162,738,000 fit for military service; 13,270,000 reach military age (18) annually

Christmas Island



See regional map IX

Land

135 km²; slightly smaller than Washington, D. C.; mostly tropical rain forest

Water:

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing)

People

Population: 2,965 (as of June 1983), average annual growth rate 0.6%

Nationality: noun—Christmas Islander(s), adjective—Christmas Island

Ethnic divisions: 61% Chinese, 25% Malay, 11% European, 3% other; no indigenous population

Language: English

Labor force: all workers are employees of the Phosphate Mining Company of Christmas Island, Ltd.

Government

Official name: Territory of Christmas Island

Type: Australian territory

Capital: settlement on Flying Fish Cove (principal settlement)

Legal system: Australian territory since 10 October 1958; administrator appointed by Governor General of Australia; Supreme Court; legislative, judicial, and administrative system regulated by the Christmas Island Act of 1958

Branches: Advisory Council advises appointed administrator

Government leader: T. F. PATERSON, Administrator

Communists: none

Economy
National resources: phosphates

Major industries: phosphate extraction (near depletion)

Electric power: 11,000 kW capacity (1985); 38 million kWh produced (1985), 12,900 kWh per capita

Exports: about 1.2 million metric tons of phosphate exported to Australia, New Zealand, and other Asian nations

Major trade partners: Australia, New Zealand

Monetarsy conversion rate: 1.44 Australian dollar=US$1 (6 February 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: none

Ports: Flying Fish Cove

Airfields: 1 usable with permanent-surface runway 1,220-2,439

Telecommunications: 4,000 radio receivers (1982)

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of Australia

Colombia

See regional map IV

Land
1,138,914 km²; about the size of Texas and New Mexico combined; 72% unsettled (mostly forest and savannah); 28% settled (consisting of 5% crop and fallow; 14% pasture, 6% forest, swamp, and water; 3% urban and other)

Land boundaries: 6,035 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 2,414 km

People
Population: 29,956,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.1%

Nationality: noun—Colombian(s); adjective—Colombian

Ethnic divisions: 58% mestizo, 20% white, 14% mulatto, 4% black, 3% mixed black-Indian, 1% Indian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Infant mortality rate: 65/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: 62

Literacy: 80%

Labor force: 9 million (1982); 53% services, 26% agriculture, 21% industry (1981); 14% official unemployment (1985)

Organized labor: 1,418,321 members (1982)

Government
Official name: Republic of Colombia

Type: republic; executive branch dominates government structure

Capital: Bogotá

Political subdivisions: 22 departments, 5 intendancies, 5 commissariats, Bogotá Special District

Legal system: based on Spanish law; religious courts regulate marriage and divorce; constitution decreed in 1886, with amendments codified in 1946 and 1968; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 20 July

Branches: President, bicameral legislature (Parliament—Senate, House of Representatives), judiciary

Government leader: Belisario BETANCUR Cuartas, President (since August 1982); term ends 10 August 1986

Suffrage: age 18 and over

Elections: every fourth year; presidential election held May 1986; congressional election held March 1986; municipal and departmental elections every two years, last held 1986

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party, Virgilio Barco; main dissident faction is headed by Luis Carlos Galán; Conservative Party—Alvaro Gómez Hurtado and Misael Pastrana Borrero head the two principal wings united behind current President Belisario Betancur, who leads a small faction; Communist Party (PCC), Gilberto Vieira White; Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist (PCC/ML), Maoist orientation

Voting strength: (1982 presidential election) Belisario Betancur 46.8%, Alfonso Lopéz Michelsen 40.7%, Luis Carlos Galán 11.1%, Gerardo Molina 1.2%, other 1.2%; 49% abstention

Communists: 18,000 members est., including Communist Party Youth Organization (JUCO)

Other political or pressure groups: Communist Party (PCC), Gilberto Vieira White; PCC/ML, Chinese Line Communist Party; Revolutionary Armed Forcès of Colombia's Patriotic Union Party (FARC-UP)

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO,ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, LAIA and Andean Sub-Regional Group, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GNP: $29 billion (1985 est).; $1,430 per capita (1984); 73% private consumption, 19% gross investment, 12% public consumption (1983); growth rate 2% (1985)

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, plantains, bananas, cotton, tobacco; an illegal producer of coca and cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 57,537 metric tons 1983

Major industries: textiles, food processing, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, metal products, cement; mining—gold, coal, emeralds, iron, nickel

Crude steel: 300,000 metric tons produced (1984), 10 kg per capita

Electric power: 7,160,000 kW capacity (1985); 25.5 billion kWh produced (1985), 864 kWh per capita

Exports: $3.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984); coffee, coal, fuel oil, cotton, tobacco, sugar, textiles, cattle and hides, bananas, fresh cut flowers

Imports: $4.5 billion (c.i.f., 1984); transportation equipment, machinery, industrial metals and raw materials, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, fuels, fertilizers, paper and paper products, foodstuffs, beverages

Major trade partners: exports—34% US, 15% FRG, 6% Venezuela, 4% Netherlands, 4% Japan, 3% Italy; imports—35% US, 10% Japan, 8% FRG, 7% Venezuela, 4% Brazil, 4% Netherland Antilles, 3% France, 3% Ecuador (1984)

Budget: (1985 est.) revenues, $4.1 billion; expenditures, $4.8 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 164.58 pesos= US$1 (November 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 3,563 km, all 0.914-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 75,450 km total; 9,350 km paved, 66,100 km earth and gravel surfaces

Inland waterways: 14,300 km, navigable by river boats

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,585 km; refined products, 1,350 km; natural gas, 830 km; natural gas liquids, 125 km

Ports: 6 major (Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, San Andrés, Santa Marta, Tumaco)

Civil air: 106 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 634 total, 618 usable; 65 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,660 m; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 96 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

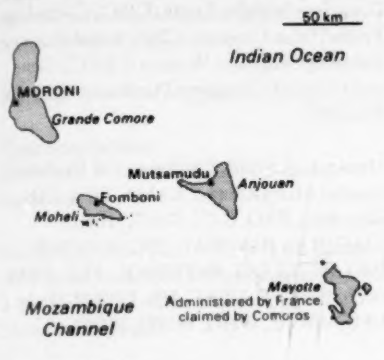
Telecommunications: nationwide radio-relay system; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station with 2 antennas and 11 domestic satellite stations; 1.89 million telephones (6.5 per 100 popl.); 404 AM and 85 TV stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Army of Colombia, Colombian Air Force, National Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,763,000; 5,504,000 fit for military service; about 361,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 1986, $310.6 million; 7% of the central government budget

Comoros



See regional map VII

Land

2,171 km²; half the size of Delaware; 4 main islands; 48% cultivated, 29% uncultivated, 16% forest, 7% pasture

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 340 km

People

Population: 420,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.9%

Nationality: noun—Comoran(s); adjective—Comoran

Ethnic divisions: Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava

Religion: 86% Sunni Muslim, 14% Roman Catholic

Language: Shaafi Islam (a Swahili dialect), Malagasy, French

Infant mortality rate: 92.3/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 48.8

Literacy: 15%

Labor force: 140,000 (1982); 80% agriculture, 3% government; significant unemployment

Government

Official name: Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros

Type: three of the four islands compose an independent republic, following local government's unilateral declaration of independence from France in July 1975; the other island, Mayotte, disallowed declaration and is now a French territorial community but is claimed by the Comoros

Capital: Moroni

Political subdivisions: the three main islands are organized into seven regions

Legal system: French and Muslim law in a new consolidated code

Branches: presidency; 38-member legislature (Federal Assembly)

Government leader: Ahmed ABDALLAH ABDEREMANE, President (since October 1978)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: Abdallah Abderemane won 1984 presidential election with 99% majority; Federal Assembly elected in March 1982

Political party: sole legal political party is Comoran Union for Progress (UCP)

Voting strength: UCP holds 37 seats in the Federal Assembly

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $92 million (1984 prov.), about $250 per capita

Agriculture: food crops—rice, manioc, maize, fruits, vegetables, coconuts, cinnamon, yams; export crops—essential oils for perfumes (mainly ylang-ylang), vanilla, copra, cloves

Major industry: perfume distillation

Electric power: 5,500 kW capacity (1985); 9 million kWh produced (1985), 22 kWh per capita

Exports: $16 million (f.o.b., 1984 prov.); perfume oils, vanilla, copra, cloves

Imports: $27 million (f.o.b., 1984 prov.); rice and other foodstuffs, cement, fuels, chemicals, textiles

Major trade partners: exports—France, FRG, US; imports—France, Kenya, Reunion

Budget: (1984) domestic revenue, $11 million; external grants, $29 million; current expenditures, $14 million; capital expenditures, $7 million; extrabudgetary expenditures, $44 million

Monetary conversion rate: 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (1985)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,110 km total; approximately 400 km bituminous, remainder crushed stone or gravel

Ports: 1 major (Mutsamudu on Anjouan Island); 2 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 4 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: sparse system of radio-relay and high frequency radio communication stations for interisland and external communications to Madagascar and Reunion; 1,800 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, no TV stations

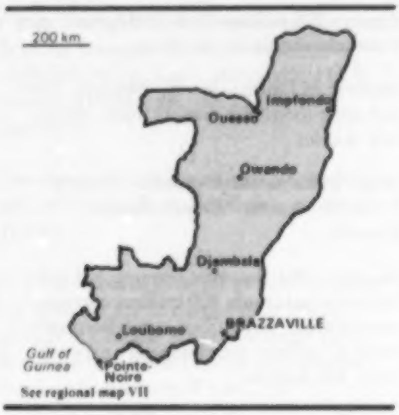
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Presidential Guard, Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 93,000; 55,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1981, $2.9 million; about 16% of the central government budget

Congo



Land
342,000 km²; slightly smaller than Montana; 63% dense forest or wood, 31% meadow, 4% urban or waste, 2% cultivated (est.)

Land boundaries: 4,514 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 169 km

People
Population: 1,853,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.0%

Nationality: noun—Congolese (sing., pl.); adjective—Congolese or Congo

Ethnic divisions: about 15 ethnic groups divided into some 75 tribes, almost all Bantu; most important ethnic groups are Kongo (48%) in the south, Sangha (20%) and M'Bochi (12%) in the north, Teke (17%) in the center; about 8,500 Europeans, mostly French

Religion: 48% animist, 47% Christian, 2% Muslim

Language: French (official); many African languages with Lingala and Kikongo most widely used

Infant mortality rate: 200/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 63

Literacy: over 50%

Labor force: about 40% of population economically active (1983); 75% agriculture, 25% commerce, industry, government; 79,100 wage earners; 40,000-60,000 unemployed

Organized labor: 20% of total labor force (1979 est.)

Government
Official name: People's Republic of the Congo

Type: people's republic

Capital: Brazzaville

Political subdivisions: nine regions divided into districts

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1973

National holiday: National Day, 15 August

Branches: presidential executive, Council of State; judiciary; all policy made by Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and Politburo

Government leaders: Col. Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO, President and party chairman (since 1979); Ange Edouard POUNGUI, Prime Minister (since July 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections for local and regional organs and the National Assembly were held in July 1979—the first elections since June 1973

Political parties and leaders: Congolese Labor Party (PCT) is the only legal party; Party Congress held in July 1984—Sassou unanimously elected to another 5-year term as president and party chairman

Communists: unknown number of Communists and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Union Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC), Congole Trade Union Congress (CSC), Revolutiona Union of Congolese Women (URFC), General Union of Congolese Pupils and Studen (UGEEC)

Member of: AfDB, Conference of East an Central African States, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NA OAU, UDEAC, UEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GDP: about $1.8 billion (1984), $1,140 per capita; real growth rate 2.5% per year (1984); 80% of economy is private sector, predominantly French owned and operate

Natural resources: petroleum, wood, pota lead, zinc, uranium, phosphates, natural g

Agriculture: cash crops—sugarcane, wood coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, peanuts, tobacco; food crops—root crops, rice, corn bananas, manioc, fish

Fishing: catch 31,926 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: crude oil, cement, sawmills, brewery, cigarettes, sugar mill, soap

Electric power: 175,000 kW capacity (198 306 million kWh produced (1985), 170 kW per capita

Exports: $1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1984); oil (90% lumber, tobacco, veneer, plywood, coffee, cocoa

Imports: $618 million (f.o.b., 1984); machi ery, transport equipment, manufactured consumer goods, iron and steel, foodstuffs, chemical products, sugar

Major trade partners: France, other EC countries, US

Budget: (1984) revenues, $721 million; cur rent expenditures, $508 million; development expenditures, $241 million

Monetary conversion rate: 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 727 km, 1.067-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 11,970 km total; 555 km bituminous surface treated; 848 km gravel, laterite, 5,347 km improved earth, and 5,220 km unimproved roads

Inland waterways: the Congo and Ubangi Rivers provide 1,120 km of commercially navigable water transport; the remainder of the inland waterways are used for local traffic only

Pipelines: crude oil 25 km

Ports: 1 major (Pointe-Noire)

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

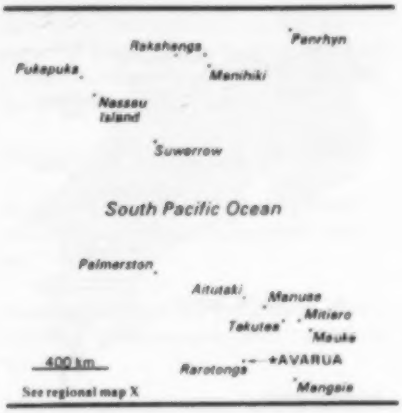
Airfields: 55 total, 51 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: services adequate for government use; primary network is composed of radio-relay routes and coaxial cables; key centers are Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Loubomo; 18,100 telephones (1.1 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 1 FM, 4 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary National People's Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, 410,000; 206,000 fit for military service; about 19,000 reach military age (20) annually

Cook Islands



Land
About 240 km^2

Water
Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: about 120 km

People
Population: 17,738 (July 1986), average annual growth rate −1.0%

Nationality: noun—Cook Islander(s); adjective—Cook Islander

Ethnic divisions: 81.3% Polynesian (full blood), 7.7% Polynesian and European, 7.7% Polynesian and other, 2.4% European, 0.9% other

Religion: Christian, majority of populace members of Cook Islands Christian Church

Lanaguage: English

Government
Official name: Cook Islands

Type: self-governing in "free association" with New Zealand; Cook Islands Government fully responsible for internal affairs and has the right at any time to move to full independence by unilateral action; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs, in consultation with the Cook Islands Government

Capital: Avarua, located on Rarotonga

Branches: New Zealand Governor General appoints Representative to Cook Islands, who represents the Queen and the New Zealand Government; Representative appoints the Prime Minister; popularly elected 24-member Parliament; 15-member House of Arikis (chiefs), appointed by Representative, is an advisory body only

Government leader: Sir Thomas DAVIS, Prime Minister (since July 1978)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every five years, latest in November 1983

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Party, Sir Thomas Davis; Cook Islands Party, Geoffrey Henry

Voting strength: (1983) Parliament—Democratic Party, 13 seats; Cook Islands Party, 11 seats

Member of: ADB, IDA, IFC, IMF, SPF, SPEC, ESCAP (associate member)

Economy
GDP: $15.4 million (1977), $860 per capita (1978)

Agriculture: export crops include copra, citrus fruits, pineapples, tomatoes, and bananas, with subsistence crops of yams and taro

Major industry: fruit processing, tourism

Electric power: 4,750 kW capacity (1985); 15 million kWh produced (1985), 840 kWh per capita

Exports: $3.0 million (1977); copra, fresh and canned fruit

Imports: $16.8 million (1977); foodstuffs, textiles, fuels

Major trade partners: (1970) exports—98% New Zealand; imports—76% New Zealand, 7% Japan

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Cook Islands *(continued)*

Aid: Australia (1980-83), $2.0 million; Australia and New Zealand (1977), $6.5 million

Government budget: $121 million (1977)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.88 New Zealand$=US$1 (5 February 1986)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 187 km total (1980); 35 km paved, 35 km gravel, 84 km improved earth, 33 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: none

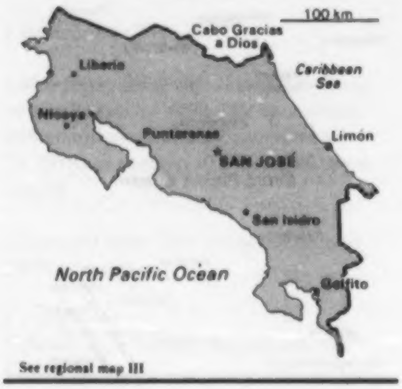
Ports: 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 7 total, 6 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 6 AM, no FM, no TV stations; 7,000 radio receivers; 1,186 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.)

Costa Rica



See regional map III

Land
50,700 km^2; smaller than West Virginia; 60% forest; 30% agricultural (22% meadow and pasture, 8% cultivated); 10% waste, urban, and other

Land boundaries: 670 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 1,290 km

People
Population: 2,714,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Costa Rican(s); adjective—Costa Rican

Ethnic divisions: 96% white (including mestizo), 3% black, 1% Indian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish (official), with Jamaican dialect of English spoken around Puerto Limón

Infant mortality rate: 18.8/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 67.5, women 71.9

Literacy: 93%

Labor force: 868,300 (1985 est.); 34% industry and commerce, 27% agriculture, 21% government and services, 8% other; 6% unemployment (1985 official); 10% unemployment (1985 unofficial)

Organized labor: about 15.1% of labor forc

Government
Official name: Republic of Costa Rica

Type: democratic republic

Capital: San José

Political subdivisions: 7 provinces divided into 80 cantons and districts

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted in 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Suprem Court; legal education at University of Cost Rica; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September

Branches: executive—President (head of government and chief of state), elected for a single four-year term; two vice presidents; legislative—57-delegate unicameral Legislative Assembly elected at four-year intervals judiciary—Supreme Court of Justice (17 magistrates elected by Legislative Assembly at eight-year intervals)

Government leader: Oscar Arias SANCHEZ, President-elect (to be inaugurated May 1986)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory age 18 and over

Elections: every four years; last held in February 1986

Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Party (PLN), Luis Alberto Monge, Daniel Oduber, José "Pepe" Figueres, Osca Arias Sánchez; the new United Social Christian Party (PUSC) comprises the four Unity Coalition (UNIDAD) parties—Republican Calderonista Party (PRC), Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier; Democratic Renovatio

Party (PRD), leader unknown; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Rafael Grillo Rivera; Popular Union Party (PUP), Christián Tallenbach Iglesias; the Popular Alliance (PA) is a coalition comprising two parties—Marxist Popular Vanguard Party (PVP), Humberto Vargas Carbonell, and Leftist Broad Democratic Front (FAD), Rodrigo Gutiérrez; the United People (PU) is a leftist coalition comprising four parties—New Republic Movement (MNR), Sergio Erick Ardón; Socialist Party (PS), Alvaro Montero Mejía; People's Party of Costa Rica (PPC), Manuel Mora Valverde; and Radical Democratic Party (PRD), Juan José Echeverría Brealey

Voting strength: (1986 election) PLN, 29 seats; UNIDAD, 25 seats; PVP, 1 seat; PPC, 1 seat; other, 1 seat

Communists: 7,500 members and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers (CCTD; Liberation Party affiliate), Confederated Union of Workers (CUT; Communist Party affiliate), Authentic Confederation of Democratic Workers (CATD; Communist Party affiliate), Chamber of Coffee Growers, National Association for Economic Development (ANFE), Free Costa Rica Movement (MCRL; rightwing militants), National Association of Educators (ANDE)

Member of: CACM, Central American Democratic Community, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $3.4 billion (1984 est.), $1,280 per capita; 62% private consumption, 16% public consumption, 23% gross domestic investment, −1% net foreign balance; 6% real growth rate (1984)

Natural resources: hydroelectric power

Agriculture: main products—coffee, bananas, sugarcane, rice, corn, cocoa, livestock products; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 10,902 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer

Electric power: 820,000 kW capacity (1985); 2.8 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,055 kWh per capita

Exports: $956 million (f.o.b., 1984); coffee, bananas, beef, sugar, cocoa

Imports: $1,101 million (c.i.f., 1984); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—47% US, 18% CACM, 9% FRG; imports—40% US, 12% Japan, 11% CACM, 4% FRG (1983)

Aid: economic bilateral commitments—US authorized (FY70-84), including Ex-Im, $603 million, other Western countries ODA and OOF (1970-83), $333 million, Communist countries (1971-84), $27 million; military commitments—US (FY70-84), $21 million

Budget: consolidated public sector (1983) $1,009 million total revenues; total expenditures including debt amortization, $1,058 million

Monetary conversion rate: 54 colones=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 800 km total, all 1.067-meter gauge; 243 km electrified

Highways: 15,400 km total; 7,030 km paved, 7,010 km gravel, 1,360 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: about 730 km, seasonally navigable

Pipelines: refined products, 95 km

Ports: 1 major (Limón), 4 secondary (Caldera, Golfito, Moín, Puntarenas)

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 221 total, 212 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: very good domestic telephone service; 292,000 telephones (11.8 per 100 popl.); connection into Central American microwave net; 62 AM stations, 17 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Civil Guard, Rural Assistance Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 727,000; 494,000 fit for military service; about 33,000 reach military age (18) annually

Supply: dependent on imports from US

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $17.0 million for Ministry of Public Security, including the Civil Guard; about 3.0% of total central government budget; $19.5 million for Ministry of Government and Police; 3.4% of total central government budget

Cuba

See regional map III

Land

114,471 km²; nearly as large as Pennsylvania; 35% cultivated; 30% meadow and pasture; 20% waste, urban, or other; 15% forest

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 3,735 km

People

Population: 10,221,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.1%

Nationality: noun—Cuban(s); adjective—Cuban

Ethnic divisions: 51% mulatto, 37% white, 11% black, 1% Chinese

Religion: at least 85% nominally Roman Catholic before Castro assumed power

Language: Spanish

Infant mortality rate: 15/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 74

Literacy: 96%

Labor force: 3.0 million in 1982; 47% industry and commerce, 28% services and government, 25% agriculture

Government

Official name: Republic of Cuba

Type: Communist state

Capital: Havana

Political subdivisions: 14 provinces and 169 municipalities

Legal system: based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; Fundamental Law of 1959 replaced constitution of 1940; a new constitution was approved at the Cuban Communist Party's First Party Congress in December 1975 and by a popular referendum, which took place on 15 February 1976; portions of the new constitution were put into effect on 24 February 1976, by means of a Constitutional Transition Law, and the entire constitution became effective on 2 December 1976; legal education at the Universities of Havana, Oriente, and Las Villas; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Revolution, 1 January

Branches: executive; legislature (National Assembly of the People's Power); controlled judiciary

Government leader: Fidel CASTRO Ruz, President (since January 1959)

Suffrage: universal but not compulsory over age 16

Elections: National People's Assembly (indirect election) every five years; last election held November 1981

Political parties and leaders: Cuban Communist Party (PCC), First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz, Second Secretary Raúl Castro Ruz

Communists: approx. 400,000 party members

Member of: CEMA, ECLA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB (nonparticipant), IAEA, ICAO, IFAD, ICO, IHO, ILO, IMO, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS (nonparticipant), PAHO, Permanent Court of Arbitration, Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $14.9 billion in 1974 dollars (1982 est.); $1,530 per capita in 1974 dollars (1982 est.); real growth rate 1.4% (1982 est.)

Natural resources: cobalt, nickel, iron, copper, manganese, salt, forests

Agriculture: main crops—sugar, tobacco, rice, potatoes, tubers, citrus fruits, coffee

Fishing: catch 198,400 metric tons (1984); exports $102 million (1984 est.)

Major industries: sugar milling, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals, cement

Shortages: spare parts for transportation and industrial machinery, consumer goods

Crude steel: 338,200 metric tons produced (1984); 34 kg per capita

Electric power: 3,461,000 kW capacity (1985); 12.915 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,278 kWh per capita

Exports: $6.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); sugar, nickel, shellfish, tobacco, coffee, citrus

Imports: $8.1 billion (c.i.f., 1984); capital goods, industrial raw materials, food, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—72% USSR, 17% other Communist countries; imports—66% USSR, 18% other Communist countries (1984)

Aid: from US (FY46-61), $41.5 million (loans $37.5 million, grants $4.0 million); economic aid from USSR (1961-84), $10.6 billion in economic credit and $27.0 billion in subsidies; military assistance from the USSR (1959-78), $1.6 billion

Budget: $12.1 billion (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 0.9346 peso=US$1 (30 March 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 14,925 km total; Cuban National Railways operates 5,295 km of 1.435-meter gauge track; 199 km electrified; 9,630 km of sugar plantation lines of 0.914-1.435-meter gauge

Highways: approximately 21,000 km total; 9,000 km paved, 12,000 km gravel and earth surfaced

Inland waterways: 240 km

Ports: 7 major (including US Naval Base at Guantanamo), 40 minor

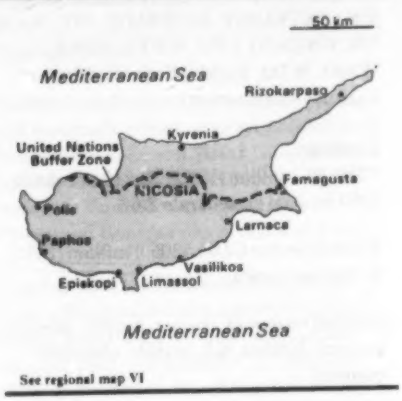
Civil air: 47 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 203 total, 191 usable; 65 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Defense Forces
Branches: Revolutionary Armed Forces, Ground Forces, Revolutionary Navy, Air and Air Defense Force, Ministry of Interior Special Troops, Border Guard Troops, Territorial Militia Troops, Youth Labor Army

Military manpower: eligible 15-49, 5,519,000; of the 2,896,000 males 15-49, 1,818,000 are fit for military service; of the 2,823,000 females 15-49, 1,772,000 are fit for military service; 117,000 males and 115,000 females reach military age (17) annually

Cyprus



See regional map VI

Land
9,251 km²; smaller than Connecticut; 60% arable (including permanent crop); 25% waste, urban areas, and other; 15% forest

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: approximately 648 km

People
Population: 673,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.2%

Nationality: noun—Cypriot(s); adjective—Cypriot

Ethnic divisions: 78% Greek; 18% Turkish; 4% Armenian, Maronite, and other

Religion: 78% Greek Orthodox; 18% Muslim; 4% Maronite, Armenian, Apostolic, and other

Language: Greek, Turkish, English

Infant mortality rate: 17/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 72.3, women 76.0

Literacy: about 89%

Greek Sector labor force: 240,900 (1982); 42% services, 33% industry, 22% agriculture; 3.1% unemployed

Government
Official name: Republic of Cyprus

Type: republic; a disaggregation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the island began after the outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974, which gave the Turkish Cypriots de facto control over the northern 37 percent of the republic; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government; on 15 November 1983 Turkish Cypriot "President" Rauf Denktash declared independence and the formation of a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," which has been recognized only by Turkey; both sides publicly call for the resolution of intercommunal differences and creation of a new federal system of government

Capital: Nicosia

Political subdivisions: 6 administrative districts

Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been held intermittently

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 October

Branches: currently the Government of Cyprus has effective authority over only the Greek Cypriot community; headed by President of the Republic and comprising Council of Ministers, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court; Turkish Cypriots declared their own "constitution" and governing bodies within the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" in 1975; "state" renamed "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" in 1983; new "constitution" for the Turkish sector passed by referendum in May 1985

Government leaders: Spyros KYPRIANOU, President (since 1977); Turkish Sector—Rauf DENKTASH, "President" (since 1975)

Suffrage: universal at age 18

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Elections: officially every five years (last presidential election held in February 1983); parliamentary elections held in December 1985; Turkish sector "presidential" elections last held in June 1985; "assembly" elections held in June 1985

Political parties and leaders: Greek Cypriot—Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL; Communist Party), Ezekias Papaioannou; Democratic Rally (DESY), Glafkos Clerides; Democratic Party (DEKO), Spyros Kyprianou; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos Lyssarides; Turkish sector—National Unity Party (NUP), Dervis Eroglu; Communal Liberation Party (CLP), Ismail Bozkurt; Republican Turkish Party (RTP), Ozker Ozgur; New Birth Party (NBP), Aytae Besheshler

Voting strength: in the 1983 presidential election, incumbent Spyros Kyprianou retained his position by winning 56% of the vote; in the 1981 parliamentary election, the pro-Western Democratic Rally received 19 of the 56 seats; Kyprianou's center-right Democratic Party won 16 seats; Communist AKEL secured 15 seats; and socialist EDEK won six seats; in 1985 "presidential" elections in the Turkish Cypriot sector, Rauf Denktash won with 70 percent of the vote; in the 1985 "assembly" elections the conservative National Unity Party won 24 of 50 seats; the Communist Republican Turkish Party received 12 seats; center-right Communal Liberation Party secured 10 seats; and the rightwing New Birth Party received 4 seats

Communists: about 12,000

Other political or pressure groups: United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON; Communist controlled); Union of Cyprus Farmers (EKA; Communist controlled); Cyprus Farmers Union (PEK; pro-West); Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation (PEO; Communist controlled); Confederation of Cypriot Workers (SEK; pro-West); Federation of Turkish Cypriot Labor Unions (Turk-Sen); Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions (Dev-Is)

Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO; Turkish Federated State of Cyprus OIC (observer)

Economy
GDP: $2.1 billion (1983), $3,210 per capita; 1983 est. real growth rate 2.6%

Turkish Sector GDP: $205.9 million (1983), $1,344 per capita

Natural resources: copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, lumber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment

Agriculture: main crops—potatoes and other vegetables, grapes, citrus fruit, wheat, carob beans, olives

Major industries: mining (iron pyrites, gypsum, asbestos), manufactures principally for local consumption—beverages, footwear, clothing, cement

Electric power: 620,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.468 billion kWh produced (1985), 2,210 kWh per capita

Exports: $482.8 million (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—food and beverages, including citrus, raisins, potatoes, wine; also cement and clothing

Turkish Sector exports: $46.8 million (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—citrus fruits, potatoes, metal pipes, pyrites

Imports: $1,195 million (c.i.f., 1984); principal items manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, food

Turkish Sector imports: $170 million (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—foodstuffs, raw materials, fuels, machinery

Major trade partners: imports (1984)—12.1% UK, 12% Japan, 10.5% Italy, 8.3% FRG, 5.2% Iraq; exports (1984)—17% UK, 14.1% Lebanon, 11.4% Libya, 7.5% Saudi Arabia, 3.4% USSR

Turkish Sector major trade partners: imports (1984)—46% Turkey, 36% EC, 17% Arab countries; exports (1984)—61% EC, 22% Turkey, 16% Arab countries

Budget: (1983) revenues, $587.2 million; expenditures, $697.3 million; deficit, $110 million

Turkish Sector budget: (1982) revenues, $82.3 million; expenditures, $72.2 million; deficit, $14.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: .63 Cyprus pound=US$1 (October 1984)

Turkish Sector monetary conversion rate: 225.46 Turkish liras=US$1 (1983 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 10,778 km total; 5,169 km bitu minous surface treated; 5,609 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

Ports: 3 major (Famagusta, Larnaca, Lima sol), 2 secondary (Vasilikos, Kyrenia) unde development, 6 minor; Famagusta and Kyrenia under Turkish Cypriot control

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 14 total, 13 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: moderately good telecommunication system in both Greek and Turkish sectors; 164,000 telephones (2 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 6 FM, and 29 TV st tions; tropospheric scatter circuits to Greec and Turkey; 3 submarine coaxial cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite antenna and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

Defense Forces
Branches: Cyprus National Guard; Turkis sector—Turkish Cypriot Security Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 182,000 127,000 fit for military service; about 5,00 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $60 million; 11.6% of cen tral government budget

Czechoslovakia

See regional map V

Land

127,870 km²; the size of New York; 53% agricultural, 36% forest, 11% other

Land boundaries: 3,540 km

People

Population: 15,542,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.3%

Nationality: noun—Czechoslovak(s); adjective—Czechoslovak

Ethnic divisions: 64.3% Czech, 30.5% Slovak, 3.8% Hungarian, 0.4% German, 0.4% Polish, 0.3% Ukrainian, 0.1% Russian, 0.2% other (Jewish, Gypsy)

Religion: 77% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 2% Orthodox, 1% other

Language: Czech and Slovak (official), Hungarian

Infant mortality rate: 16/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 70

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 7.51 million (1984); 38.1% industry; 12.5% agriculture; 49.4% construction, communications, and other (1982)

Government

Official name: Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (CSSR)

Type: Communist state

Capital: Prague

Political subdivisions: 2 ostensibly separate and nominally autonomous republics (Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Socialist Republic); 7 regions (kraj) in Czech lands, 3 regions in Slovakia; republic capitals of Prague and Bratislava have regional status

Legal system: civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes, modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1960, and amended in 1968 and 1970; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Charles University School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Liberation Day, 9 May

Branches: executive—President (elected by Federal Assembly), Cabinet (appointed by President); legislative (Federal Assembly; elected directly—Chamber of Nations, Chamber of the People), Czech and Slovak National Councils (also elected directly) legislate on limited area of regional matters; judiciary, Supreme Court (elected by Federal Assembly); entire governmental structure dominated by Communist Party

Government leaders: Gustáv HUSÁK, President (since 1975); Lubomír ŠTROUGAL, Premier (since 1970)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: governmental bodies and president every five years; last election June 1981

Dominant political party and leader: Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSČ), Gustáv Husák, General Secretary (since 1969); Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS) has status of provincial KSČ "organization"

Voting strength: (1981 election) 99.96% for Communist-sponsored single slate

Communists: 1.6 million party members (August 1984)

Other political groups: puppet parties—Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Czechoslovak People's Party, Slovak Freedom Party, Slovak Revival Party

Member of: CEMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ICO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $127.9 billion in 1984 (in 1984 dollars), $8,280 per capita; 1984 real growth rate 2.3%

Natural resources: coal, coke, timber, lignite, uranium, magnesite

Agriculture: diversified agriculture; main crops—wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, hogs, cattle, horses; net food importer—meat, wheat, vegetable oils, fresh fruits and vegetables

Major industries: iron and steel, machinery and equipment, cement, sheet glass, motor vehicles, armaments, chemicals, ceramics, wood, paper products

Shortages: ores, crude oil

Crude steel: 14.8 million metric tons produced (1984), 960 kg per capita

Electric power: 20,330,000 kW capacity (1985); 79.5 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,128 kWh per capita

Exports: $17.398 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 54.8% machinery and equipment; 16.2% manufactured consumer goods; 14.2% fuels, minerals, and metals; 6.7% agricultural and forestry products, 8.1% other products (1984 prelim.)

Imports: $17.585 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 41.1% fuels, minerals, and metals; 33.2% machinery and equipment; 12.1% agricultural and forestry products; 5.7% manufactured consumer goods; 7.9% other products (1984)

Major trade partners: USSR, GDR, Poland, Hungary, FRG, Yugoslavia, Austria, Bulgaria, Romania; $32,484 million (1982); 71% with Communist countries, 29% with non-Communist countries (1984)

Czechoslovakia *(continued)*

Monetary conversion rate: 6.65 korunas=US$1 (1983 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

NOTE: foreign trade figures were converted at the rate of 6.9 korunas=US$1 (January 1982)

Communications
Railroads: 13,141 km total; 12,883 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 102 km 1.524-meter broad gauge, 156 km 0.750- and 0.760-meter narrow gauge; 2,866 km double track; 3,221 km electrified; government owned (1983)

Highways: 74,064 km total; 60,765 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 13,299 km gravel, crushed stone (1983)

Inland waterways: 475 km (1983)

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,448 km; refined products, 1,500 km; natural gas, 7,500 km

Freight carried: rail—298.8 million metric tons (1984); highway 1,376 million metric tons, 20.3 billion metric ton/km (1983); waterway 11.40 million metric tons (1984), 3.9 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic) (1983)

Ports: no maritime ports; outlets are Gdynia, Gdańsk, and Szczecin in Poland; Rijeka and Koper in Yugoslavia; Hamburg, FRG; Rostock, GDR; principal river ports are Prague, Děčín, Komarno, Bratislava (1979)

Defense Forces
Branches: Czechoslovak People's Army, Frontier Guard, Air and Air Defense Forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,798,000; 2,924,000 fit for military service; 110,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, 25.7 billion korunas, 7.5% of total budget

Denmark

See regional map V

Land
43,076 km² (exclusive of Greenland and Faroe Islands); the size of Massachusetts and New Hampshire combined; 64% arable, 11% forest, 8% meadow and pasture, 17% other

Land boundaries: 68 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone or to median line)

Coastline: 3,379 km

People
Population: 5,097,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate −0.1%

Nationality: noun—Dane(s); adjective—Danish

Ethnic divisions: Scandinavian, Eskimo, Faroese, German

Religion: 97% Evangelical Lutheran, 2% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1% other

Language: Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (an Eskimo dialect); small German-speaking minority

Infant mortality rate: 7.7/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 71.5, women 77.5

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 2,713,000 (1984); 33.2% gover ment; 20.7% manufacturing; 13.2% commerce; 2.0% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 5.9% construction; 7.8% banking a business services; 7.5% transportation; 10.3 unemployment rate

Organized labor: 65% of labor force

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Denmark

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Copenhagen

Political subdivisions: 14 counties, 275 cor munes (88 towns are included in commune

Legal system: civil law system; constitutio adopted 1953; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Copenhagen and Arhus; accepts compulso ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: birthday of the Queen, 1 April

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Folketing); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament Supreme Court, 2 superior courts, 106 lowe courts

Government leaders: MARGRETHE II, Queen (since January 1972); Poul SCHLÜTER, Prime Minister (since Septer ber 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: on call of prime minister but at least every four years; last election 10 Janu ary 1984

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic, Anker Jørgensen; Liberal, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen; Conservative, Poul Schl-ter; Radical Liberal, Niels Helveg Petersen Socialist People's, Gert Petersen; Communist, Jorgen Jensen; Left Socialist, Preben Wilnjelm; Center Democratic, Erhard

Jakobsen; Christian People's, Christian Christensen; Justice, Poul Gerhard Kristiansen; Trade and Industry Party, Asger J. Lindinger; Free Democratic Party, Mogens Glistrup; Socialist Workers Party, no chairman; Communist Workers' Party (KAP), Benito Scocozza

Voting strength: (1984 election) 31.6% Social Democratic, 23.4% Conservative, 12.1% Liberal, 11.5% Socialist People's, 5.5% Radical Liberal, 4.6% Center Democratic, 3.6% Progress, 2.7% Christian People's, 2.6% Left Socialist, 1.5% Justice, 0.7% Communist, 0.2% others

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ELDO (observer), EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB, Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $52.4 billion (1984), $10,250 per capita; 54% private consumption, 18% private investment, 26% government consumption, investment; 1% net exports of goods and services; 1% increase in stocks; 1984 growth rate, 3.9%

Natural resources: oil, gas, fish

Agriculture: highly intensive, specializes in dairying and animal husbandry; main crops—cereals, root crops; food imports—oilseed, grain, animal feedstuffs

Fishing: catch 1.86 million metric tons (1983), exports $756 million, imports $317 million (1984)

Major industries: food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, electronics, construction, furniture, and other wood products

Crude steel: 0.6 million metric tons produced (1984), 110 kg per capita

Electric power: 9,493,000 kW capacity (1985); 27.464 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,380 kWh per capita

Exports: $15.9 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—meat, dairy products, industrial machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, transport equipment, fish, furs, furniture

Imports: $16.581 billion (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—industrial machinery, transport equipment, petroleum, textile fibers and yarns, iron and steel products, chemicals, grain and feedstuffs, wood and paper

Major trade partners: 1984 exports—44.3% EC, 18% FRG, 12.7% Sweden, 10.7% UK, 7.2% US, 5.3% Norway

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83) $3.3 billion

Budget: (1984) expenditures, $24.8 billion; revenues, $18.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 9.03 kroner= US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year, beginning 1 January

Communications

Railroads: 2,770 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; Danish State Railways (DSB) operate 2,120 km (1,999 km rail line and 121 km rail ferry services); 97 km electrified, 730 km double tracked; 650 km of standard-gauge lines are privately owned and operated

Highways: approximately 66,482 km total; 64,551 km concrete, bitumen, or stone block; 1,931 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth

Inland waterways: 417 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 110 km; refined products, 418 km; natural gas, 549 km

Ports: 10 major, 50 minor

Civil air: 58 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 131 total, 116 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; 3.67 million telephones (71.8 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 46 FM, 34 TV stations; 13 submarine coaxial cables; 7 satellite earth stations for domestic service

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Danish Army, Royal Danish Navy, Royal Danish Air Force

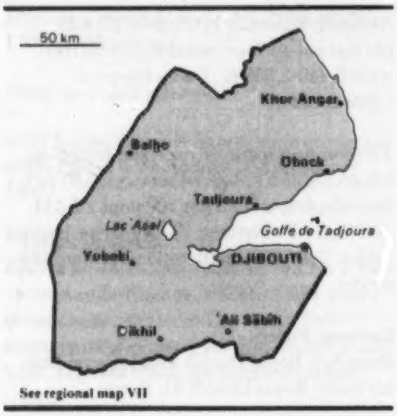
Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,312,000; 1,105,000 fit for military service; 41,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $1.4 billion; 6.7% of central government budget 00; 1,105,000 fit for military service; 41,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $1.4 billion; 6.7% of central government budget 00; 1,105,000 fit for military service; 41,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $1.4 billion; 6.7% of central government budget

Djibouti



See regional map VII

Land

22,000 km²; about the size of New Hampshire; 89% desert waste, 10% permanent pasture, less than 1% cultivated

Land boundaries: 517 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 314 km (includes offshore islands)

People

Population: 304,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Djiboutian(s); adjective—Djiboutian

Ethnic divisions: 60% Somali (Issa); 35% Afar, 5% French, Arab, Ethiopian, and Italian

Religion: 94% Muslim, 6% Christian

Language: French (official); Somali and Afar widely used

Infant mortality rate: 140/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 50

Literacy: 17%

Labor force: a small number of semiskilled laborers at port

Organized labor: 3,000 railway workers organized

Government

Official name: Republic of Djibouti

National holiday: 27 June

Type: republic

Capital: Djibouti

Political subdivisions: 5 cercles (districts)

Legal system: based on French civil law system, traditional practices, and Islamic law; partial constitution ratified January 1981 by National Assembly

Branches: legislative—65-member parliament (National Assembly), executive, judiciary

Government leader: Hassan GOULED Aptidon, President (since June 1977)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: parliament elected May 1982

Political party and leader: Peoples Progress Assembly (RPP), Hassan Gouled Aptidon; sole legal party

Communists: possibly a few sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $369 million (1983); per capita income $1,168 (1983)

Natural resources: none

Agriculture: livestock; limited commercial crops, including fruit and vegetables

Major industries: transit trade, port, railway, services; live cattle and sheep exports to Saudi Arabia; secondary services to French military

Electric power: 80,100 kW capacity (1985); 140 million kWh produced (1985), 471 kWh per capita

Exports: $88 million (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); hides and skins and transit of coffee; a large portion consists of reexports to foreign residents of Djibouti

Imports: $200 million (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); almost all domestically needed goods—foods, machinery, transport equipment

Budget: (1983) revenues, $118 million; grants, $27 million; current expenditures, $120 million; development expenditures, $32 million; extrabudgetary expenditures, $21 million

Monetary conversion rate: 177.67 Djibouti francs=US$1 (October 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: the Ethiopian-Djibouti railroad extends for 97 km through Djibouti

Highways: 2,800 km total; 279 km bituminous surface, 229 km improved earth, 2,292 km unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major (Djibouti)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 12 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of urban facilities in Djibouti and radio-relay stations at outlying places; 7,200 telephones (2.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, 2 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station, 1 Arab satellite station, 1 submarine cable to Saudi Arabia under construction

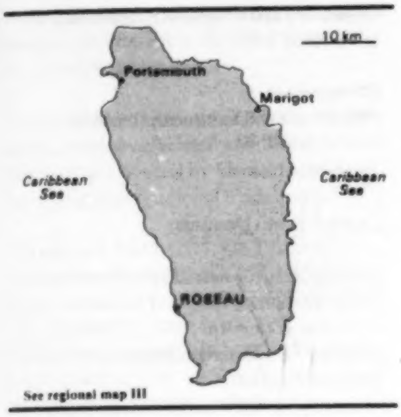
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force; paramilitary National Security Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 66,000; about 39,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $27.8 million; about 22% o central government budget

Dominica



See regional map III

Land
752.7 km²; about one-fourth the size of Rhode Island; 67% forest; 24% arable; 2% pasture; 7% other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 148 km

People
Population: 74,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.4%

Nationality: noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican

Ethnic divisions: mostly black; some Carib Indians

Religion: 80% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Methodist

Language: English (official); French patois widely spoken

Infant mortality rate: 24.1/1,000 (1981)

Life expectancy: men 56.97, women 59.18

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: 25,000; 40% agriculture, 32% industry and commerce, 28% services; 15-20% unemployment (1984)

Organized labor: 25% of the labor force

Government
Official name: Commonwealth of Dominica

Type: independent state within Commonwealth

Capital: Roseau

Political subdivisions: 21 districts

Legal system: based on English common law; three local magistrate courts and the British Caribbean Court of Appeals

Branches: legislative, 51-member bicameral House of Assembly (1 ex-officio member, 9 appointed members, and 21 members popularly elected members; executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister; judicial, magistrate's courts and regional court of appeals

Government leader: (Mary) Eugenia CHARLES, Prime Minister (since July 1980); Sir Clarence SEIGNORET, President (since December 1983)

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage at age 18

Elections: every five years; last held 2 July 1985

Political parties and leaders: Labor Party of Dominica (LPD, a leftist front group), Michael Douglas; Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), (Mary) Eugenia Charles

Voting strength: (1985 election) House of Assembly seats—DFP 15, LPD 5, independent 1

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Dominica Liberation Movement (DLM), a small leftist group

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT (de facto), G-77, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, OAS, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GNP: $85.4 million (prelim.), $1,034 per capita; 1984 real growth rate 4.3% (1984)

Natural resources: timber

Agriculture: bananas, citrus, coconuts, cocoa, essential oils

Major industries: agricultural processing, tourism, soap and other coconut-based products, cigars

Electric power: 7,000 kW capacity (1985); 16 million kWh produced (1985), 216 kWh per capita

Exports: $25.6 million (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); bananas, coconuts, lime juice and oil, cocoa, reexports

Imports: $55.8 million (c.i.f., 1984 prelim.); machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured articles, cement

Major trade partners: (1984) exports—46% UK, 16% Jamaica, 15% Trinidad and Tobago, 2% US, 0.3% other EC; imports—27% US, 13% UK, 8% Trinidad and Tobago, 6% other EC

Aid: economic—bilateral ODA and OOF (1970-80), from Western (non-US) countries, $22.6 million; no military aid

Budget: revenues, $33.4 million; expenditures, $38.5 million (FY84)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 750 km total; 370 km paved, 380 km gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Roseau), 1 minor (Portsmouth)

Civil air: unknown number of major transport aircraft

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Dominica *(continued)*

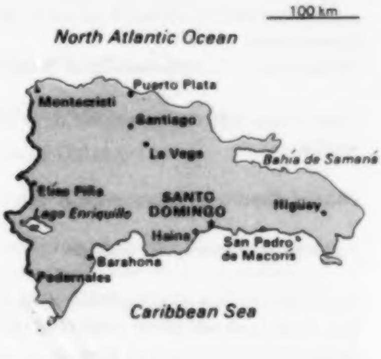
Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 4,600 telephones in fully automatic network (5.6 per 100 popl.); VHF and UHF link to St. Lucia; new SHF links to Martinique and Guadeloupe; 3 AM stations, 1 FM station, 1 cable TV station

Defense Forces
Branches: Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year 1986, $2.9 million; 4.6% of the central government budget

Dominican Republic



See regional map III

Land
48,734 km²; the size of New Hampshire and Vermont combined; 45% forest, 20% built on or waste, 17% meadow and pasture, 14% cultivated, 4% fallow

Land boundaries: 361 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 1,288 km

People
Population: 6,785,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican

Ethnic divisions: 73% mixed, 16% white, 11% black

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Infant mortality rate: 63/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 60

Literacy: 68%

Labor force: 1.7 million (1984); 45% agriculture, 34% industry, 16% services, 3% other

Organized labor: 150,000 (1984); 12% of labor force

Government
Official name: Dominican Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Santo Domingo

Political subdivisions: 26 provinces and t
National District

Legal system: based on French civil code
1966 constitution

National holiday: Independence Day, 27 February

Branches: President popularly elected fo
four-year term; bicameral legislature (Na
tional Congress—27-seat Senate and 120-
seat Chamber of Deputies elected for fou
year terms); Supreme Court

Government leader: Salvador JORGE Blanco, President (since May 1982)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory, over age 18 or married, except members of the armed forces and police, who cannot vote

Elections: last national election May 198
next election May 1986

Political parties and leaders: Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), Jacobo Majlu
and José Francisco Peña Gómez; Reformi
Social Christian Party (PRSC), Joaquín Balaguer (formed in 1984 by merger of R
formist Party and Revolutionary Social Christian Party); Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), Juan Bosch; Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD), Elías Wessin y Wessin; Antireelection Movement of Den
cratic Integration (MIDA), Francisco Augusto Lora; National Civic Union (UC
Guillermo Delmonte Urraca; Dominican Communist Party (PCD), Narciso Isa Con
Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union (UPA), I
Rodríguez; in 1983 several leftist parties, including the Communists, joined to form the Dominican Leftist Front (FID); however, they still retain individual party stru
tures

Voting strength: (1982 election) 74% voter turnout; 46.76% PRD, 39.14% PR, 9.69% PLD; 4.41% minor parties

Communists: an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 members in several legal and illegal factions; effectiveness limited by ideological differences and organizational inadequacies

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IRC, ISO, ITU, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $11.0 billion (1984 prelim.), $1,090 per capita; real GDP growth 1.0% (1984)

Natural resources: nickel, bauxite, gold, silver

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, corn

Major industries: tourism, sugar processing, nickel mining, gold mining, textiles, cement

Electric power: 1,439,000 kW capacity (1985); 3.286 billion kWh produced (1985), 497 kWh per capita

Exports: $866 million (f.o.b., 1984); sugar, nickel, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, gold, silver

Imports: $1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); foodstuffs, petroleum, industrial raw materials, capital equipment

Major trade partners: exports—77% US, including Puerto Rico (1984 prelim.); imports—45% US, including Puerto Rico (1980)

Aid: economic—US economic commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), from US, $598 million; ODA and OOF from other Western countries (1970-83), $289 million; military authorized from US (1970-84), $40 million

Budget: revenues, $1.2 billion; expenditures, $1.3 million (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 3 pesos=US$1 (September 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 375 km total of 1.435-meter gauge, privately owned

Highways: 12,000 km total; 5,800 km paved, 5,600 km gravel and improved earth, 600 km unimproved

Pipelines: crude oil, 96 km; refined products, 8 km

Ports: 4 major (Santo Domingo, Haina, San Pedro de Macoris, Puerto Plata), 17 minor

Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 47 total, 34 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

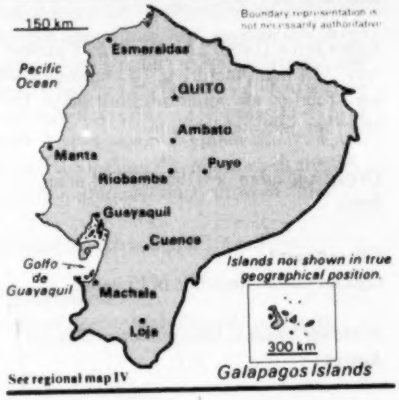
Telecommunications: relatively efficient domestic system based on islandwide radio-relay network; 190,000 telephones (3 per 100 popl.); 126 AM, 18 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,686,000; 1,112,000 fit for military service; 84,000 reach military age (18) annually

Ecuador



Land

283,561 km² (including Galapagos Islands); the size of Colorado; 55% forest; 11% cultivated; 8% meadow and pasture; 26% waste, urban, or other (excludes the Oriente and the Galapagos Islands, for which information is not available)

Land boundaries: 1,931 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 2,237 km (includes Galapagos Islands)

People

Population: 9,647,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Ecuadorean(s); adjective—Ecuadorean

Ethnic divisions: 55% mestizo (mixed Indian and Spanish), 25% Indian, 10% Spanish, 10% black

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (majority nonpracticing)

Language: Spanish (official); Indian languages, especially Quechua

Infant mortality rate: 76.3/1,000 (1978)

Life expectancy: 62

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Ecuador *(continued)*

Literacy: 84%

Labor force: (1983) 2.8 million; 52% agriculture, 13% manufacturing, 7% commerce, 4% construction, 4% public administration, 16% other services and activities

Organized labor: less than 15% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Ecuador

National holiday: Independence Day, 10 August

Type: republic

Capital: Quito

Political subdivisions: 20 provinces including Galapagos Islands

Legal system: based on civil law system; progressive new constitution passed in January 1978 referendum; came into effect following the installation of a new civilian government in August 1979; legal education at four state and two private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive; unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives); independent judiciary

Government leader: León FEBRES-CORDERO Ribadeneyra, President (since August 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 18; compulsory for literates

Elections: parliamentary and presidential elections held January 1984; second-stage presidential election held May 1984; government and legislature took office in August 1984; an amendment to the constitution in August 1983 changed the term of office for the president from 5 to 4 years; the 59 deputies elected by the provinces serve for 2 years; the 12 at-large deputies serve for 4 years; next presidential election scheduled for 1988

Political parties and leaders: Social Christian Party (PSC, the party of President León Febres-Cordero), center-right; Popular Democracy (DP), Osvaldo Hurtado; Christian Democratic, Julio César Trujillo; Democratic Left (ID), Xavier Ledesma; Social Democratic, Rodrigo Borja; Radical Alfarist Front (FRA), Cecilia Calderón de Castro, populist; Democratic Party (PD), Francisco Huerta, center-left; Radical Liberal Party, Eudoro Loor Rivadeneira, center-right; Conservative Party, José Terán, center-right; Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), Averroes Bucaram, populist; People, Change, and Democracy (PCD), Aquiles Rigaíl Santisteván, center-left; Democratic Popular Movement (MPD), Jaime Hurtado, Communist; Revolutionary Nationalist Party (PNR), Carlos Julio Arosemena, center-right; Broad Leftist Front (FADI), René Maugé, pro-Moscow Communist

Voting strength: results of May 1984 presidential runoff election—León Febres-Cordero of the Social Christian Party, who headed the coalition National Reconstruction Front, 52.2%; Rodrigo Borja of the Democratic Left, 47.8%

Communists: Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE, pro-Moscow, René Maugé—secretary general), 6,000 members; Communist Party of Ecuador/Marxist Leninist (PCMLE, independent), 6,000 members; Revolutionary Socialist Party of Ecuador (PSRE, pro-Cuba), 100 members plus an estimated 5,000 sympathizers

Member of: Andean Pact, ECOSOC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, LAIA, NAM, OAS, OPEC, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $9.9 billion (1984), $1,165 per capita; 60% private consumption, 21% gross investment, 12% public consumption, 7% foreign (1984); average annual growth rate 2.7% (1978-84)

Natural resources: petroleum, fish, timber

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugarcane, corn, potatoes, rice; an illegal producer of coca for the internationa drug trade

Fishing: catch 307,300 metric tons (1983); exports $219.3 million (1984), imports negligible

Major industries: food processing, textiles, chemicals, fishing, petroleum

Electric power: 1,700,000 kW capacity (1985); 3.575 billion kWh produced (1985), 380 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum, fish products, coffee, bananas, cocoa

Imports: $1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); agricultural and industrial machinery, industrial raw materials, building supplies, chemical products, transportation and communication equipment

Major trade partners: exports (1984)—64% US, 13% Latin America and Caribbean, 3% EC, 1% Japan; imports (1984)—36% US, 22% Latin America and Caribbean, 21% EC 7% Japan (1984)

Aid: economic—Western (non-US) ODA and OOF commitments (1970-83), $589 mi lion; US economic (FY70-84), $279; Communist countries (1970-84), $51 million; mi itary—US (FY70-84) $64 million

Budget: (1984) revenues, $1,088 million; expenditures, $1,140 million

Monetary conversion rate: 110 sucres= US$1 (31 January 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 965 km total; all 1.067-meter gauge single track

Highways: 28,000 km total; 3,600 km pave 17,400 km gravel and improved earth, 7,00 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,500 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 800 km; refined products, 1,358 km

Ports: 4 major (Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolívar, Esmeraldas), 6 minor

Civil air: 44 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 177 total, 174 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

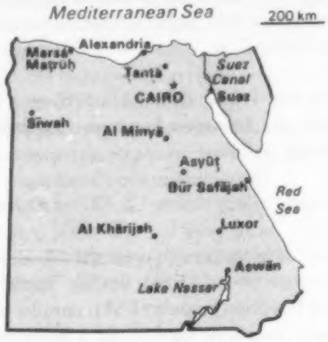
Telecommunications: domestic facilities generally adequate; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 318,000 telephones (3.9 per 100 popl.); 285 AM, 24 TV stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Ecuadorean Army, Ecuadorean Air Force, Ecuadorean Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,203,000; 1,497,000 fit for military service; 101,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: estimated for the fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $345 million; about 10.9% of the central government budget

Egypt



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

See regional map VI and VII

Land
1,001,449 km²; the size of Texas and Oregon combined; 96.5% desert, waste, or urban; 2.8% cultivated (of which about 70% is multiple crop); 0.7% inland water

Land boundaries: approximately 2,580 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 2,450 km (1967)

People
Population: 50,525,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Egyptian(s); adjective—Egyptian

Ethnic divisions: 90% Eastern Hamitic stock; 10% Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese

Religion: (official estimate) 94% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 6% Coptic Christian and other

Language: Arabic (official); English and French widely understood by educated classes

Infant mortality rate: 69/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 57

Literacy: 40%

Labor force: 12.5 million (official estimate); 40-45% agriculture, 36% government (local and national), public sector enterprises, and armed forces; 20% privately owned service and manufacturing enterprises; shortage of skilled labor; unemployment about 7%; estimated 2.5 million Egyptians work abroad, mostly in Iraq and the Gulf Arab states

Organized labor: about 2.5 million

Government
Official name: Arab Republic of Egypt

Type: republic

Capital: Cairo

Political subdivisions: 26 governorates

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; permanent constitution written in 1971; judicial review of limited nature in Supreme Court, also in Council of State, which oversees validity of administrative decisions; legal education at Cairo University; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: National Day, 23 July

Branches: executive power vested in President, who appoints Cabinet; People's Assembly is principal legislative body, with Shura Council having consultative role; independent judiciary administered by Minister of Justice

Government leaders: Mohammed Hosni MUBARAK, President (since 1981); 'Ali Lotfy Mahmoud LOTFY, Prime Minister (since September 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: regular elections to People's Assembly every five years (most recent May 1984); two-thirds of Shura Council is elected for six-year term (first elections were in September 1980) with remaining members appointed by President; presidential election every six years; last held October 1981

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Egypt *(continued)*

Political parties and leaders: formation of political parties must be approved by government; National Democratic Party, led by Mubarak, is the dominant party; legal opposition parties are Socialist Liberal Party, Kamal Murad; Socialist Labor Party, Ibrahim Shukri; National Progressive Unionist Grouping, Khalid Muhyi-al-Din; Umma Party, Ahmad al-Sabahi; and New Wafd Party, Fu'ad Siraj al-Din

Communists: approximately 500 party members

Other political or pressure groups: Islamic groups are illegal, but the largest one, the Muslim Brotherhood, is tolerated by the government; trade unions and professional associations are officially sanctioned

Member of: AAPSO, AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WPC, WSG, WTO; Egypt suspended from Arab League and OAPEC in April 1979

Economy

GNP: $39.7 billion (1984; based on flexible bank exchange rate of 1.23 Egyptian pounds=US$1), $466 per capita; 5% real growth (1984)

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, zinc

Agriculture: main cash crop—cotton; other crops—rice, onions, beans, citrus fruit, wheat, corn, barley; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: textiles, food processing, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement

Electric power: 6,836,000 kW capacity (1984); 35.931 billion kWh produced (1984), 730 kWh per capita

Exports: $3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1985 est.); crude petroleum, raw cotton, cotton yarn and fabric

Imports: $10.1 billion (c.i.f., 1985 est.); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, woods

Major trade partners: US, EC countries

Monetary conversion rate: official rate 0.70 Egyptian pound=US$1; flexible "bank" rate 2.35 Egyptian pounds=US$1; parallel or "own" exchange market rate 1.80 Egyptian pounds=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: July through June

Communications

Railroads: 4,857 km total; 951 km double track; 25 km electrified; 4,510 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 347 km 0.750-meter gauge

Highways: 28,500 km total; 15,000 km surfaced, 13,500 km unsurfaced

Inland waterways: 3,360 km (including the Nile River, Lake Nasser, Alexandria-Cairo Waterway, the Ismailia Canal, and numerous smaller canals in the Delta); Suez Canal, 195 km long, used by oceangoing vessels drawing up to 16.1 meters of water

Freight carried: Suez Canal (1984) 260 million metric tons, of which 98 million metric tons were petroleums, oils, and lubricants

Pipelines: crude oil, 930 km; refined products, 596 km; natural gas, 460 km

Ports: 4 major (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Būr Safājah); 15 minor; 8 petroleum, oil, and lubricant terminals

Civil air: 43 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 97 total, 80 usable; 64 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 44 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system is large but still inadequate for needs; principal center are Alexandria, Cairo, Al Manşūrah, Ismailia, and Ţanţā; intercity connections coaxial cable and microwave; extensive up grading in progress; est. 600,000 telephone (1.3 per 100 popl.); 25 AM, 5 FM, 47 TV st tions, 1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocea satellite station; 3 submarine coaxial cable tropospheric scatter to Sudan; radio-relay Libya

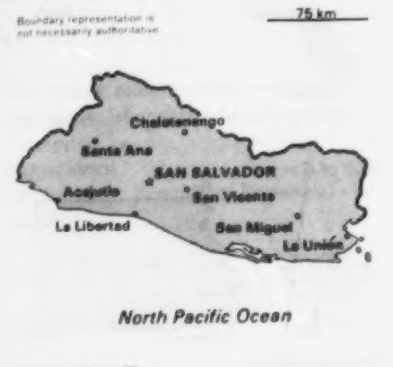
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Command

Military manpower: males 15-49, 12,588,000; 8,209,000 fit for military servi about 518,000 reach military age (20) annu ally

Military budget: operating expenditures f fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, $3.4 billio 13% of central government budget

El Salvador



Land
21,041 km²; the size of Massachusetts; 32% crop (9% corn, 7% coffee, 5% cotton, 11% other), 31% nonagricultural, 26% meadow and pasture, 11% forest

Land boundaries: 515 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm (overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 nautical miles)

Coastline: 307 km

People
Population: 5,105,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Salvadoran(s); adjective—Salvadoran

Ethnic divisions: 89% mestizo, 10% Indian, 1% white

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic (probably 97-98%), with activity by Protestant groups throughout the country

Language: Spanish, Nahua (among some Indians)

Infant mortality rate: 41/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 62.6, women 66.3

Literacy: 65%

Labor force: 1.7 million (est. 1982); 40% agriculture, 16% manufacturing, 16% commerce, 13% government, 9% financial services, 6% transportation (1984 est.); shortage of skilled labor and large pool of unskilled labor, but manpower training programs improving situation; significant unemployment and underemployment

Organized labor: 8% total labor force; 10% agricultural labor force; 7% urban labor force (1982)

Government
Official name: Republic of El Salvador

Type: republic

Capital: San Salvador

Political subdivisions: 14 departments

Legal system: based on Spanish law, with traces of common law; new constitution enacted in December 1983; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of El Salvador; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September

Branches: Legislative Assembly (60 seats), Executive, Supreme Court

Government leaders: José Napoleón DUARTE, President (since June 1984); Rodolfo CASTILLO Claramount, Vice President (since June 1984); Abraham RODRIGUEZ, First Presidential Designate (since September 1984); René FORTIN, Magaña, Second Presidential Designate (since September 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: Legislative Assembly (formerly Constituent Assembly), 28 March 1982; presidential election, 25 March 1984; presidential runoff election, 6 May 1984 (next scheduled for 1989); Legislative Assembly election, 31 March 1985

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (PDC), José Antonio Morales Erlich; National Conciliation Party (PCN), Hugo Carrillo; Democratic Action (AD), Ricardo González Camacho; Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS), Francisco Quiñónez; National Republican Alliance (ARENA), Alfredo Cristiani; Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party (PAISA), Roberto Escobar García; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Mario René Roldan; Patria Libre, Hugo Barrera

Voting strength: Legislative Assembly—PDC, 33 seats; ARENA, 13 seats; PAISA, 1 seat; PCN, 12 seats; Independent, 1 seat

Other political or pressure groups: leftist revolutionary movement—Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) and Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), leadership bodies of the insurgency; Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), Salvadoran Communist Party/Armed Forces of Liberation (PCES/FAL), and Central American Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRTC)/Popular Liberation Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARLP); militant front organizations—Revolutionary Coordinator of Masses (CRM; alliance of front groups), Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), Unified Popular Action Front (FAPU), Popular Leagues of 28 February (LP-28), National Democratic Union (UDN), and Popular Liberation Movement (MLP); Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), coalition of CRM and Democratic Front (FD), controlled by DRU; FD consists of moderate leftist groups—Independent Movement of Professionals and Technicians of El Salvador (MIPTES), National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), and Popular Social Christian Movement (MPSC); extreme rightist vigilante organizations or death squads—Secret Anti-Communist Army (ESA); Maximiliano Hernández Brigade; Organization for Liberation From Communism (OLC)

Labor organizations: Federation of Construction and Transport Workers Unions (FESINCONSTRANS), independent; Salvadoran Communal Union (UCS), peasant association; Unitary Federation of Salvadoran

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Unions (FUSS), leftist; National Federation of Salvadoran Workers (FENASTRAS), leftist; Democratic Workers Central (CTD), moderate; General Confederation of Workers (CGT), moderate; Popular Democratic Unity (UPD), moderate labor coalition which includes FESINCONSTRANS, and other democratic labor organizations

Business organizations: National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP), conservative; Productive Alliance (AP), conservative; National Federation of Salvadoran Small Businessmen (FENAPES), conservative

Member of: CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $4.36 billion (1985 est.), $880 per capita

Natural resources: hydroelectric and geothermal power

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, cotton, corn, sugar, beans, rice, sorghum, wheat

Fishing: catch 10,500 metric tons (1984 prelim.)

Major industries: food processing, textiles, clothing, petroleum products

Electric power: 700,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.5 billion kWh produced (1985), 300 kWh per capita

Exports: $760.8 million (f.o.b., 1984); coffee, cotton, sugar, shrimp

Imports: $892 million (c.i.f., 1983); machinery, intermediate goods, petroleum, construction materials, fertilizers, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—33% US, 15% FRG, 12% Guatemala; imports—39% US, 18% Guatemala, 9% Mexico

Aid: economic—authorized from US, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), $907 million; ODA and OOF commitments by other Western countries (1970-83), $138 million; military—from US (FY70-84), $412 million

Budget: (1983) government revenues, $502 million; expenditures, $582 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.5 colones= US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 602 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 10,000 km total; 1,500 km paved, 4,100 km gravel, 4,400 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lempa River partially navigable

Ports: 2 major (Acajutla, La Unión), 1 minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 166 total, 138 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

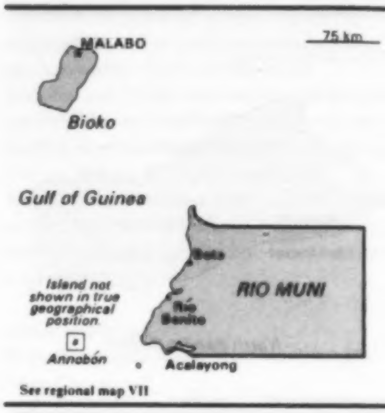
Telecommunications: nationwide trunk radio-relay system; connection into Central American microwave net; 116,000 telephones (2.3 per 100 popl.); 75 AM, 5 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Guard, National Police, Treasury Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,162,000; 738,000 fit for military service; 60,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $153.6 million; about 28.3% of the central government budget

Equatorial Guinea



Land
28,051 km²; the size of Maryland; Rio Muni about 25,900 km², largely forest; Bioko (formerly known as Fernando Po), about 2,072 km

Land boundaries: 539 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 296 km

People
Population: 359,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6% Rio Muni—269,546 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%; Bioko—89,849 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Equatorial Guinean(s); adjective—Equatorial Guinean

Ethnic divisions: indigenous population of Bioko, primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos; o Rio Muni, primarily Fang; less than 1,000 Europeans, primarily Spanish

Religion: natives all nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic; some pagan practices retained

Language: Spanish (official), pidgin English Fang

Infant mortality rate: 142.9/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 44.4, women 47.6

Literacy: 55%

Labor force: most involved in subsistence agriculture; labor shortages on plantations

Government
Official name: Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Type: republic

Capital: Malabo

Political subdivisions: 6 provinces with appointed governors

Legal system: in transition; constitution approved 15 August 1982 by popular referendum; in part based on Spanish civil law and custom

National holiday: 12 October

Branches: constitution provides for president with broad powers, prime minister, unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives of the People), and free judiciary

Government leader: Col. Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO, President (since August 1979)

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: parliamentary elections held October 1983

Political parties and leaders: political parties suspended; before coup of 3 August 1979, National Unity Party of Workers (PUNT) was the sole legal party

Communists: no significant number of Communists but some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, Conference of East and Central African States, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy
GNP: $75 million (1983); $420 per capita; economy destroyed during regime of former President Masie Nguema

Natural resources: timber, petroleum minerals, agriculture

Agriculture: major cash crops—Rio Muni, timber, coffee; Bioko, cocoa; main food products—rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, livestock

Major industries: fishing, sawmilling

Electric power: (including Rio Muni and Fernando Po) 10,000 kW capacity (1985); 17 million kWh produced (1985), 50 kWh per capita

Exports: $16.9 million (1982 est.); cocoa, coffee, wood

Imports: $41.5 million (1982 est.); foodstuffs, chemicals and chemical products, textiles

Major trade partner: Spain

Budget: (1976) receipts, $2.8 million

Monetary conversion rate: ekuele replaced by Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) franc in 1985; 475 CFA francs=US$1 (1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: Rio Muni—2,460 km, including approx. 185 km bituminous, remainder gravel and earth; Bioko—300 km, including 146 km bituminous, remainder gravel and earth

Inland waterways: no significant waterways

Ports: 1 major (Malabo), 3 minor

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

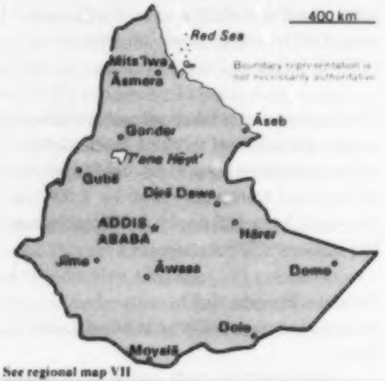
Telecommunications: poor system with adequate government services; international communications from Bata and Malabo to African and European countries; 2,000 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, no FM stations, 1 TV station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, and possibly Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 79,000; 39,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1981, $6.2 million; 21% of central government budget

Ethiopia



See regional map VII

Land
1,221,900 km^2; four-fifths the size of Alaska; 55% meadow and natural pasture; 10% crop and orchard; 6% forest and wood; 29% wasteland, urban, or other

Land boundaries: 5,198 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 1,094 km (includes offshore islands)

People
Population: 43,882,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.8%

Nationality: noun—Ethiopian(s); adjective—Ethiopian

Ethnic divisions: 40% Oromo, 32% Amhara and Tigrean, 9% Sidamo, 6% Shankella, 6% Somali, 4% Afar, 2% Gurage, 1% other

Religion: 40-45% Muslim, 35-40% Ethiopian Orthodox, 15-20% animist, 5% other

Language: Amharic (official), Tigrinya, Orominga, Arabic, English (major foreign language taught in schools)

Infant mortality rate: 145/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 38

Literacy: about 35%

Labor force: 90% agriculture and animal husbandry; 10% government, military, and quasi-government

Organized labor: All Ethiopian Trade Union formed by the government in January 1977 to represent 273,000 registered trade union members

Government
Official name: Socialist Ethiopia

Type: under military rule since September 1974; monarchy abolished in March 1975, but republic not yet declared

Capital: Addis Ababa

Political subdivisions: 14 provinces (also referred to as regional administrations)

Legal system: complex structure with civil, Islamic, common, and customary law influences; constitution suspended September 1974; military leaders have promised a new constitution by September 1986; legal education at Addis Ababa University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Popular Revolution Commemoration Day, 12 September

Branches: executive power exercised by the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), dominated by its chairman and small circle of associates; predominantly civilian Cabinet holds office at sufferance of military; legislature dissolved September 1974; judiciary at higher levels based on Western pattern, at lower levels on traditional pattern, without jury system in either

Government leader: Lt. Col. MENGISTU Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (since February 1977)

Suffrage: none

Elections: none (January 1985)

Political parties and leaders: Ethiopian Workers Party (WPE) founded in September 1984; headed by Mengistu Haile-Mariam

Communists: government is officially Marxist-Leninist

Other political or pressure groups: important dissident groups include Eritrean Libe ation Front (ELF), Eritrean People's Liber tion Front (EPLF), and Eritrean Liberatio Front/Popular Liberation Forces in Eritre Tigrean People's Liberation Front (TPLF) Tigray and Welo Provinces; Western Soma Liberation Front (WSLF) in the Ogaden region

Member of: AfDB, ECA, FAO, G-77, IAE IBRD, ICO, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $5.0 billion (1983/84 est.), $120 per capita; real growth rate 3.7% (1983/84)

Natural resources: potash, salt, gold, coppe platinum

Agriculture: main crop—coffee; also cerea pulses, oilseeds, meat, hides and skins

Major industries: cement, sugar refining, cotton textiles, food processing, oil refinery

Electric power: 324,000 kW capacity (198 709 million kWh produced (1985), 16 kWh per capita

Exports: $403 million (f.o.b., 1983/84 est.); 61% coffee, 10% hides and skins

Imports: $906 million (c.i.f., 1983/84)

Major trade partners: exports—US, FRG, Djibouti, Japan, Saudi Arabia, France, Ital imports—USSR, Italy, FRG, Japan, UK, U

Budget: revenues and cash grants, $1.1 billion; current expenditures, $1.0 billion; development expenditures, $467 million (1983/84)

External debt: $1.0 billion, 1981/82; debt service payment, $1.3 billion outstanding (1983/84); 11.0% of exports of goods and nonfactor services (1982/83)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.07 Ethiopian birr=US$1 (31 October 1983)

Fiscal year: 8 July-7 July

Communications
Railroads: 1,089 km total; 782 km 1.000-meter gauge, of which 97 km are in Djibouti; 307 km 0.950-meter gauge

Highways: 44,300 km total; 3,888 km bituminous, 8,344 km gravel, 2,456 km improved earth, 29,612 km unimproved earth

Ports: 2 major (Āseb, Mits'iwa)

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft

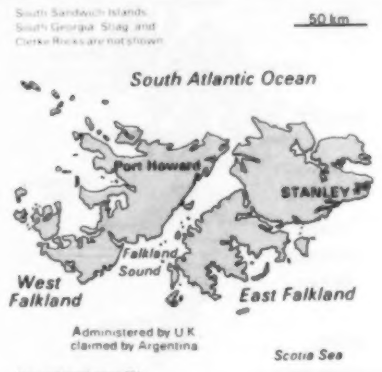
Airfields: 167 total, 132 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 49 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense; paramilitary Emergency Strike Force Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 9,941,000; 5,340,000 fit for military service; 507,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 7 July 1984, $420.1 million; 25.1% of central government budget

Falkland Islands
(Islas Malvinas)



See regional map IV

NOTE: The possession of the Falkland Islands has been disputed by the UK and Argentina (which refers to them as the Islas Malvinas) since 1833.

Land
Colony—16,654 km²; about the size of Connecticut; area consists of some 200 small islands and two principal islands, East Falkland (6,680 km²) and West Falkland (5,276 km²); dependencies—South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, and the Shag and Clerke Rocks

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 1,288 km

People
Population: 2,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0%

Nationality: noun—Falkland Islander(s); adjective—Falkland Island

Ethnic divisions: almost totally British

Religion: predominantly Anglican

Language: English

Literacy: compulsory education up to age 14

Labor force: 1,100 (est.); est. over 95% in agriculture, mostly sheepherding

Government
Official name: Colony of the Falkland Islands

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: Stanley

Political subdivisions: Falkland, South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands (the latter two are administered from Stanley)

Legal system: English common law

Branches: under the 1985 Constitution an Executive Council was established; it consists of three elected members from the 8-member popularly elected Legislative Counil

Government leaders: Gordon W. JEWKES, Governor (since 1985); Air Vice Marchall R. J. KEMBALL, Commander of the British Armed Forces (since 1985)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Economy
Agriculture: predominantly sheep farming

Major industry: wool processing

Electric power: 1,250 kW capacity (1985); 2.2 million kWh produced (1985), 1,100 kWh per capita

Exports: to UK, $5.2 million (1982); wool, hides and skins, and other

Imports: from UK, $8.2 million (1982); food, clothing, fuels, and machinery

Major trade partners: exports—nearly all to the UK, some to the Netherlands and to Japan; imports—Curaçao, Japan, and UK

Aid: economic commitments—(1970-79) Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF, $24 million

Budget: revenues, $5 million (1982); expenditures, $4.8 million (1982)

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Falkland Islands *(continued)*

Monetary conversion rate: .833 Falkland Island pound=.833 pound sterling=US$1 (December 1984)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 510 km total; 30 km paved, 80 km gravel, and 400 km unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major (Port Stanley), 4 minor

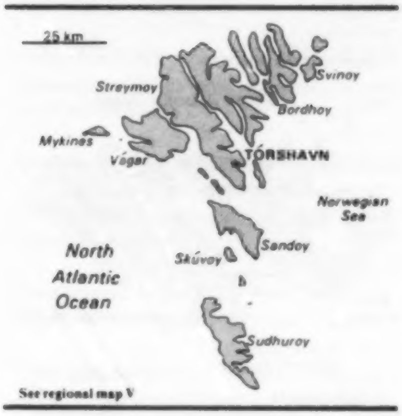
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 5 usable, 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439

Telecommunications: government-operated radiotelephone networks providing effective service to almost all points on both islands; approximately 590 telephones (est. 24.2 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station, 1 FM station, 1 Atlantic satellite station

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Faroe Islands



See regional map V

Land
1,340 km²; slightly larger than Rhode Island; less than 5% arable, of which only a fraction is cultivated; archipelago consisting of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: 764 km

People
Population: 46,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.7%

Nationality: noun—Faroese (sing., pl.); adjective—Faroese

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran

Language: Faroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 17,585; largely engaged in fishing, manufacturing, transportation, and commerce

Government
Official name: Faroe Islands

Type: self-governing province within the Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament

Capital: Tórshavn on the island of Streymo

Political subdivisions: 7 districts, 49 communes, 1 town

Legal system: based on Danish law; Home Rule Act enacted 1948

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown, acting through appointed Hig Commissioner, and 32-member provincial parliament (Lagting) in matters of strictly Faroese concern; executive power vested in Crown, acting through High Commissione but exercised by provincial cabinet respons ble to provincial parliament

Government leaders: MARGRETHE II, Queen (since January 1972); Atli DAM, Lagmand, Prime Minister (since Decembe 1984); Niels BENTSEN, Danish Governor (since 1981)

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

Elections: held every four years; most recent, 8 November 1984

Political parties and leaders: four-party ruling coalition—Social Democratic, Atli Dam; Republican, Erlendur Patursson; Home Rule, Tobjørn Poulsen; Peoples, Jógvan Sundstein

Voting strength: (January 1985) four-part coalition—17 of 32 seats

Communists: insignificant number

Member of: Nordic Council

Economy
GDP: $369.3 million (1980), about $8,800 per capita

Natural resources: fish

Agriculture: sheep and cattle grazing

Fishing: catch 329,900 metric tons (1983); exports, $162.3 million (1980)

Major industry: fishing

Electric power: 67,000 kW capacity (1985); 215 million kWh produced (1985), 4,780 kWh per capita

Exports: $178.7 million (f.o.b., 1980); mostly fish and fish products

Imports: $222.1 million (c.i.f., 1980); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products

Major trade partners: exports 21.3% Denmark, 13.4% UK, 12.4% FRG, 11.7% US (1980)

Budget: (FY81) expenditures, $98.8 million, revenues, $98.8 million

Monetary conversion rate: 10.80 Danish kroner=US$1 (November 1984 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 200 km

Ports: 2 major, 8 minor

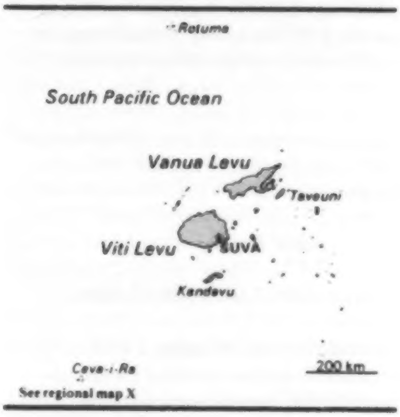
Airfields: 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good international communications; fair domestic facilities; 20,400 telephones (46.3 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 3 FM stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of Denmark

Military manpower: males 15-49 included with Denmark

Fiji



Land
18,376 km²; the size of Massachusetts; consists of more than 300 islands and many more coral atolls and cays; the larger islands—Vanua Levu, Viti Levu, Taveuni, and Kandavu—are mountainous and volcanic in origin, with peaks rising over 1,210 meters; land ownership—83.6% Fijians, 7.2% European, 6.4% government, 1.7% Indians, 1.1% other; about 30% of land area is suitable for farming

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone); maritime limits measured from claimed "archipelagic baselines," which generally connect the outermost points of outer islands or drying reefs

Coastline: 1,129 km

People
Population: 715,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.0%

Nationality: noun—Fijian(s); adjective—Fijian

Ethnic divisions: 50% Indian, 45% Fijian; 5% European, other Pacific Islanders, overseas Chinese, and others

Religion: Fijians are mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu with a Muslim minority

Language: English (official); Fijian and Hindustani spoken among Indians

Infant mortality rate: 29/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 72

Literacy: 80%

Labor force: 176,000 (1979); 40% of total work force paid employees; remainder involved in subsistence agriculture; 43.4% agriculture, 15.6% industry

Organized labor: about 50% of labor force organized into about 60 unions; unions organized along lines of work and ethnic origin

Government
Official name: Fiji

Type: independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth; Elizabeth II recognized as chief of state

Capital: Suva, located on the south coast of the island of Viti Levu

Political subdivisions: 4 divisions

Legal system: based on British system

National holiday: Fiji Day, 10 October

Branches: executive—Prime Minister and Cabinet; legislative—52-member House of Representatives; 22-member appointed Senate; judicial—Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Magistrate's Courts

Government leader: Ratu Sir Kamisese MARA, Prime Minister (since 1966 [as Chief Minister during preindependence days])

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every five years unless House dissolves earlier; last held July 1982

Political parties: Alliance, primarily Fijian, headed by Ratu Mara; National Federation, primarily Indian, headed by Siddiq Koya; Western United Front, Fijian, Ratu Osea Gauidi; Fiji Labor Party (founded in mid-1985), headed by Dr. Timoci Bavadra

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Fiji *(continued)*

Voting strength: (July 1982) House of Representatives—(Alliance Party 28 seats; National Federation Party/Western United Front coalition 24 seats

Communists: some

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, EC (associate), ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, SPF, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $1.32 billion (1984), $1,850 per capita; annual growth rate, −3.6% (1984)

Natural resources: timber, fish, gold, copper

Agriculture: main crops—sugar, copra, ginger, rice; major deficiency, grains

Major industries: sugar refining, tourism, gold, lumber, small industries

Electric power: 213,000 kW capacity (1985); 220 million kWh produced (1985), 314 kWh per capita

Exports: $236 million (f.o.b., 1984); 70% sugar; also copra

Imports: $472 million (c.i.f., 1984); 24% manufactured goods, 20.0% machinery, 16.3% foodstuffs, 16% fuels

Major trade partners: Australia, New Zealand, Japan, UK, Singapore, US

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries (1980-82), $438 million

Budget: (1984 est.) revenues, $304 million; expenditures, $376 million

Monetary conversion rate: .9022 Fiji dollar=US$1 (30 November 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 644 km 0.610-meter narrow gauge; owned by Fiji Sugar Corp., Ltd.

Highways: 2,960 km total (1981); 390 km paved, 2,150 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 420 unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 203 km; 122 km navigable by motorized craft and 200-metric-ton barges

Ports: 1 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 1 DC-3 and 1 light aircraft

Airfields: 27 total, 26 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

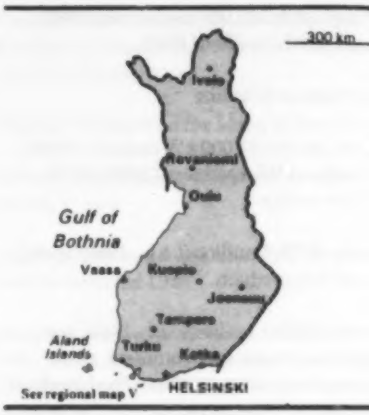
Telecommunications: modern local, interisland, and international (wire/radio integrated) public and special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio center; important COMPAC cable link between US/Canada and New Zealand/Australia; 37,515 telephones (6.0 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: integrated ground and naval forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 187,000; 103,000 fit for military service; 7,000 reach military age (18) annually

Finland



Land

337,113 km^2; slightly smaller than Montan
58% forest, 34% other, 8% arable

Land boundaries: 2,534 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 n
fishing 12 nm; Aland Islands, 3 nm

Coastline: 1,126 km (approx.) excludes islands and coastal indentations

People

Population: 4,931,000 (July 1986), averag
annual growth rate 0.5%

Nationality: noun—Finn(s); adjective—Finnish

Ethnic divisions: Finn, Swede, Lapp, Gypsy, Tatar

Religion: 97% Evangelical Lutheran, 1.2%
Greek Orthodox, 1.8% other

Language: 93.5% Finnish, 6.3% Swedish (both official); small Lapp- and Russian-speaking minorities

Infant mortality rate: 6.2/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 70.1, women 78.1

Literacy: almost 100%

Labor force: 2.572 million; 23.3% mining and manufacturing; 25.8% services; 19.0% commerce; 11.4% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 7.1% construction; 7.0% transportation and communications; 6.2% unemployed (1984 average)

Organized labor: 80% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Finland

Type: republic

Capital: Helsinki

Political subdivisions: 12 provinces, 377 communes, 84 towns

Legal system: civil law system based on Swedish law; constitution adopted 1919; Supreme Court may request legislation interpreting or modifying laws; legal education at Universities of Helsinki and Turku; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 December

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and unicameral legislature (Eduskunta); executive power vested in President and exercised through coalition Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, four superior courts, 193 lower courts

Government leaders: Dr. Mauno KOIVISTO, President (since January 1982); Kalevi SORSA, Prime Minister (since February 1982)

Suffrage: universal, 18 years and over; not compulsory

Elections: parliamentary, every four years (next in 1987); presidential, every six years (next in 1988)

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party, Kalevi Sorsa; Center Party, Paavo Väyrynen; People's Democratic League (Communist front), Esko Helle; Conservative Party, Ilkka Suominen; Liberal Party, Kyösti Lallukka; Swedish Peoples Party, Christoffer Taxell; Rural Party, Pekka Vennamo; Finnish Communist Party, Arvo Aalto; Finnish Christian League, Esko Almgren; Constitutional People's Party, Georg Ehrnrooth; League for Citizen Power, Kaarlo Pitsinki

Voting strength: (1983 parliamentary election) 26% Social Democratic, 22.1% Conservative, 17.6% Center-Liberal, 14.0% People's Democratic League, 9.7% Rural, 4.9% Swedish Peoples, 3.0% Christian League, 1.5% Greens, 0.4% Constitutional People's, 0.1% League for Citizen Power

Communists: 28,000 registered members; an additional 45,000 persons belong to People's Democratic League

Member of: ADB, CEMA (special cooperation agreement), DAC, EC (free trade agreement), EFTA (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $50.1 billion (1984), $10,270 per capita; 54.7% private consumption, 24% gross fixed capital formation; 19.9% government consumption; 1.4% net exports of goods and services; 1984 growth rate 3.0% (1980 prices)

Natural resources: forests, copper, zinc, iron, farmland

Agriculture: animal husbandry, especially dairying, predominates; forestry important secondary occupation for rural population; main crops—cereals, sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient; shortages—food and fodder grains

Fishing: catch 157,100 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: include metal manufacturing and shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining, foodstuffs, textiles and clothing

Shortages: fossil fuels; industrial raw materials, except wood and iron ore

Crude steel: 2.6 million metric tons produced (1984), 533 kg per capita

Electric power: 12,109,000 kW capacity (1985); 44.475 billion kWh produced (1985), 9,060 kWh per capita

Exports: $13.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984); timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, clothing and footwear

Imports: $12.4 billion (c.i.f., 1984); foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics

Major trade partners: (1984) 36.5% EC (11.6% FRG, 9.9% UK), 21% USSR, 12.3% Sweden, 6.6% US

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), $793 million

Budget: (1984) expenditures, $14.4 billion, revenues, $12.8 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 5.42 Finnmarks (Fim)=US$1 (30 December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 6,071 km total; Finnish State Railways (VR) operate a total of 6,010 km 1.524-meter gauge, of which 480 km are multiple track and 1,257 km are electrified

Highways: about 103,000 km total, including 35,000 km paved (bituminous, concrete, bituminous-treated surface) and 38,000 km unpaved (stabilized gravel, gravel, earth); additional 30,000 km of private (state subsidized) roads

Inland waterways: 6,675 km total (including Saimaa Canal); 3,700 km suitable for steamers

Pipelines: natural gas, 161 km

Ports: 11 major, 34 minor

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Civil air: 39 major transport

Airfields: 163 total, 160 usable; 47 with permanent-surface runways; 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good telecom service from cable and radio-relay network; 2.78 million telephones (57 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 99 FM, 193 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,329,000; 1,022,000 fit for military service; 35,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $785 million; 5.6% of central government budget

France

Land
547,026 km²; four-fifths the size of Texas; 34% cultivated; 24% meadow and pasture; 27% forest; 15% waste, urban, or other

Land boundaries: 2,888 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 3,427 km (includes Corsica, 644 km)

People
Population: 55,239,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.4%

Nationality: noun—Frenchman (men); adjective—French

Ethnic divisions: Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, and Basque minorities

Religion: 90% Roman Catholic, 2% Protestant, 1% Jewish, 1% Muslim (North African workers), 6% unaffiliated

Language: French (100% of population); rapidly declining regional dialects—Provençal, Breton, Germanic, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish

Infant mortality rate: 9/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 75

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 23.8 million (1984); 61.2% se vices, 21.7% industry, 7.0% agriculture; 10.1% unemployed

Organized labor: approximately 20% of l bor force

Government
Official name: French Republic

Type: republic, with President having wi powers

Capital: Paris

Political subdivisions: 22 regions with 96 metropolitan departments

Legal system: civil law system with indig nous concepts; new constitution adopted 1958, amended concerning election of Pr dent in 1962; judicial review of administr tive but not legislative acts; legal educatio at over 25 schools of law

National holiday: National Day, 14 July

Branches: presidentially appointed Prim Minister heads Council of Ministers, whi is formally responsible to National Assem bly; bicameral legislature—National Ass bly (currently 491 members but will expa to 577 as of 16 March 1986), Senate (304 members)—restricted to a delaying actio judiciary independent in principle

Government leader: François MITTERRAND, President (since May 1981); Jacques CHIRAC, Prime Minister (since March 1986)

Suffrage: universal over age 18; not comp sory

Elections: National Assembly—every fiv years, last election March 1986; proportio representation, with minimum 5 percent the vote; Senate—indirect collegiate syst for nine years, renewable by one-third ev three years, last election September 1983 President, direct, universal suffrage every seven years, two ballots, last election May 1981

Political parties and leaders: majority coalition—Rally for the Republic (RPR, formerly UDR), Jacques Chirac; Union for French Democracy (UDF, federation of PR, CDS, and RAD), Jean Lecanuet; Republicans (PR), François Léotard; Center for Social Democrats (CDS), Pierre Méhaignerie; Radical (RAD), André Rossinot; left opposition—Socialist Party (PS), Lionel Jospin; Left Radical Movement (MRG), François Doubin; Communist Party (PCF), Georges Marchais

Voting strength: (1986 election) UDF/RPR/CNIP, 44.9%; PS/MRG 31.6%; Communist, 9.8%; National Front, 9.7%; diverse left, 1.0%; extreme left, 1.5%; extreme right, 0.2%; other 1.2%

Communists: 700,000 claimed but probably closer to 150,000; Communist voters, 2.7 million in 1986 elections

Other political or pressure groups: Communist-controlled labor union (Confédération Générale du Travail) nearly 2.4 million members (claimed); Socialist-leaning labor union (Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail—CFDT) about 800,000 members est.; independent labor union (Force Ouvrière) about 1,000,000 members est.; independent white collar union (Confédération Générale des Cadres) 340,000 members (claimed); National Council of French Employers (Conseil National du Patronat Français—CNPF or Patronat)

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, EMS, ESCAP, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, NATO (signatory), OAS (observer), OECD, South Pacific Commission, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GDP: $490 billion (1984), $8,890 per capita; 64% private consumption, 19% investment (including government) 17% government consumption; 1984 real growth rate, 1.6%; average annual growth rate (1975-84), 2.1%

Natural resources: coal, iron ore, bauxite, fish, forests

Agriculture: Western Europe's foremost producer; main products—beef, dairy products, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate zone foodstuffs; agricultural shortages—fats and oils, tropical produce

Fishing: catch 784,000 metric tons (1983); exports (includes shellfish, etc.) $297 million, imports $967 million (1984)

Major industries: steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, automobiles, food processing, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics

Shortages: crude oil, natural gas, textile fibers, most nonferrous ores, coking coal, fats and oils

Crude steel: 19 million metric tons produced (1984), 347 kg per capita

Electric power: 87,246,000 kW capacity (1985); 332.016 billion kWh produced (1985), 6,026 kWh per capita

Exports: $93.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, agricultural products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing

Imports: $103.6 billion (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—crude petroleum, machinery and equipment, agricultural products, chemicals, iron and steel products

Major trade partners: (1984) imports—50.4% EC, 14.6% petroleum exporting countries, 10.3% other West European countries, 7.7% US, 2.6% Japan, 2.5% USSR, 2.5% other Communist countries; exports—48.9% EC, 13.5% petroleum exporting countries, 11.3% other West European countries, 8.1% US, 2.1% USSR, 2% other Communist countries, 1.1% Japan

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), $33.2 billion

Budget: (proposed for 1986) expenditures, 1,030 billion francs; revenues, 889 billion francs; deficit, 141 billion francs

Monetary conversion rate: 7.67 French francs=US$1 (17 December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: French National Railways (SNCF) operates 34,678 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 11,219 km electrified, 15,132 km double or multiple track; 2,138 km of various gauges (1.000-meter to 1.440-meter), privately owned and operated

Highways: 1,533,940 km total; 33,400 km national highway; 347,000 km departmental highway; 421,000 km community roads; 750,000 km rural roads; 5,209 km of controlled-access divided "autoroutes"; approx. 803,000 km paved

Inland waterways: 14,932 km; 6,969 km heavily traveled

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,458 km; refined products, 4,344 km; natural gas, 24,746 km

Ports: 8 major, 16 secondary

Civil air: 355 major transport aircraft (1982)

Airfields: 468 total, 454 usable; 248 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 34 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 130 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed system provides satisfactory telephone, telegraph, and radio and TV broadcast services; 33.0 million telephones (60 per 100 popl.); 38 AM, 591 FM, 9,300 TV stations; 23 submarine coaxial cables; 2 communication satellite ground stations with total of 9 antennas

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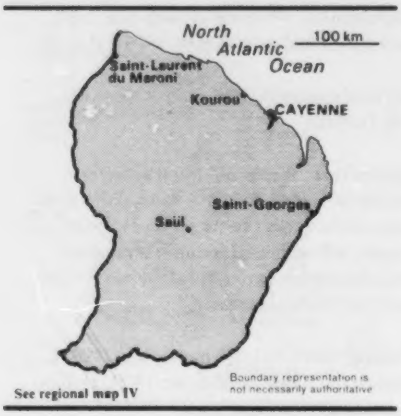
France *(continued)*

Defense Forces
Branches: Army of the Ground, Navy, Army of the Air, National Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,034,000; fit for military service 11,895,000; 431,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $20 billion; about 18.1% of proposed central government budget

French Guiana



Land
90,909 km²; slightly smaller than Maine; 90% forest; 10% waste, built on, inland water, and other, of which .05% is cultivated and pasture

Land boundaries: 1,183 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 378 km

People
Population: 88,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 4.1%

Nationality: noun—French Guianese (sing., pl.); adjective—French Guiana

Ethnic divisions: 66% black or mulatto; 12% Caucasian; 12% East Indian, Chinese, Amerindian; 10% other

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: French

Literacy: 73%

Labor force: 23,265 (1980); services, government, and commerce 60.6%; industry 21.2%; agriculture 18.2%; 10% unemployment (1980)

Organized labor: 7% of labor force

Government
Official name: Department of French Guiana

Type: overseas department and region of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and one senator in French Senate

Capital: Cayenne

Political subdivisions: 2 arrondissements, 19 communes each with a locally elected municipal council

Legal system: French legal system; highest court is Court of Appeals based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana

Branches: executive: Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative—popularly elected 16-member General Council and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and of the locally elected deputy and senator to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

Government leader: Bernard COURTOIS, Prefect of the Republic (since 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: General Council elections normally are held every five years; last election February 1983

Political parties and leaders: Guianese Socialist Party (PSG), Raymond Tarcy (senator), Léopold Helder; Union of the Guianese People (UPG), weak leftist party allied with and reported to have been absorbed by the PSG; Rally for the Republic (RPR), Héctor Rivierez

Communists: Communist party membership negligible

Member of: WFTU

Economy
GNP: $120 million (1976), $1,940 per capita

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Natural resources: bauxite, timber, gold (widely scattered), cinnabar, clay, low-grade iron ore

Agriculture: limited vegetables for local consumption; rice, corn, manioc, cocoa, bananas, sugar

Fishing: catch 1,430 metric tons (1983 est.)

Major industries: construction, shrimp processing, forestry products, rum, gold mining

Electric power: 31,000 kW capacity (1985); 138 million kWh produced (1985), 1,625 kWh per capita

Exports: $35.4 million (1981); shrimp, timber, rum, rosewood essence

Imports: $245.9 million (1981); food (grains, processed meat), other consumer goods, producer goods, and petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—54% US, 17% Japan, 15% France, 5% Martinique; imports—53% France, 15% Trinidad and Tobago, 10% US (1981)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF (FY70-79), from Western (non-US) countries, $700 million, no military aid

Budget: $101 million (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 8.66 French francs=US$1 (September 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 680 km total; 510 km paved, 170 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 460 km, navigable by small oceangoing vessels and river and coastal steamers; 3,300 km possibly navigable by native craft

Ports: 1 major (Cayenne), 7 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

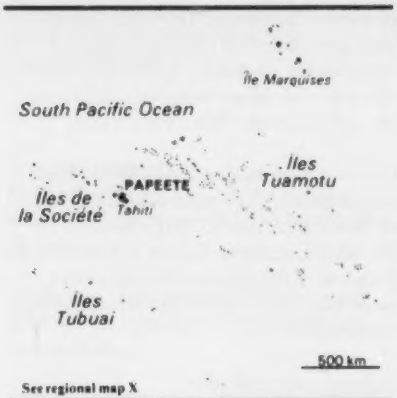
Airfields: 11 total, 11 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair open-wire and radio-relay system with about 18,100 telephones (27.2 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 6 FM, 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of France

Military manpower: males 15-49, 21,000; 15,000 fit for military service

French Polynesia



Land
About 4,000 km²; larger than Rhode Island

Water
Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: about 2,525 km

People
Population: 181,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.0%

Nationality: noun—French Polynesian(s); adjective—French Polynesian

Ethnic divisions: 78% Polynesian, 12% Chinese, 6% local French, 4% metropolitan French

Religion: mainly Christian; 55% Protestant, 32% Catholic

Government
Official name: Territory of French Polynesia

Type: overseas territory of France

Capital: Papeete

Political subdivisions: 48 communes

Legal system: based on French; lower and higher courts

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French Polynesia *(continued)*

Branches: 30-member Territorial Assembly, popularly elected; 5-member Council of Government, elected by Assembly; popular election of two deputies to National Assembly and one senator to Senate in Paris

Government leader: Alain OHREL, High Commissioner and President of the Council of Government (since 1983), appointed by French Government; Gaston FLOSSE, Vice President of the Council of Government (since May 1982; highest elected official in the territory)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every five years; last held in May 1982

Political parties and leaders: Tahoeraa Huiraatira (Gaullist), Gaston Flosse; Ai'a Api (New Country Party), Emile Vernaudon; Here Ai'a, Jean Juventin; Ia Mana (Socialist), Jacques Crollet; Te E'a Api (Socialist), Jacques VII

Voting strength: (1982 election) Tahoeraa Huiraatira, 13 seats; Ai'a Api, 3 seats; Here Ai'a, 6 seats; Ia Mana, 3 seats; Independents, 4 seats; Te E'a Api, 1 seat

Economy
GDP: A$931.3 million (1980), US$6,400 per capita (1980)

Agriculture: main crop—coconuts

Major industries: maintenance of French nuclear test base, tourism

Electric power: 72,000 kW capacity (1985); 265 million kWh produced (1985), 1,515 kWh per capita

Exports: $21 million (1977); principal products—coconut products (79%), mother-of-pearl (14%), vanilla (1971)

Imports: $419 million (1977); principal items—fuels, foodstuffs, equipment

Major trade partners: imports—59% France, 14% US; exports—86% France

Aid: France $91 million (1978)

Budget: $180 million in 1979; ODA and OOF commitments from Western (non-US countries)

Monetary conversion rate: 127.05 Colonial Francs Pacifique (CFP)=$US1 (February 1984)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 3,700 km

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 major (Papeete), 6 minor

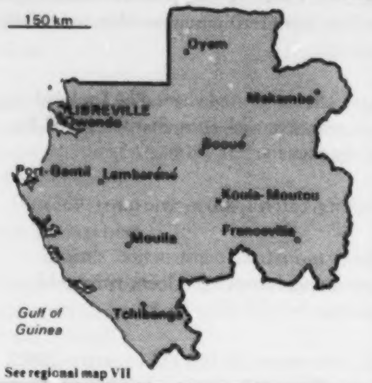
Airfields: 41 total, 41 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Civil air: about 6 major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: 17,302 telephones (12.9 per 100 popl.); 72,000 radio and 14,000 TV sets; 5 AM, 2 FM, 6 TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of France

Gabon



See regional map VII

Land
267,667 km²; the size of Colorado; 75% forest, 15% savanna, 9% urban and waste, less than 1% cultivated

Land boundaries: 2,422 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 885 km

People
Population: 1,017,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Gabonese (sing., pl.); adjective—Gabonese

Ethnic divisions: about 40 Bantu tribes, including 4 major tribal groupings (Fang, Eshira, Bapounou, Bateke); about 100,000 expatriate Africans and Europeans, including 35,000 French

Religion: 55-75% Christian, less than 1% Muslim, remainder animist

Language: French (official), Fang, Myene, Bateke, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi

Infant mortality rate: 117/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 50

Literacy: 65%

Labor force: 120,000 salaried (1983); 65.0% agriculture, 30.0% industry and commerce, 2.5% services, 2.5% government

Organized labor: there are 38,000 members of the national trade union, the Gabonese Trade Union Confederation (COSYGA)

Government

Official name: Gabonese Republic

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime since 1964

Capital: Libreville

Political subdivisions: nine provinces subdivided into 36 prefectures

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Center of Higher and Legal Studies at Libreville; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted

National holidays: Renovation Day, 12 March; Independence Day, 17 August; major Islamic and Christian holidays

Branches: power centralized in President, elected by universal suffrage for seven-year term; unicameral legislature (93-member National Assembly, including nine members chosen by Omar Bongo) has limited powers; constitution amended in 1979 so that Assembly deputies will serve five-year terms; independent judiciary

Government leader: El Hadj Omar BONGO, President (since December 1967)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: presidential election last held December 1979, next scheduled for 1986; parliamentary election last held February 1980, next scheduled for 1985; constitutional change separates dates for presidential and parliamentary elections

Political parties and leaders: Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) led by President Bongo is only legal party

Communists: no organized party; probably some Communist sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, African Wood Organization, Conference of East and Central African States, BDECA (Central African Development Bank), EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UDEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $3.4 billion (1983), $3,690 per capita; 0.7% annual growth rate (1981)

Natural resources: oil, manganese, uranium, gold, wood, iron ore

Agriculture: commercial—cocoa, coffee, wood, palm oil, rice; main food crops—pineapples, bananas, manioc, peanuts, root crops; imports food

Fishing: catch 52,638 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: petroleum production, sawmills, petroleum refinery, food and beverage processing, mining of increasing importance; major minerals—manganese, uranium, iron (not produced)

Electric power: 280,000 kW capacity (1985); 736 million kWh produced (1985), 744 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); crude petroleum, wood and wood products, minerals (manganese, uranium concentrates, gold)

Imports: $0.9 billion (c.i.f., 1983); mining, roadbuilding machinery, electrical equipment, transport vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: France, US, FRG, Curaçao

Budget: (1982) revenues, $1.4 billion; current expenditures, $0.5 billion; capital expenditures, $0.6 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 970 km 1.437-meter standard gauge under construction; 338 km are completed

Highways: 7,393 km total, 300 km paved, 3,493 km gravel and improved, 3,600 km unimproved

Inland waterways: approximately 1,600 km perennially navigable

Pipelines: crude oil, 270 km

Ports: 2 major (Owendo and Port-Gentil), 3 minor

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 79 total, 73 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate system of open-wire, radio-relay, tropospheric scatter links and radiocommunication stations; 13,800 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 6 FM, 8 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 241,000; 125,000 fit for military service; 7,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $73.4 million; 4.9% of central government budget

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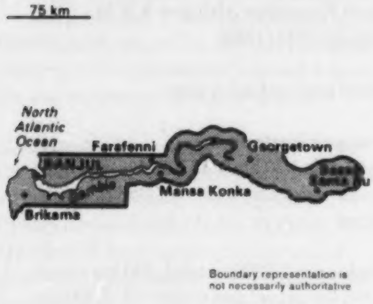
The Gambia



See regional map VII

Land

11,295 km²; twice the size of Delaware; 55% upland cultivable, built on, and other; 25% uncultivated savanna; 16% swamp; 4% forest park

Land boundaries: 740 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 80 km

People

Population: 774,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.9%

Nationality: noun—Gambian(s); adjective—Gambian

Ethnic divisions: 99% African (42% Mandinka, 18% Fula, 16% Wolof, 10% Jola, 9% Serahuli, 3% other); 1% non-Gambian

Religion: 90% Muslim, 9% Christian, 1% indigenous beliefs

Language: English (official); Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars

Infant mortality rate: 250/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 42

Literacy: about 15%

Labor force: 165,000 (1983 est.); 75.0% agriculture; 18.9% industry, commerce, and services; 6.1% government

Organized labor: 25-30% of wage labor force at most

Government

Official name: Republic of The Gambia

Type: republic; independent since February 1965; The Gambia and Senegal in early 1982 formed a loose confederation of Senegambia, which calls for the integration of their armed forces and, eventually, their monetary union

Capital: Banjul

Political subdivisions: Banjul and five divisions

Legal system: based on a composite of English common law, Koranic law, and customary law; constitution came into force upon independence in 1965, new republican constitution adopted in April 1970; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 18 February

Branches: Cabinet of 13 members; unicameral legislative branch (43-member parliament), in which four seats are reserved for tribal chiefs, four are government appointed, 35 are filled by election for five-year terms, a Speaker is elected by the House, and the Attorney General is an appointed member; independent judiciary

Government leader: Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA, President (since February 1970)

Political parties and leaders: People's Progressive Party (PPP), secretary general, Dawda K. Jawara; National Convention Party (NCP), Sheriff Dibba

Suffrage: universal adult over 21

Elections: general election held May 1982

Voting strength: PPP 27 seats, NCP 4 seats, others 4 seats

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfBD, APC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, IRC, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $125 million (1984), about $170 per capita; real growth rate −7.8% (FY84)

Natural resources: fish

Agriculture: main crops—groundnuts, millet, sorghum, rice, maize, palm kernels, cotton

Fishing: catch 9,600 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: peanut processing, tourism, brewing, soft drinks, agricultural machinery assembly, small woodworking and metalworking, clothing

Electric power: 29,600 kW capacity (1985); 64 million kWh produced (1985), 85 kWh per capita

Exports: $59 million (f.o.b., FY85 est.) peanuts and peanut products, fish, palm kernels

Imports: $73 million (f.o.b., FY85 est.); textiles, foodstuffs, tobacco, machinery, petroleum products, chemicals

Major trade partners: exports—mainly EC, Africa; imports—EC, Africa

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), $237 million; US (FY70-84), $49 million

Budget: (1982-83 est.) revenues $44.2 million, current expenditures $34.90 million, development expenditures $19.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 dalasi=US$0.28 (October 1985)

218*Fiscal year:* 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 3,083 km total; 431 km paved, 501 km gravel/laterite, and 2,151 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 400 km

Ports: 1 major (Banjul)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

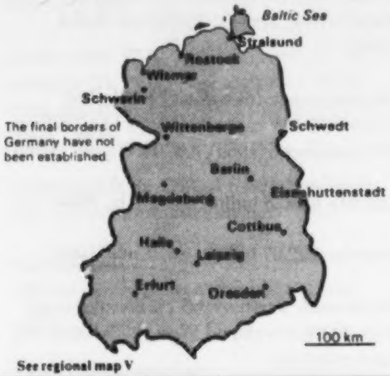
Telecommunications: adequate network of radio relay and wire; 3,500 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 2 FM, 3 AM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 172,000; 88,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1981, $2.4 million; 6.2% of central government budget; includes fire and police expenditures

German Democratic Republic



The final borders of Germany have not been established

See regional map V

Land
108,178 km²; the size of Virginia; 43% arable, 27% forest, 15% meadow and pasture, 15% other

Land boundaries: 2,309 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: 901 km (including islands)

People
Population: 16,692,000, including East Berlin (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0%

Nationality: noun—German(s); adjective—German

Ethnic divisions: 99.7% German, 0.3% Slavic and other

Religion: 47% Protestant, 7% Roman Catholic, 46% unaffiliated or other; less than 5% of Protestants and about 25% of Roman Catholics active participants

Language: German, Sorbian

Infant mortality rate: 10/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 68.8, women 74.7

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 8.916 million; 37.9% industry, 20.8% services, 10.1% commerce, 10.8% agriculture, 7.4% transport and communications, 6.9% construction, 3.1% handicrafts, 3.0% other (1984)

Organized labor: 87.7% of total labor force

Government
Official name: German Democratic Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: East Berlin (not officially recognized by US, UK, and France, which together with the USSR have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin)

Political subdivisions: (excluding East Berlin) 14 districts (Bezirke), 218 counties (Kreise), 7,600 communities (Gemeinden)

Legal system: civil law system modified by Communist legal theory; new constitution adopted 1974; court system parallels administrative divisions; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Halle, and Jena; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; more stringent penal code adopted in 1968 and amended in 1974 and 1979

National holiday: Foundation of German Democratic Republic, 7 October

Branches: unicameral legislature (People's Chamber—Volkskammer, elected directly); executive (Council of State, Council of Ministers); judiciary (Supreme Court); entire structure dominated by Socialist Unity (Communist) Party

Government leaders: Erich HONECKER, Chairman, Council of State (Head of State; since October 1976); Willi STOPH, Chairman, Council of Ministers (Premier; since October 1976)

Suffrage: all citizens age 18 and over

Elections: national every five years; prepared by an electoral commission of the National Front; ballot supposed to be secret and voters permitted to strike names off ballot;

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more candidates than offices available; parliamentary election held 14 June 1981, and local elections held 6 May 1984; next parliamentary election scheduled for 8 June 1986

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Unity (Communist) Party of Germany (SED), headed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, dominates the regime; four token parties (Christian Democratic Union, National Democratic Party, Liberal Democratic Party, and Democratic Peasants' Party) and an amalgam of special interest organizations participate with the SED in National Front

Voting strength: 1981 parliamentary elections and 1984 local elections; over 99% voted the regime slate

Communists: 2.195 million party members (1986)

Other special interest groups: Free German Youth, Free German Trade Union Federation, Democratic Women's League, Cultural League of the German Democratic Republic (all Communist dominated)

Member of: CEMA, IAEA, ICES, ILO, IMO, IPU, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $163.7 billion (1984), $9,800 per capita; 1984 growth rate 3.0%

Natural resources: lignite coal, potash, uranium, copper, natural gas

Agriculture: food deficit area; main crops—potatoes, rye, wheat, barley, oats

Fishing: catch 299,463 metric tons (1984)

Major industries: metal fabrication, chemicals, light industry, brown coal, shipbuilding

Shortages: grain, vegetables, vegetable oil, beef, coking coal, coke, crude oil, rolled steel products, nonferrous metals

Crude steel: 7.6 million metric tons produced (1984), approx. 455 kg per capita (1984)

Electric power: (including East Berlin) 23,240,000 kW capacity (1985); 114.7 billion kWh produced (1985), 6,870 kWh per capita

Exports: $25.18 billion, est. (f.o.b., 1984)

Imports: $22.97 billion, est. (f.o.b., 1984)

Major trade partners: 65.7% Socialist countries, 29.6% developed West, 4.7% less developed countries

Monetary conversion rate: 2.45 ostmarks=US$1 (January 1986)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 14,226 km total (1984); 13,933 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (1984), 293 km 1.000-meter or other narrow gauge, 3,830 (est.) km 1.435-meter double track standard gauge; 2,321 km overhead electrified (1984)

Highways: 120,433 km total; 47,380 km concrete, asphalt, stone block, of which 1,887 km are autobahn and limited access roads; over 73,000 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone, and earth (1983)

Inland waterways: 2,319 km (1984)

Freight carried: rail—338 million metric tons, 56.654 billion metric ton/km (1984); highway—560.7 million metric tons, 14.491 billion metric ton/km (1984); waterway—18.7 million metric tons, 2.642 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic) (1984)

Pipelines: oil, 1,301 km; refined products, 500 km; natural gas 1,700 km

Ports: 4 major (Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund, Sassnitz), 13 minor; principal inland waterway ports are E. Berlin, Riesa, Magdeburg, and Eisenhttenstadt

Telecommunications: 3.527 million telephones in use (1984)

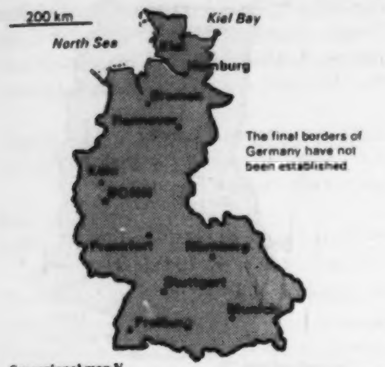
Defense Forces

Branches: National People's Army, Border Troops, Ministry of State Security Guard Regiment, Air and Air Defense Command, People's Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,299,000; 3,447,000 fit for military service; 121,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, 14.05 billion marks; 5.79% of total budget

Germany, Federal Republic of



The final borders of Germany have not been established

See regional map V

Land

248,577 km² (including West Berlin); the size of Wyoming; 33% cultivated, 29% forest, 23% meadow and pasture, 13% waste or urban, 2% inland water

Land boundaries: 4,232 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm—the FRG territorial sea extends at one point to 16 nautical miles in the Helgoländer Bucht; (fishing to median lines)

Coastline: 1,488 km (approx.)

People

Population: 60,734,000, including West Berlin (July 1986), average annual growth rate −0.4%

Nationality: noun—German(s); adjective—German

Ethnic divisions: primarily German; Danish minority

Religion: 45% Roman Catholic, 44% Protestant, 11% other

Language: German

Infant mortality rate: 11/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 67.2, women 73.4

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 27.612 million (1984); 41.6% industry, 34.7% services and other, 18.2% trade and transport, 5.4% agriculture (February 1985)

Organized labor: 28% of total labor force; 35% of wage and salary earners (1984)

Government

Official name: Federal Republic of Germany

Type: federal republic

Capital: Bonn

Political subdivisions: 10 Laender (states); Western sectors of Berlin are ultimately controlled by US, UK, and France; Eastern sector by USSR; the four countries share special rights and responsibilities in Berlin

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral parliament—Bundesrat (Federal Council, upper house), Bundestag (National Assembly, lower house); President (titular head of state), Chancellor (executive head of government); independent judiciary

Government leaders: Richard von WEIZSÄCKER, President (since July 1984); Dr. Helmut KOHL, Chancellor (since October 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: national election generally held every four years; last held on 6 March 1983; next scheduled for January 1987

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Helmut Kohl, Gerhard Stoltenberg, Ernst Albrecht, Alfred Dregger, Lothar Spaeth; Christian Social Union (CSU), Franz-Josef Strauss, Gerold Tandler, Heiner Geissler, Walter Wollman, Kurt Biedenkopf, Friedrich Zimmermann, Theo Waigel; Free Democratic Party (FDP), Martin Bangemann, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Wolfgang Mischnick, Helmut Haussmann; Social Democratic Party (SPD), Willy Brandt, Hans-Jochen Vogel, Johannes Rau, Hans Apel, Horst Ehmke, Hans Koschnik; National Democratic Party (NPD), Martin Mussgnug; Communist Party (DKP), Herbert Mies; Green Party (Greens), Rainer Trampert, Otto Schily, Lukas Beckmann, Joschka Fischer

Voting strength: (1983 election) 48.8% CDU/CSU (CDU 38.2%, CSU 10.6%), 38.2% SPD, 6.9% FDP, 5.6% Greens, .5% other

Communists: about 40,000 members and supporters

Other political or pressure groups: expellee, refugee, and veterans groups

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $616.1 billion (1984), $10,670 per capita (1982); 56.3% private consumption, 20.2% investment, 20% public consumption, 0.6% inventory change, 2.9% net foreign balance; real growth rate 2.7%

Natural resources: iron, coal, potash

Agriculture: main crops—grains, potatoes, sugar beets; 75% self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 293,170 metric tons, $112.1 million (1984); exports $192 million, imports $589 million (1984)

Major industries: among world's largest producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles, machine tools

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Germany, Federal Republic of *(continued)*

Shortages: fats and oils, pulses, tropical products, sugar, cotton, wool, rubber, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, nonferrous metals, sulfur

Crude steel: 60 million metric tons capacity (est.); 39.4 million metric tons produced (1984), 645 kg per capita

Electric power: (including West Berlin) 96,228,000 kW capacity (1985); 401.94 billion kWh produced (1985), 6,595 kWh per capita

Exports: $171 billion (f.o.b., 1984); manufactures 85.2% (including machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products), agricultural products 5.5%, fuels 3.2%, raw materials 2.8%, other 3.2%

Imports: $153 billion (c.i.f., 1984); manufactures 55.9%, fuels 20.4%, agricultural products 12.2%, raw materials 8.7%, other 2.8%

Major trade partners: (1984) EC 47.8% (France 11.6%, Netherlands 10.3%, UK 8%, Italy 7.8%, Belgium-Luxembourg 6.8%), other Europe 16.7%, less developed countries 14.5%, US 8.4%, Communist 6.5%, OPEC 5.7%

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), $41.1 billion

Budget: (1984) federal government expenditures, $89 billion; revenues, $57 billion; deficit, $10 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 2.64 marks= US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 32,555 km total; 28,533 km 1.435-meter government owned, standard gauge, 12,491 km double track; 11,272 km electrified; 4,022 km nongovernment owned; 3,598 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 214 km electrified, 424 km 1.000-meter gauge; 186 km electrified

Highways: 466,305 km total; 169,568 km classified, includes 6,435 km autobahn, 32,460 km national highways (Bundesstrassen), 65,425 km state highways (Landesstrassen), 65,248 km county roads (Kreisstrassen); 296,737 km of unclassified communal roads (Gemeindestrassen)

Inland waterways: 5,222 km, of which almost 70% usable by craft of 990-metric-ton capacity or larger

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,343 km; refined products, 3,389 km; natural gas, 95,414 km

Ports: 10 major, 11 minor

Civil air: 194 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 477 total, 440 usable; 232 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 33 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

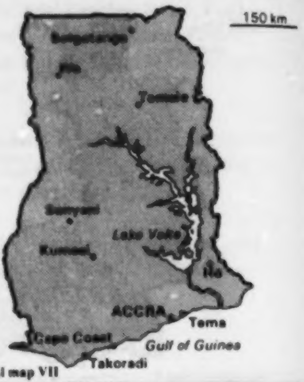
Telecommunications: highly developed, modern telecommunication service to all parts of the country; fully adequate in all respects; 35.1 million telephones (57.1 per 100 popl.); 96 AM, 432 FM, and 5,995 TV stations; 6 submarine coaxial cables; 2 satellite stations with total of 8 antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 16,488,000; 13,769,000 fit for military service; 522,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $21.2 billion; 22.4% of the proposed central government budget

Ghana



See regional map VII

Land
238,538 km^2; slightly smaller than Oregon; 60% forest and brush, 19% agricultural, 21% other

Land boundaries: 2,285 km

Water
Coastline: 539 km

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

People
Population: 13,552,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 4.1%

Nationality: noun—Ghanaian(s); adjective—Ghanaian

Ethnic divisions: 99.8% black African (major tribes Akan, Ewe, Ga), 0.2% European and other

Religion: 38% indigenous beliefs, 30% Muslim, 24% Christian, 8% other

Language: English (official); African languages include 44% Akan, 16% Mole-Dagbani, 13% Ewe, and 8% Ga-Adangbe

Infant mortality rate: 97/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 49

Literacy: 30%

Labor force: 3.7 million; 54.7% agriculture and fishing; 18.7% industry; 15.2% sales and clerical; 7.7% services, transportation, and communications; 3.7% professional; 400,000 unemployed

Organized labor: 467,000 or approximately 13% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Ghana

Type: republic; 31 December 1981 coup ended two-year-old civilian government and suspended constitution and political activity

Capital: Accra

Political subdivisions: 8 administrative regions and separate Greater Accra Area; regions subdivided into 58 districts and 267 local administrative districts

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; legal education at University of Ghana (Legon); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 March

Branches: executive authority vested in seven-member Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC); on 21 January 1982 PNDC appointed secretaries to head most ministries

Government leader: Flt. Lt. (Ret.) Jerry John RAWLINGS, Chairman of PNDC (since December 1981)

Suffrage: none

Elections: elections held in June 1979 for parliament and president; presidential runoff election held in July; none scheduled since 1981 coup

Political parties and leaders: political parties outlawed after 31 December 1981 coup

Communists: a small number of Communists and sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, World Confederation of Labor, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $10.5 billion (1982 est.); real growth rate −7.2% (1982 est.)

Natural resources: gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, manganese, fish

Agriculture: main crop—cocoa; others include root crops, corn, sorghum, millet, coffee, peanuts; not self-sufficient but can become so

Fishing: catch 241,000 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminum

Electric power: 1,200,000 kW capacity (1985); 2.628 billion kWh produced (1985), 200 kWh per capita

Exports: $856.9 million (f.o.b., 1982); cocoa (about 60%), wood, gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, aluminum (aluminum regularly excluded from balance-of-payments data)

Imports: $668.7 million (f.o.b., 1982); textiles and other manufactured goods, food, fuels, transport equipment

Major trade partners: UK, EC, US

Budget: revenues, $1.8 billion; expenditures and net lending, $3.5 billion (1981/82)

Monetary conversion rate: 50 cedis=US$1 (December 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 953 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 32 km double track; diesel locomotives gradually replacing steam engines

Highways: 32,250 km total; 6,084 km concrete or bituminous surface, 26,166 km gravel or laterite

Inland waterways: Volta, Ankobra, and Tano rivers provide 168 km of perennial navigation for launches and lighters; Lake Volta reservoir provides 1,125 km of arterial and feeder waterways

Pipelines: refined products, 3 km

Ports: 2 major (Tema, Takoradi)

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 10 total, 9 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open-wire and cable, radio-relay links; 68,900 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Palace Guard, paramilitary People's Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,917,000; 1,624,000 fit for military service; 140,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $75.8 million; 5.5% of central government budget

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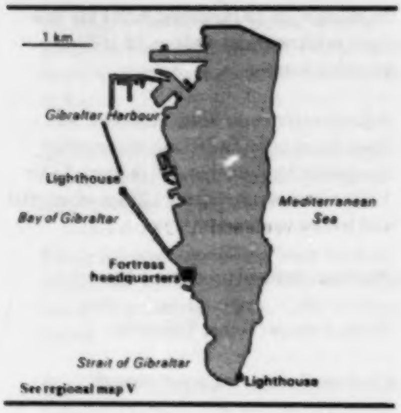
Gibraltar



Land
6.5 km²; smaller than Washington, D. C.

Land boundaries: 1.6 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 12 km

People
Population: 30,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.8%

Nationality: noun—Gibraltarian; adjective—Gibraltar

Ethnic divisions: mostly Italian, English, Maltese, Portuguese, and Spanish descent

Religion: 75% Roman Catholic, 8% Church of England, 2.25% Jewish

Language: English and Spanish are primary languages; Italian, Portuguese, and Russian also spoken; English used in the schools and for official purposes

Literacy: illiteracy is negligible

Labor force: approx. 14,800, including non-Gibraltar laborers

Organized labor: over 6,000

Government
Official name: Gibraltar

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: none

Legal system: English law; constitutional talks in July 1968; new system effected in 1969 after electoral inquiry

Branches: parliamentary system comprising the Gibraltar House of the Assembly (15 elected members and 3 ex officio members), the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister, and the Gibraltar Council; the Governor is appointed by the Crown

Government leaders: Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter TERRY, Governor and Commander in Chief (since 1985); Sir Joshua A. HASSAN, Chief Minister (1964-69 and since 1972)

Suffrage: all adult Gibraltarians, plus other UK subjects resident six months or more

Elections: every four years; last held in January 1984

Political parties and leaders: Gibraltar Labor Party/Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights (GCL/AACR), Sir Joshua Hassan; Democratic Party of British Gibraltar (DPBG), Peter Isola; Socialist Labor Party, Joe Bossano

Voting strength: (January 1984) House of the Assembly—GCL/AACR, 8 seats; Socialist Labor, 7 seats

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Housewives Association, Chamber of Commerce, Gibraltar Representatives Organization

Economy
Economic activity in Gibraltar centers on commerce and large British naval and air bases; nearly all trade in the well-developed port is transit trade and port serves also as important supply depot for fuel, water, and ships' wares; recently built dockyards and machine shops provide maintenance and repair services to 3,500-4,000 vessels that call at Gibraltar each year; UK military establishments and the civil government employ nearly half the insured labor force, and a recently announced decision to close the Royal Navy dockyard will significantly add to unemployment; local industry is confined to manufacture of tobacco, roasted coffee, ice, mineral waters, candy, beer, and canned fish; some factories for manufacture of clothing are being developed; a small segment of the local population makes its livelihood by fishing; in recent years tourism has increased in importance

Electric power: 60,000 kW capacity (1985); 210 million kWh produced (1985), 7,000 kWh per capita

Exports: $47.8 million (1983); principally reexports of tobacco, petroleum, and wine

Imports: $136.8 million (1983); principally manufactured goods, fuels, and foodstuffs; 65% from UK

Major trade partners: UK, Morocco, Portugal, Netherlands

Budget: (FY82) revenues, $89 million; expenditure, $84.2 million

Monetary conversion rate: .833 Gibraltar pound=.833 pound sterling=US$1 (December 1984)

Communications
Railroads: 1.000-meter gauge system in dockyard area only

Highways: 50 km, mostly good bitumen and concrete

Ports: 1 major (Gibraltar)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate international radiocommunication facilities; automatic telephone system serving 9,400 telephones (31.5 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 6 FM, 4 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Branches: Gibraltar Regiment

Greece

Land
131,944 km²; the size of New York; 40% meadow and pasture; 29% arable and permanent crop; 20% forest; 11% waste, urban, and other

Land boundaries: 1,191 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm

Coastline: 13,676 km

People
Population: 9,954,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.3%

Nationality: noun—Greek(s); adjective—Greek

Ethnic divisions: 97.7% Greek, 1.3% Turkish; 1.0% Vlach, Slav, Albanian, Pomach

NOTE: The Greek Government states that there are no ethnic minorities in Greece.

Religion: 98% Greek Orthodox, 1.3% Muslim, 0.7% other

Language: Greek (official); English and French widely understood

Infant mortality rate: 13.8/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 72, women 75

Literacy: 95%

Labor force: 3.7 million (1981 census); approximately 39% services, 31% agriculture, 30% industry; urban unemployment is estimated at 10%; substantial unreported unemployment exists in agriculture

Organized labor: 10-15% of total labor force, 20-25% of urban labor force

Government
Official name: Hellenic Republic

Type: presidential parliamentary government; monarchy rejected by referendum 8 December 1974

Capital: Athens

Political subdivisions: 51 departments (nomoi) constitute basic administrative units for country; each nomos headed by officials appointed by central government and policy and programs tend to be formulated by central ministries; degree of flexibility each nomos may have in altering or avoiding programs imposed by Athens depends upon tradition and influence that prominent local leaders and citizens may exercise vis-a-vis key figures in central government; the departments of Macedonia and Thrace exercise some degree of autonomy from Athens since they are governed through the Ministry of Northern Greece

Legal system: new constitution enacted in June 1975

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 March

Branches: executive consisting of a President, elected by the Vouli (Parliament), a Prime Minister, and a Cabinet; unicameral legislature consisting of the 300-member Vouli; and an independent judiciary

Government leaders: Dr. Andreas PAPANDREOU, Prime Minister (since 1981); Christos SARTZETAKIS, President (since 1985)

Suffrage: universal age 18 and over

Elections: every four years; Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement defeated the incumbent New Democracy government of George Rallis in elections held on 18 October 1981; PASOK was reelected in June 1985

Political parties and leaders: Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), Andreas Papandreou; New Democracy (ND), Constantine Mitsotakis; Democratic Renewal (DR), Constantine Stefanopoulos; Communist Party-Exterior (KKE-Ext), Kharilaos Florakis; Communist Party-Interior (KKE-Int), Leonidas Kyrkos

Voting strength: Parliament—Panhellenic Socialist Movement, 157 seats; New Democracy, 111 seats; Democratic Renewal, 10 seats; Communists (Exterior), 10 seats; Communists (Interior), 1 seat; independents, 11 seats

Communists: an estimated 60,000 members and sympathizers

Member of: EC, EIB (associate), EMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GNP: $33.5 billion (1984), $3,380 per capita; real growth rate 2.89% (1984)

Natural resources: bauxite, lignite, magnesite, oil

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, olives, tobacco, cotton, raisins, fruit; nearly self-sufficient; food shortages—livestock products

Major industries: food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products

Crude steel: 1.3 million metric tons produced (1984 est.), 132 kg per capita

Electric power: 10,553,000 kW capacity (1985); 26.572 billion kWh produced (1985), 2,680 kWh per capita

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Greece *(continued)*

Exports: $4.40 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—tobacco, minerals, fruits, textiles

Imports: $9.8 billion (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—machinery and automotive equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, manufactured consumer goods, chemicals, meat and live animals

Major trade partners: (1983 est.) imports—16.7% FRG, 9.7% Italy, 7.6% Japan, 6.9% France, 6.8% Saudi Arabia; exports—19.6% FRG, 13.5% Italy, 8.6% France, 8.3% US, 6.3% UK

Aid: economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im, $525 million (1970-81); other Western bilateral (ODA and OOF), $1.1 billion (1970-83); Communist countries (1970-84), $360 million; military—US, $2.6 billion (FY70-84); Communist countries (1970-84), $110 million

Budget: (1984) central government revenues $9.1 billion, expenditures $12.5 billion, $3.4 billion deficit

Monetary conversion rate: 154.04 Greek drachmas=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,479 km total; 1,565 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, of which 36 km electrified and 100 km double track, 889 km 1.000-meter gauge; 22 km 0.750-meter narrow gauge; all government owned

Highways: 38,938 km total; 16,090 km paved, 13,676 km crushed stone and gravel, 5,632 km improved earth, 3,540 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: system consists of three coastal canals and three unconnected rivers, which provide navigable length of just under 80 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 26 km; refined products, 547 km

Ports: 2 major, 12 secondary, 37 minor

Civil air: 39 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 81 total, 78 usable; 57 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate, modern networks reach all areas on mainland islands; 3.31 million telephones (33.5 per 100 popl.); 28 AM, 37 FM, and 292 TV stations; 6 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

Defense Forces

Branches: Hellenic Army, Hellenic Navy, Hellenic Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,357,000; 1,906,000 fit for military service; about 77,000 reach military age (21) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $2.7 billion; 18.8% of central government budget

Greenland

Land

2,175,600 km²; larger than contiguous US; 84% permanent ice and snow, less than 1% arable (of which only a fraction is cultivated), 16% other

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm fishing zone (200 nm)

Coastline: approx. 44,087 km (includes minor islands)

People

Population: 54,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.1%

Nationality: noun—Greenlander(s); adjective—Greenlandic

Ethnic divisions: 86% Greenlander (Eskimos and Greenland-born whites), 14% Danish

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran

Language: Danish, Eskimo dialects

Infant mortality rate: 37/1,000 (1976-80)

Life expectancy: men 59.7, women 67.3

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 21,378; largely engaged in fishing, hunting, and sheep breeding

Government
Official name: Greenland

Type: self-governing province of Kingdom of Denmark; two representatives in Danish parliament; separate Minister for Greenland in the Danish Cabinet (Ministry to be phased out during 1986-87)

Capital: Godthab (Nuuk)

Political subdivisions: 3 counties, 18 communes

Legal system: Danish law; transformed from colony to province in 1953; limited home rule began in spring 1979

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with the elected 25-seat Landsting and Danish parliament; executive power vested in Premier and four-person council; 19 lower courts

Government leaders: MARGRETHE II, Queen (since January 1972); Jonathan MOTZFELDT, Prime Minister (since May 1979)

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

Elections: held every four years; most recent, 6 June 1984

Political parties: Siumut, 11 seats (moderate socialist, advocating more distinct Greenland identity and greater autonomy from Denmark); Atassut Party, 11 seats (more conservative, favors continuing close relations with Denmark); Inuit Ataqatigiit, 3 seats (Marxist-Leninist party favoring complete independence from Denmark rather than home rule)

Economy
GNP: included in that of Denmark

Natural resources: zinc, lead, iron ore, coal, molybdenum, cryolite, uranium, fish

Agriculture: arable areas largely in hay; sheep grazing; garden produce

Fishing: catch 105,830 tons (1982); exports $108.6 million (1980)

Major industries: mining, fishing, sealing

Electric power: 84,000 kW capacity (1985); 168 million kWh produced (1985), 3,170 kWh per capita

Exports: $168.4 million (f.o.b., 1980); fish and fish products, metallic ores and concentrates

Imports: $259.4 million (c.i.f., 1980); petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and transport equipment, food products

Major trade partners: (1980) Denmark 49.4%, Finland 9.5%, FRG 8.1%, US 6.3%, UK 2.9%

Monetary conversion rate: 8.915 Danish Kroner=US$1 (December 1985 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 80 km

Ports: 1 major, 9 minor, 7 secondary

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

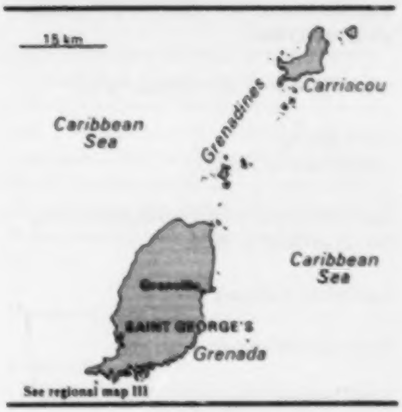
Airfields: 10 total, 7 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international service provided by cables and radio relay; 17,900 telephones (31.0 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 24 FM, 9 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of Denmark

Military manpower: included with Denmark

Grenada



Land
344 km² (Grenada and southern Grenadines); twice the size of Washington, D. C.; 44% cultivated; 17% unused but potentially productive; 12% forest; 4% pasture; 23% built on, waste, and other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 121 km

People
Population: 86,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate −0.5%

Nationality: noun—Grenadian(s); adjective—Grenadian

Ethnic divisions: mainly of black African descent

Religion: largely Roman Catholic; Anglican; other Protestant sects

Language: English (official); some French patois

Infant mortality rate: 16.7/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 69

Literacy: 85%

Labor force: 36,000 (1985); 31% services, 24% agriculture, 8% construction, 5%

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manufacturing, 31% other; 35-40% unemployment (1985)

Organized labor: 80% of labor force

Government
Official name: Grenada

Type: independent state; recognizes Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: St. George's

Political subdivisions: 6 parishes

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 7 February

Branches: bicameral legislature (15-member elected House of Representatives and 13-member appointed Senate); executive is Cabinet led by the Prime Minister; judiciary consists of Grenada Supreme Court, composed of the High Court of Justice and two-tier Court of Appeals

Government leaders: Sir Paul SCOON, Governor General (since 1978); Herbert BLAIZE, Prime Minister (since December 1984)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: last general election held 3 December 1984

Political parties and leaders: the New National Party (NNP) is the ruling party and is a three-party centrist coalition composed of the Grenada National Party (GNP), the National Democratic Party (NDP), and the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM); former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy revived his Grenada United Labor Party (GULP) in 1984; Grenada Democratic Labor Party (GDLP) formed by Marcel Peters, the only opposition member of parliament, who was elected as a GULP candidate but changed parties after he assumed his seat in the House of Representatives; the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) was formed in May 1984 and is composed of pro-Cuban Socialists; the New Jewel Movement (NJM) consists of supporters of Bernard Coard and other hardliners accused of killing Bishop in 1983

Voting strength: (1984 election) NNP 59%, GULP 36%, MBPM 5%; parliamentary seats—NNP, 14; GDLP, 1

Communists: the New Jewel Movement, which is currently trying to revitalize, and the less hardline Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement

Other political or pressure group: Grenada Democratic Labor Party (GDLP) is the official opposition

Member of: CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy
GDP: $86.8 million (1984 est.), $940 per capita; real growth rate 0.6% (1984 est.); average inflation rate 5% (1984 est.)

Agriculture: main crops—cocoa, nutmeg, mace, and bananas

Electric power: 11,000 kW capacity (1985); 23 million kWh produced (1985), 261 kWh per capita

Exports: $18.9 million (f.o.b., 1983); cocoa beans, nutmeg, bananas, mace

Imports: $55.6 million (c.i.f., 1983); food, machinery and transport equipment, oil, building materials

Major trade partners: exports—35% UK, 9% FRG, 6% Netherlands, 6% US, (1984 est.); imports—17% US, 17% Trinidad and Tobago, 20% UK (1983)

Budget: (1984 est.) revenues, $32 million; expenditures, $61 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 1,000 km total; 600 km paved, 300 km otherwise improved; 100 km unimproved

Ports: 1 major (St. George's), 1 minor

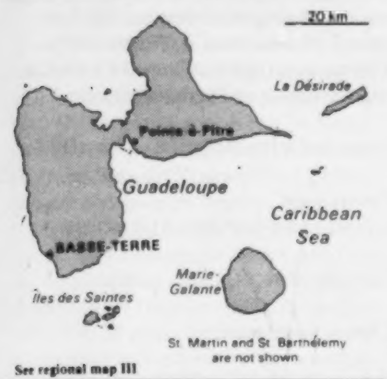
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: automatic, islandwide telephone system with 5,650 telephones (5.1 per 100 popl.); new SHF links to Trinidad and Tobago and St. Vincent; VHF and UHF links to Trinidad and Carriacou; 1 AM station, 1 TV station

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal Grenada Police Force

Guadeloupe



See regional map III

Land
1,779 km²; more than twice the size of New York City; area consists of two islands; 47% waste and built on, 24% crop, 16% forest, 9% pasture, 4% potential crop

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 306 km

People
Population: 334,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.5%

Nationality: noun—Guadeloupian(s); adjective—Guadeloupe

Ethnic divisions: 90% black or mulatto; 5% white; less than 5% East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

Language: French, creole patois

Infant mortality rate: 18.6/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 67

Literacy: over 70%

Labor force: 120,000; services, government, and commerce 53.0%; industry 25.8%; agriculture 21.2%; significant unemployment

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

Government
Official name: Department of Guadeloupe

Type: overseas department and region of France; represented by three deputies in the French National Assembly and two senators in the Senate; last Assembly election, 21 June 1981

Capital: Basse-Terre

Political subdivisions: 3 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

Legal system: French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

Branches: executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected General Council of 36 members and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

Government leader: Robert MIGUET, Prefect of the Republic (since 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: General Council elections are normally held every five years; last General Council election took place in June 1981; regional assembly elections held in February 1983

Political parties and leaders: Rally for the Republic (RPR), Gabriel Lisette; Communist Party of Guadeloupe (PCG), Henri Bangou; Socialist Party (MSG), leader unknown; Progressive Party of Guadeloupe (PPG), Henri Rodes; Independent Republicans; Federation of the Left; Union for French Democracy (UDF); Union for a New Majority (UNM)

Voting strength: (1981 election) French National Assembly—MSG, 1 seat; PCG, 1 seat; UDF, 1 seat

Communists: 3,000 est.

Other political or pressure groups: Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe (UPLG), Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC), Popular Movement for Independent Guadeloupe (MPGI), Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe (UPLG), General Union of Guadeloupe Workers (UGTG), General Federation of Guadeloupe Workers (CGT-G)

Member of: WFTU

Economy
GDP: $1.18 billion (1980), $3,760 per capita; real growth rate 15.7% (1979-80 average)

Natural resources: scenery, cultivable land

Agriculture: sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, vegetables

Major industries: construction, cement, rum, light industry, tourism

Electric power: 80,000 kW capacity (1985); 273 million kWh produced (1985), 820 kWh per capita

Exports: $89.2 million (1981); bananas, sugar, rum

Imports: $560 million (1981); vehicles, foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, construction materials, petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—88% franc zone; imports—73% franc zone, 3% Italy (1981)

Aid: economic—bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-79) from Western (non-US) countries, $2.4 billion; no military aid

Budget: $198 million (1981)

Monetary conversion rate: 8.66 French francs=US$1 (September 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: privately owned, narrow-gauge plantation lines

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Guadeloupe *(continued)*

Highways: 1,954 km total; 1,600 km paved, 340 km gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Pointe-à-Pitre), 3 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 9 total, 9 usable, 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439

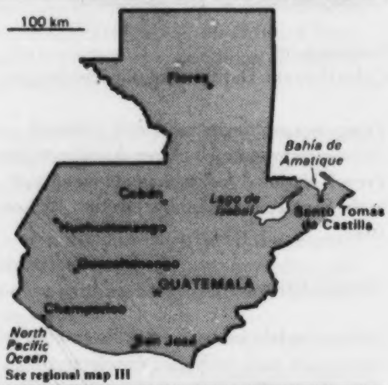
Telecommunications: domestic facilities inadequate; 57,300 telephones (17.4 per 100 popl.); interisland radio-relay to Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, and Martinique; 2 AM, 3 FM, 9 TV stations; 1 INTELSAT satellite station

Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of France

Military manpower: males 15-49, 89,000

Guatemala



See regional map III

Land

108,780 km²; the size of Tennessee; 57% forest; 14% cultivated; 10% pasture; 19% other

Land boundaries: 1,625 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 400 km

People

Population: 8,600,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.0%

Nationality: noun—Guatemalan(s); adjective—Guatemalan

Ethnic divisions: 56% Ladino (mestizo and westernized Indian), 44% Indian

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic; also Protestant, traditional Mayan

Language: Spanish, but over 40% of the population speaks an Indian language as a primary tongue (18 Indian dialects, including Quiche, Cakchiquel, Kekchi)

Infant mortality rate: 66/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: 60

Literacy: 50%

Labor force (1985): 2.5 million; 57.0% agriculture, 14.0% manufacturing, 13.0% services, 7.0% commerce, 4.0% construction, 3.0% transport, 0.8% utilities, 0.4% mining; unemployment and underemployment 40%

Organized labor: 10% of labor force (1985)

Government

Official name: Republic of Guatemala

Type: republic

Capital: Guatemala

Political subdivisions: 22 departments

Legal system: civil law system; constitution came into effect 1966 but suspended following March 1982 coup; Constituent Assembly elected in July 1984 completed drafting new constitution and other electoral laws in June 1985; elections held 2 November and 8 December 1985; the new President, Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arèvalo, inaugurated 14 January 1986; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of San Carlos of Guatemala; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September

Branches: traditionally dominant executive; new 100-member congress installed 14 January 1986; power vested in Office of President; seven-member (minimum) Supreme Court

Government leader: Marco Vinicio CEREZO Arévalo, President (since January 1986)

Suffrage: universal over age 18, compulsory for literates, optional for illiterates

Elections: last congressional election held 3 November 1985; presidential runoff election held 8 December 1985

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DCG), Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo; National Centrist Union (UCN), Jorge Carpio Nicolle; National Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario Sandoval

Alarcón; Institutional Democratic Party (PID) in coalition with MLN; People's Democratic Force (FDP) in coalition with MLN; Democratic Party of National Cooperation (PDCN), Jorge Serrano Elías; Revolutionary Party (PR) in coalition with PDCN; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Mario Solarzano Martínez; National Renewal Party (PNR), Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre; National Authentic Center (CAN), Mario David García; Anti-Communist Democratic Front (DUA) in coalition with PUA; emerging Movement for Harmony (MEC) in coalition with PUA; 14 political groups participated in national election for a civilian president, congress, and mayoralties; in runoff elections between Vinicio Cerezo (DCG) and Jorge Carpio (UCN), Cerezo won by a 2 to 1 margin

Voting strength: (November 1985) DCG 648,681 (38.65%), UCN 339,522 (20.23%), PDCN/PR 231,397 (13.78%), MLN/PID 210,806 (12.56%), CAN 105,473 (6.28%), PSD 57,362 (3.41%), PNR 52,941 (3.15%), PUA/FUN/MEC 32,118 (1.91%); (December 1985) DCB 51 seats, UCN 22 seats, MLN 12 seats, PDCN/PR 11 seats, PSD 2 seats, PNR 1 seat, CAN 1 seat

Communists: Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT); main radical left guerrilla groups—Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP), Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA), Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), and PGT Dissidents

Other political or pressure groups: Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CACIF), Mutual Support Group (GAM)

Member of: CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $9.2 billion (1985), $1,150 per capita; 26% commerce, 25% agriculture, 9% financial services, 7% transportation and communication, 6% government, 27% other; average annual real growth rate (1975-80), 5.7%; real growth rate 1985, −1.0%

Natural resources: oil, nickel, rare woods, fish, chicle

Agriculture: main products—coffee, cotton, corn, beans, sugarcane, bananas, livestock

Fishing: catch 4,300 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, nonmetallic minerals, metals

Electric power: 815,000 kW capacity (1985); 2.1 billion kWh produced (1985), 250 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1983); coffee, cotton, sugar, bananas, meat

Imports: $1.3 billion (c.i.f., 1984); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels

Major trade partners: exports (1985)—35% US, 17% El Salvador, 6% Honduras, 5% Costa Rica; imports (1983)—33% US, 10% El Salvador, 8% Netherland Antilles, 7% Mexico, 7% Venezuela

Aid: economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), $325 million; from other Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), $6.5 billion; military—assistance from US (FY70-80), $22 million

Central government budget: (1986 est.) expenditures, $1.710 billion; revenues, $975 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 quetzal=US$1 (official; December 1985); 3.30 quetzals=US$1 (unofficial; December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 870 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track; 780 km government owned, 90 km privately owned

Highways: 26,429 km total; 2,868 km paved, 11,421 km gravel, and 12,140 unimproved

Inland waterways: 260 km navigable year round; additional 730 km navigable during high-water season

Pipelines: crude oil, 48 km

Ports: 2 major (San José East [Puerto Quetzal], Santo Tomás de Castilla), 3 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 498 total, 452 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fairly modern telecom network centered on Guatemala; 97,670 telephones (1.6 per 100 popl.); 93 AM, 24 TV stations; connection into Central American microwave net; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,985,000; 1,347,000 fit for military service; about 77,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $198.4 million; 15.5% of central government budget

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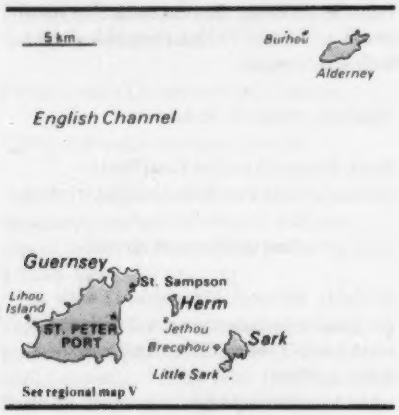
Guernsey



Land
194 km²; larger than Washington, D. C.; part of the Channel Islands; includes dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney, Brecqhou, Sark, Little Sark, Herm, Jethou, and Lihou Island

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing)

Coastline: about 50 km

People
Population: 53,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate −0.1%

Nationality: noun—Channel Islander(s); adjective—Channel Islander

Ethnic divisions: UK and Norman-French descent

Religion: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist

Language: English, French; Norman-French dialect spoken in country districts

Literacy: universal education

Government
Official name: Bailiwick of Guernsey

Type: independent British crown dependency

Capital: St. Peter Port

Political subdivisions: 10 douzaines or parishes

Legal system: English law and local statute; justice is administered by the Royal Court

Branches: the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief is the personal representative of the Crown and is entitled to sit and speak in the States of Deliberation (parliament); parliament is composed of the Bailiff (President ex officio), 12 Conseillers, 2 nonvoting Law Officers of the Crown, 33 popularly elected People's Deputies, 10 Douzaine Representatives, 2 representatives of the States of Alderney; States of Election (electoral college) elects Jurats and Conseillers—it is composed of the Bailiff, 12 Jurats, 12 Conseillers, 2 Law Officers, 33 People's Deputies, 34 Douzaine Representatives, and 4 Alderney representatives (for election of Conseillers only); Alderney has its own popularly elected President and States (12 members) and its own Court; Sark has mixture of feudal and popular government

Government leader: Lt. Gen. Sir Alexander BOSWELL, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief (since 1985); Sir Charles Frossard, Bailiff and President of the States (since 1982)

Suffrage: universal adult over 18

Communists: none

Economy
Agriculture: principal crops—tomatoes and flowers (mostly grown under glass); sweet peppers, eggplant, plants, other vegetables and fruit; Guernsey cattle

Major industries: tourism, banking

Electric power: 160,000 kW capacity (1985); 508 million kWh produced (1985), 9,585 kWh per capita

Exports: tomatoes, flowers and ferns, sweet peppers, eggplant, other vegetables, plants

Imports: coal, gasoline and oil

Major trade partners: UK (regarded as internal trade)

Budget: (1983) total revenues for Guernsey and Alderney, 63,836 million pounds; total expenditures for Guernsey and Alderney, 65,708 million pounds

Monetary conversion rate: 0.833 pound sterling=US$1 (December 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December

Communications
Railroads: none

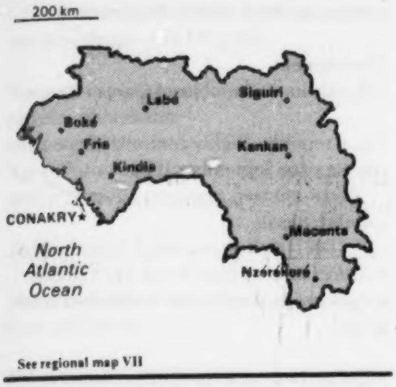
Ports: St. Peter Port, St. Sampson's

Airfields: airport at La Villiaze, Guernsey, has tarmac runway of 1,463.04 m; there is also an airport on Alderney

Telecommunications: 1 AM radio station, which broadcasts 24 hours a week; 1 TV station; 41,900 telephones (74.8 per 100 popl.)

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Guinea



Land

245,957 km²; slightly smaller than Oregon; 10% forest, 15% under cultivation; 60-70% unused

Land boundaries: 3,476 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 346 km

People

Population: 5,734,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.4%

Nationality: noun—Guinean(s); adjective—Guinean

Ethnic divisions: Fulani, Malinke, Sousou, 15 smaller tribes

Religion: 75% Muslim, 24% indigenous beliefs, 1% Christian

Language: French (official); each tribe has its own language

Infant mortality rate: 165.3/1,000 (1980)

Life expectancy: 45

Literacy: 20% in French; 48% in local languages

Labor force: 2.4 million (1983); 82.0% agriculture, 11.0% industry and commerce, 5.4% services, 1.6% government

Organized labor: virtually 100% of wage labor force loosely affiliated with the National Confederation of Guinean Workers

Government

Official name: Republic of Guinea

Type: republic

Capital: Conakry

Political subdivisions: 33 provinces, divided into 36 prefectures

Legal system: based on French civil law system, customary law, and decree; 1958 constitution suspended after military coup on 3 April 1984; legal codes currently being revised; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 2 October; Anniversary of Committee for National Redressment, 3 April

Branches: coup on 3 April 1984 established the 25-member (currently 20 members) Military Committee for National Redressment to determine government policy; the highest ranking CMRN member became President, with other CMRN assuming most Cabinet portfolios; precoup unicameral legislature has been abolished

Government leaders: Gen. Lansana CONTE, Head of Government (since April 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 13

Elections: none scheduled but CMRN has promised to create a true and viable democracy

Political parties and leaders: following 3 April 1984 coup all political activity banned and only party, Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG), dissolved

Communists: no Communist party, although there are some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, Mano River Union, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OATUU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $1.546 billion (1984), $300 per capita; real growth rate 1.3% (1984 est.)

Natural resources: bauxite, iron ore, diamonds, gold, uranium, hydroelectric power, fish

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, bananas, palm products, peanuts, citrus fruits, pineapples; staple food crops—cassava, rice, millet, corn, sweet potatoes; livestock raised in some areas

Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina, diamond mining, light manufacturing and processing industries

Electric power: 100,600 kW capacity (1985); 220 million kWh produced (1985), 38 kWh per capita

Exports: $537 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); bauxite, alumina, diamonds, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels

Imports: $403 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); petroleum products, metals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: imports—France, USSR, US; exports—US, USSR, France, Spain

Budget: (1983) public revenues, $444 million; current expenditures, $330 million; development expenditures, $104 million

Monetary conversion rate: 25.1 sylis=US$1 (December 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,045 km; 806 km 1.000-meter gauge, 239 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

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Guinea *(continued)*

Highways: 30,000 km total; 1,087 km paved, 13,013 km gravel or laterite, 16,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,295 km navigable by shallow-draft native craft

Ports: 1 major (Conakry), 2 minor

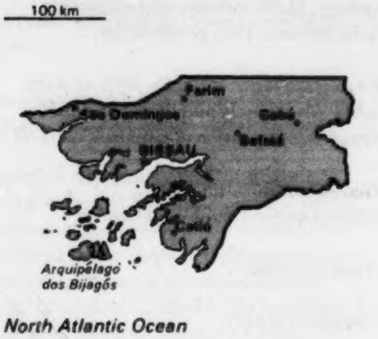
Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 17 total, 17 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Defense Forces
Branches: Army (ground forces), Navy (acts primarily as a coast guard), Air Force, paramilitary National Gendaramerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,282,000; 645,000 fit for military service

Guinea-Bissau (formerly Portuguese Guinea)



See regional map VII

Land
36,260 km^2 (includes Bijagos archipelago); about the size of New Hampshire and Connecticut combined

Land boundaries: 740 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 274 km

People
Population: 875,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.9%

Nationality: noun—Guinea-Bissauan(s); adjective—Guinea-Bissauan

Ethnic divisions: about 99% African (30% Balanta, 20% Fula, 14% Manjaca, 13% Mandinga, 7% Papel); less than 1% European and mulatto

Religion: 65% indigenous beliefs, 30% Muslim, 5% Christian

Language: Portuguese (official); Criolo and numerous African languages

Infant mortality rate: 250/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: 42

Literacy: 9%

Labor force: 90% agriculture; 5% industry, services, and commerce; 5% government

Government
Official name: Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Type: republic; highly centralized one-party regime since September 1974

Capital: Bissau

Political subdivisions: 9 regions, 3 circumscriptions (predominantly indigenous population)

Legal system: new constitution approved May 1984

National holiday: Independence Day, 24 September

Branches: president and cabinet; 150-member National Popular Assembly, overseen by 15-member Council of State

Government leaders: Brig. Gen. João Bernardo VIEIRA, President, Council of State (since November 1980); Paulo CORREIA, First Vice President, Council of State (since May 1984); Iafai CAMARA, Second Vice President, Council of State (since May 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 15

Elections: legislative elections held March 1984; legislature elected Vieira to serve a five-year term as President in May 1984

Political parties and leaders: African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), led by President Vieira, only legal party; Guinea-Bissau decided to retain the binational party title despite its formal break with Cape Verde

Communists: a few Communists, some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, CEAO, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, ISCON, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $154 million (FY83), $180 per capita, real growth rate −5.1% (1983)

Natural resources: potential petroleum, bauxite, phosphates

Agriculture: main crops—rice, palm products, root crops, coconuts, peanuts, wood

Fishing: catch 6,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: agricultural processing, beer, soft drinks

Electric power: 22,200 kW capacity (1985); 38 million kWh produced (1985), 44 kWh per capita

Exports: $8.6 million (1983); principally peanuts; also palm kernels, shrimp, fish, lumber

Imports: $57.1 million (1983); foodstuffs, manufactured goods, fuels, transport equipment

Major trade partners: mostly Portugal, Spain, and other European countries

Budget: (1983 est.) revenues, $12.2 million; current expenditures, $27.4 million; investment expenditures, $27.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 83.528 Guinea Bissauan pesos=US$1 (November 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: approx. 3,218 km (418 km bituminous, remainder earth)

Inland waterways: scattered stretches are important to coastal commerce

Ports: 1 major (Bissau)

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 54 total, 46 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

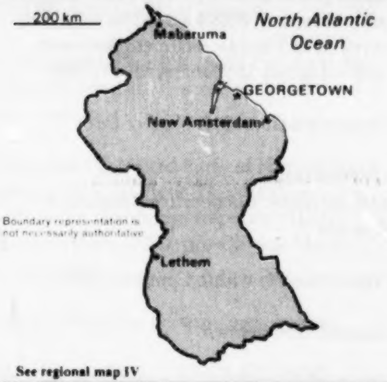
Telecommunications: limited system of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; 3,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station, 1 FM station, no TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: People's Revolutionary Armed Force (FARP); Army, Navy, and Air Force are separate components

Military manpower: males 15-49, 201,000; 117,000 fit for military service

Guyana



Land

214,970 km^2; the size of Idaho; 66% forest; 22% water, urban, and waste; 8% savanna; 3% pasture; 1% cropland

Land boundaries: 2,575 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 459 km

People

Population: 771,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.3%

Nationality: noun—Guyanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Guyanese

Ethnic divisions: 51% East Indian, 43% black and mixed, 4% Amerindian, 2% European and Chinese

Religion: 57% Christian, 33% Hindu, 9% Muslim, 1% other

Language: English, Amerindian dialects

Infant mortality rate: 41/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 70

Literacy: 85%

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Labor force: 200,000 (1983); 44.5% industry and commerce, 33.8% agriculture, 21.7% services; 64% public sector employment; approximately 25% unemployed (1984)

Organized labor: 34% of labor force

Government
Official name: Cooperative Republic of Guyana

Type: republic within Commonwealth

Capital: Georgetown

Political subdivisions: 6 government districts

Legal system: based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Republic Day, 23 February

Branches: Executive President, who appoints and heads a cabinet; unicameral legislature (53-member National Assembly) elected by proportional representation every five years

Government leader: Hugh Desmond HOYTE, President (since August 1985); Hamilton GREEN, Prime Minister (since August 1985)

Suffrage: universal adult over age 18

Elections: last held in December 1985

Political parties and leaders: People's National Congress (PNC), Hugh Desmond Hoyte; People's Progressive Party (PPP), Cheddi Jagan; Working People's Alliance (WPA), Rupert Roopnarine, Clive Thomas, Walter Omawale, Eusi Kwayana, Moses Bhagwan, Kenneth Persand; United Force (UF), Feilden Singh; Vanguard for Liberation and Democracy (VLD; also known as Liberator Party), Ganraj Kumar, Dr. J. K. Makepeace Richmond; Democratic Labor Movement (DLM), Dr. Paul Tennassee

Voting strength: (1985 election, unofficial returns) 78% PNC (42 seats), 16% PPP (8 seats), 4% UF (2 seats), 2% WPA (1 seat)

Communists: est. 100 hardcore within PPP; top echelons of PPP and PYO (Progressive Youth Organization, militant wing of the PPP) include many Communists, but rank and file is conservative and non-Communist; small but unknown number of orthodox Marxist-Leninists within PNC, some of whom are PPP turncoats

Other political or pressure groups: Trades Union Congress (TUC); Working People's Vanguard Party (WPVP); Guyana Council of Indian Organizations (GCIO); Civil Liberties Action Committee (CLAC); the latter two organizations are small and active but not well organized

Member of: CARICOM, CDB, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS (observer), PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GNP: $399 million (1984), $510 per capita; real growth 4.0% (1984)

Natural resources: bauxite, gold, diamonds, hardwood timber, shrimp, fish

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, rice, other food crops; food shortages—wheat flour, cooking oil, processed meat, dairy products

Major industries: bauxite mining, sugar and rice milling, timber fishing (shrimp), textiles, gold mining

Electric power: 200,000 kW capacity (1985); 485 million kWh produced (1985), 630 kWh per capita

Exports: $212 million (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); bauxite, sugar, rice, shrimp, molasses, timber, rum

Imports: $222 million (c.i.f., 1984 prelim.); manufactures, machinery, food, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—29% UK, 17% US, 17% CARICOM, 6% Canada; imports—33% CARICOM, 21% US, 11% UK, 3% Canada (1983)

Budget: est. revenues, $167 million; expenditure $366 million (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: G$4.15=US$1 (September 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 187 km total, all single track 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 7,665 km total; 550 km paved, 5,000 km gravel, 1,525 km earth, 590 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 6,000 km total of navigable waterways; Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo Rivers are navigable by oceangoing vessels for 150 km, 100 km, and 80 km, respectively

Ports: 1 major (Georgetown), 6 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

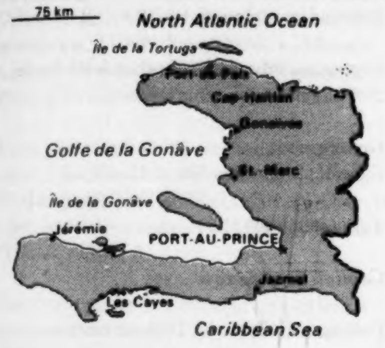
Airfields: 70 total, 67 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair telecom system with radio-relay network and over 27,000 telephones (3.3 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; 3 AM, 3 FM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Guyana Defense Force (including Maritime Corps and Air Corps), Guyana Police Force, Guyana People's Milita, Guyana National Service

Military manpower: males 15-49, 199,000; 158,000 fit for military service

Haiti



See regional map III

Land
27,749 km²; the size of Maryland; 44% unproductive, 31% cultivated, 18% rough pasture, 7% forest

Land boundary: 361 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 1,771 km

People
Population: 5,870,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.9%

Nationality: noun—Haitian(s); adjective—Haitian

Ethnic divisions: 95% black, 5% mulatto and European

Religion: 75-80% Roman Catholic (of which an overwhelming majority also practice Voodoo), 10% Protestant, est. 10% other

Language: French (official) spoken by only 10% of population; all speak Creole

Infant mortality rate: 107/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 45

Literacy: 23%

Labor force: 2.3 million (1982); 66% agriculture, 25% services, 9% industry; significant unemployment; shortage of skilled labor; unskilled labor abundant

Organized labor: less than 1% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Haiti

Type: republic

Capital: Port-au-Prince

Political subdivisions: five departments (despite constitutional provision for nine)

Legal system: based on Roman civil law system; constitution adopted 1964 and amended 1971 and 1983; legal education at State University in Port-au-Prince and private law colleges in Cap-Haïtien, Les Cayes, Gonaïves, and Jérémie; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 January

Branches: interim government following the end of 29 years of Duvalier family rule; unicameral legislature (59-member National Assembly) suspended following coup; judiciary appointed by President before coup

Government leader: Lt. Gen. Henri NAMPHY, President, National Council of Government (CNG; since February 1986), two other CNG members, and 12-member cabinet

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: constitution as amended in 1983 named Jean-Claude Duvalier President for Life and granted him authority to name his successor; most recent legislative election held February 1984; talk of new elections in 18 to 24 months, following coup and Duvalier's self-imposed exile

Political parties and leaders: Haitian Christian Democratic Party (PDCN), Sylvio Claude; Haitian Social Christian Party (PSCH), Grégoire Eugéne; Haitian Democratic Action (ADH), Alexandre LeCouge; National Rallying Democratic Party (PADRANA), Constant Pognon

Voting strength: (1984 legislative elections) Assembly comprised of regime loyalists before coup

Communists: United Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH), René Théodore (party in exile in the Dominican Republic); Haitian Workers Party (PTH; pro-Chinese Marxist), Sergio Gilles

Other political or pressure groups: none

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $1.8 billion (FY84), $240 per capita; real growth rate 1984, 2.0%

Natural resources: bauxite

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum

Major industries: sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing, bauxite mining, tourism, light assembly industries

Electric power: 193,000 kW capacity (1985); 325 million kWh produced (1985), 56 kWh per capita

Exports: $167.6 million (f.o.b., 1983); mangos, coffee, light industrial products, essential oils, sisal, sugar

Imports: $284 million (f.o.b., 1982); consumer durables, foodstuffs, industrial equipment, petroleum products, construction materials

Major trade partners: exports—59% US; imports—45% US (1978)

Aid: economic—US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), $363 million; ODA

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and OOF from other Western countries (1970-83), $362 million; military US (FY70-84), $5 million

Budget: (1984) revenues, $283 million; expenditures, $357 million

Monetary conversion rate: 5.00 gourdes=US$1 (September 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

Communications
Railroads: 40 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge, single-track, privately owned industrial line

Highways: 4,000 km total; 950 km paved, 900 km otherwise improved, 2,150 km unimproved

Inland waterways: negligible; less than 100 km navigable

Ports: 2 major (Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien), 12 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

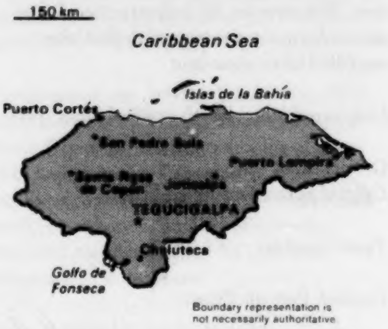
Airfields: 15 total, 11 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: domestic facilities barely adequate, international facilities slightly better; 36,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 31 AM, 32 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Corps

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,317,000; 733,000 fit for military service; about 63,000 reach military age (18) annually

Honduras



See regional map III

Land
112,088 km²; slightly larger than Tennessee; 36% waste and built on, 30% pasture, 27% forest, 7% crop

Land boundaries: 1,530 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 820 km

People
Population: 4,648,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.3%

Nationality: noun—Honduran(s); adjective—Honduran

Ethnic divisions: 90% mestizo (mixed Indian and European), 7% Indian, 2% black, 1% white

Religion: about 97% Roman Catholic; small Protestant minority

Language: Spanish, Indian dialects

Infant mortality rate: 78/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 58.7

Literacy: 56%

Labor force: 1.3 million (1985); 62% agriculture, 20% services, 9% manufacturing, 3% construction, 5% other; 25% unemployed; 25% underemployed

Organized labor: 40% of urban labor force, 20% of rural work force (1985)

Government
Official name: Republic of Honduras

Type: republic

Capital: Tegucigalpa

Political subdivisions: 18 departments

Legal system: rooted in Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; new constitution became effective in January 1982; the nine Supreme Court justices are appointed by Congress; legal education at University of Honduras in Tegucigalpa; accepts ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September

Branches: constitution provides for elected President, unicameral legislature (134-member National Congress), and national judicial branch

Government leader: José AZCONA Hoyo, President (since January 1986)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: national election for president and legislature held every four years; last election held November 1985; legislature chosen by proportional representation; 282 county councils

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party (PLH)—party president, Romualdo Bueso Penalba; faction leaders, Roberto Suazo Córdova (Rodista faction), José Azcona Hoyo (Azconista subfaction), Jorge Bueso Arias (ALIPO faction), Jorge Arturo Reina (M-Líder faction); National Party (PNH)—party president, Rafael Leonardo Calleias; faction leaders, Juan Pablo Urrutia (MUC faction); Ricardo Zúñiga Augustinus (Officialista faction), Mario Rivera López

(Riverista subfaction), and Rafael Leonardo Callejas (MONARCA faction); National Innovation and Unity Party (PINU)—Miguel Andonie Fernández; Christian Democratic Party (PDCH)—Efraín Díaz Arivillaga

Voting strength: (1985 election) 1.6 million out of 1.8 million eligible voters cast ballots; PLH 51%, PNH 45%, PINU 1.5%, PDCH 1.9%, legislative seats—PLH 67, PNH 63, PINU 2, PDCH 2

Communists: up to 1,500; Honduran leftist groups—Communist Party of Honduras (PCH), Communist Party of Honduras/Marxist-Leninist (PCH/ML), Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras (FMLH), People's Revolutionary Union/Popular Liberation Movement (URP/MPL), Popular Revolutionary Forces-Lorenzo Zelaya (FPR/LZ), Socialist Party of Honduras Central American Workers Revolutionary Party (PASO/PRTC)

Other political or pressure groups: National Association of Honduran Campesinos (ANACH), Honduran Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP), Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH), National Union of Campesinos (UNC), General Workers Confederation (CGT), United Federation of Honduran Workers (FUTH)

Member of: CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $3.2 billion (1984), $750 per capita; real growth rate average −3.1% (1980-83); real growth rate 2.8% (1984)

Natural resources: forests, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, coal, fish

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, coffee, corn, beans, sugarcane, rice, tobacco

Fishing: catch 8,400 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, clothing, wood products

Electric power: 580,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.4 billion kWh produced (1985), 320 kWh per capita

Exports: $675 million (f.o.b., 1983); bananas, coffee, lumber, meat, petroleum products

Imports: $705 million (f.o.b., 1983); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—54% US, 8% CACM, 6% Japan, 5% FRG (1983); imports—47% US, 11% CACM, 6% Japan, 5% Trinidad and Tobago (1983)

Aid: economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), $980 million loans; other Western (non-US) countries, ODA and ODF (1970-83), $333 million; OPEC ODA commitments (1974-83), $15 million; military—assistance from US (FY79-84), $190 million

Budget: (1983) revenues, $389 million; expenditures, $605 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2 lempiras=US$1 (1 January 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,207 km total; 444 km 1.067-meter gauge, 763 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 8,950 km total; 1,700 km paved, 5,000 km otherwise improved, 2,250 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 465 km navigable by small craft

Ports: 1 major (Puerto Cortés), 4 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 195 total, 179 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: improved, but still inadequate; connection into Central American microwave net; 35,100 telephones (0.9 per 100 popl.); 160 AM, 67 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Armed Forces, Naval Forces, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,021,000; 608,000 fit for military service; about 51,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for the fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $67.5 million; about 7% of the central government budget

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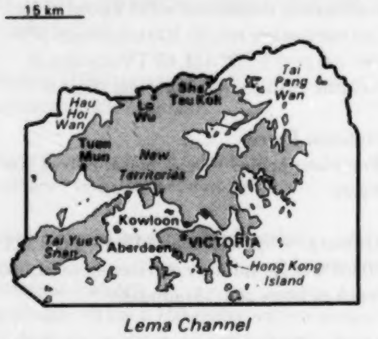
Hong Kong



See regional map VIII

Land
1,060 km²; about one and one-third times the size of New York City; 14% arable, 10% forest, 76% other (mainly grass, shrub, steep hill country)

Land boundaries: 24 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 733 km

People
Population: 5,465,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.9%

Nationality: adjective—Hong Kong

Ethnic divisions: 98% Chinese, 2% other

Religion: 90% eclectic mixture of local religions, 10% Christian

Language: Chinese (Cantonese), English

Infant mortality rate: 9.9/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 75

Literacy: 75%

Labor force: (June 1985) 2.64 million; 37.3% manufacturing; 22.1% commerce; 18.4% services; 7.6% construction; 7.6% transport and communications; 6.8% financing, insurance, and real estate; 1.2% agriculture, fishing, mining, and quarrying; 0.4% other; unemployment (seasonally adjusted) 3.0%

Organized labor: 15.2% of 1984 labor force

Government
Official name: Hong Kong

Type: British dependent territory; scheduled to revert to China in 1997

Capital: Victoria

Political subdivisions: Hong Kong, Kowloon, and New Territories

Legal system: English common law

Branches: Governor assisted by advisory Executive Council, legislates with advice and consent of Legislative Council; Executive Council composed of governor, four ex-officio senior officials, and 11 nominated members; Legislative Council composed of governor, three ex-officio members, 10 official members, 22 appointed unofficial members and 24 unofficial members elected indirectly by functional constituencies and by an electoral college; Urban Council, consisting of 15 elected members and 15 appointed by Governor, responsible for health, recreation, and resettlement in urban areas; Regional Council (established 1 April 1986), comprising 12 directly elected members, 9 indirectly elected, 12 appointed, and 3 ex officio, has similar responsibilities in nonurban areas; independent judiciary

Government leader: Sir Edward YOUDE, Governor and Commander in Chief (since May 1982); Chief Secretary Sir David AKERS-JONES (since 1985)

Suffrage: limited to 450,000 to 550,000 professional or skilled persons

Elections: on three-year cycle for Urban and Regional Councils; last held March 1986; indirect elections for Legislative Council held for first time in September 1985 and planned for three-year intervals

Political parties: no significant parties

Communists: an estimated 4,000 cadres affiliated with Communist Party of China

Other political or pressure groups: Federation of Trade Unions (Communist controlled), Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council (Nationalist Chinese dominated), Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Communist controlled), Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Union

Member of: ADB, ESCAP (associate member), IMO, INTERPOL, Multifiber Arrangement, WMO

Economy
GDP: (1985 est.) $33.3 billion, $6,064 per capita; real growth, 4.0%

Agriculture: agriculture occupies a minor position in the economy; main products rice, vegetables, dairy products; less than 20% self-sufficient; shortages—rice, wheat, water

Major industries: textiles and clothing, tourism, electronics, plastics, toys, watches, and clocks

Shortages: industrial raw materials

Electric power: 6,142,000 kW capacity (1985); 17.830 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,290 kWh per capita

Exports: $28.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984), including $10.7 billion reexports; principal products—clothing, plastic articles, textiles, electrical goods, wigs, footwear, light metal manufactures

Imports: $28.6 billion (c.i.f., 1984)

Major trade partners: (1984) exports—32% US, 18% China, 8% Japan, 5% UK, 5% FRG; imports—25% China, 24% Japan, 11% US

Budget: (1984/85) $4.7 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 7.76 Hong Kong dollars=US$1 (July 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 35 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, government owned

Highways: 1,160 km total; 794 km paved, 306 km gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Ports: 1 major (Hong Kong)

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total; 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: modern facilities provide excellent domestic and international services; 62 telephone exchanges, 1.5 million telephones; 5 AM and 9 FM radiobroadcast stations with 11 transmitters; 5 TV stations; 2.5 million radio and 1.1 million TV receivers; 10,100 Telex subscriber lines with direct connections to 47 countries; 2 INTELSAT ground stations with access to Pacific and Indian Ocean satellites; coaxial cable to Guangzhou (Canton), China; 3 international submarine cables; troposcatter to Taiwan available but inactive

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of United Kingdom

Branches: Headquarters of British Forces, Gurkha Field Forces, Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force, Royal Hong Kong Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,620,000; 1,274,000 fit for military service; about 53,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: est. for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $195.3 million, about 4.3% of central government budget and 1% of GDP

Hungary

See regional map V

Land

93,030 km²; slightly smaller than Indiana; 70.5% agricultural and pastureland, 17.6% forest, 11.9% other

Land boundaries: 2,242 km

People

Population: 10,624,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate −0.2%

Nationality: noun—Hungarian(s); adjective—Hungarian

Ethnic divisions: 96.6% Hungarian, 1.6% German, 1.1% Slovak, 0.3% Southern Slav, 0.2% Romanian, 1.2% other

Religion: 67.5% Roman Catholic, 20.0% Calvinist, 5.0% Lutheran, 7.5% atheist and other

Language: 98.2% Hungarian, 1.8% other

Infant mortality rate: 19/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 65.6, women 73.5

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 4,940,000 (1984); 31% industry; 22% agriculture; 7% construction; 40% services, trade, government, and other

Government

Official name: Hungarian People's Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Budapest

Political subdivisions: 19 megyes (counties), 5 autonomous cities in county status

Legal system: based on Communist legal theory, with both civil law system (civil code of 1960) and common law elements; constitution adopted 1949 amended 1972; Supreme Court renders decisions of principle that sometimes have the effect of declaring legislative acts unconstitutional; legal education at Loránd Eötvös University Faculty of Law in Budapest and two other schools of law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Liberation Day, 4 April

Branches: executive—Presidential Council (elected by parliament); unicameral legislature—National Assembly (elected by direct suffrage); judicial—Supreme Court (elected by parliament)

Government leaders: Pál LOSONCZI, President, Presidential Council (since April 1967); György LÁZÁR, Premier, Council of Ministers (since May 1975)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: every five years (last election June 1985); national and local elections are held separately

Political parties and leaders: Hungarian Socialist (Communist) Workers' Party (MSZMP), sole party; János Kádár, General Secretary (since November 1956; his title was changed from First Secretary to General Secretary in March 1985)

Voting strength: (1985 election) 7,700,000 (94%) turnout for multiple-candidate election, with only some leading figures running without opposition

Communists: about 870,992 party members (January 1985)

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Hungary *(continued)*

Member of: CEMA, Danube Commission, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $77 billion in 1984 (at 1984 US dollars), $7,200 per capita; 1984 growth rate, 1.3%

Natural resources: bauxite, brown coal, natural gas

Agriculture: normally self-sufficient; main crops—corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, wine grapes

Major industries: mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals)

Shortages: metallic ores (except bauxite), copper, high grade coal, forest products, crude oil

Crude steel: 3.8 million metric tons produced (1984), 355 kg per capita

Electric power: 6,530,000 kW capacity (1985); 29.315 billion kWh produced (1985), 2,754 kWh per capita

Exports: $16.3 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 38% fuels, raw materials, and semifinished products; 25% machinery and equipment; 23% agricultural and forestry products; 14% manufactured consumer goods

Imports: $15.6 billion (c.i.f., 1984); 67% fuels, raw materials, and semifinished products; 16% machinery and equipment; 10% manufactured consumer goods; 7% agricultural and forestry products

Major trade partners: 30% USSR, 9% FRG (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 48.244 forints=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 7,869 km total; 7,620 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 214 km narrow gauge (mostly 0.760-meter), 35 km 1.524-meter broad gauge, 1,119 km double track, 1,807 km electrified; government owned (1983)

Highways: 29,684 km total; 25,922 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 3,213 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 549 km earth (1982)

Inland waterways: 1,622 km (1983)

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,160 km; natural gas, 3,732 km (1984)

Freight carried: rail—124 million metric tons, 23.1 billion metric ton/km (1983); highway—235 million metric tons, 6.5 billion metric ton/km (1983); waterway—est. 3.2 million metric tons, 1.7 billion metric ton/km (public and private use) (1983)

River ports: 2 principal (Budapest, Dunaújváros); no maritime ports; outlets are Rostock, GDR; Gdańsk, Gdynia, and Szczecin in Poland; and Galați and Braila in Romania (1978)

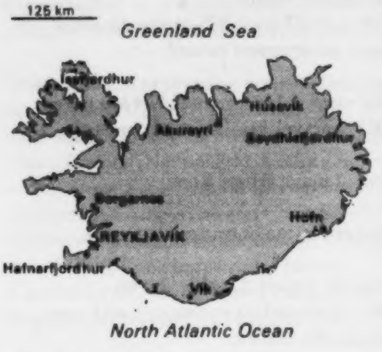
Defense Forces

Branches: Hungarian People's Army, Frontier Guard, Air and Air Defense Command

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,588,000; 2,074,000 fit for military service; about 75,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, 23.3 billion forints; 3.8% of total budget

Iceland



See regional map V

Land

102,845 km^2; the size of Virginia; arable and forest negligible, 22% meadow and pasture, 78% other

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 4,988 km

People

Population: 244,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

Nationality: noun—Icelander(s); adjective—Icelandic

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous mixture of descendants of Norwegians and Celts

Religion: 95% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% no affiliation

Language: Icelandic

Infant mortality rate: 6.1/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 73.9, women 79.4

Literacy: 99.9%

Labor force: 114,000 (1984); 18.6% commerce, finance, and services; 12.2% construction; 9.0% agriculture; 8.0% fish processing; 6.3% transportation and communications; 5.4% fishing; 16.8% other manufacturing; 23.7% other (1983); 1.3% unemployment (1984 average)

Organized labor: 60% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Iceland

Type: republic

Capital: Reykjavík

Political subdivisions: 23 counties, 200 parishes, 23 incorporated towns

Legal system: civil law system based on Danish law; constitution adopted 1944; legal education at University of Iceland; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Establishment of the Republic, 17 June

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Althing); executive power vested in President but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court and 29 lower courts

Government leaders: Vigdís FINNBOGADOTTIR, President (since August 1980); Steingrímur HERMANNSSON, Prime Minister (since May 1983)

Suffrage: universal over age 20 but not compulsory

Elections: parliamentary every four years, last held 23 April 1983; presidential held every four years; last held August 1984

Political parties and leaders: Independence (conservative), Thorsteinn Pálsson; Progressive, Steingrímur Hermannsson; Social Democratic, Jon Baldvin Hannibalsson; People's Alliance (left socialist), Svavar Gestsson

Voting strength: (1983 election) 38.7% Independence, 19.5% Progressive, 17.3% People's Alliance, 11.7% Social Democratic, 12.8% other

Communists: est. less than 100, some of whom participate in the People's Alliance, which drew 22,489 votes in the 1983 parliamentary elections

Member of: Council of Europe, EC (free trade agreement pending resolution of fishing limits issue), EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GNP: $2.17 billion (1984), $9,040 per capita; 59% private consumption, 22% private investment, 17% government (1981); −0.6% net export of goods and services (1981); change in stockbuilding 1.0%; growth rate −5.5% (1983)

Natural resources: fish, hydroelectric and geothermal power, diatomite

Agriculture: cattle, sheep, dairying, hay, potatoes, turnips

Fishing: catch, 1,519,000 (1984) metric tons; marine product exports, $500 million (1984)

Major industries: fish processing, aluminum smelting, diatomite production, hydroelectricity

Shortages: grains, sugar, vegetables and vegetable fibers, fuel, wood, minerals

Electric power: 913,000 kW capacity (1985); 4.332 billion kWh produced (1985), 17,975 kWh per capita

Exports: $743.3 million (f.o.b., 1984); fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, diatomite

Imports: $843.8 million (c.i.f., 1984); machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: (1984) EC 41.8% (FRG 11.8%, UK 10.7%, Denmark 6.2%, Netherlands 5.7%), US 16.9%, CEMA 10.3%, Japan 4.2%

Aid: economic authorizations, including Ex-Im from US, $19.1 million (FY70-81)

Budget: (1984) expenditures $577.2 million, revenues $530.5 million

Monetary conversion rate: 41.47 kronur= US$1 (October 1985 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 12,343 km total; 166 km bitumen and concrete; 1,284 km bituminous treated and gravel; 10,893 km earth

Ports: 1 major (Reykjavík), 3 secondary (Akureyri, Hafnarfjördhur, Seydhisfjördhur), and numerous minor

Civil air: 20 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 98 total, 91 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate domestic service, wire and radio communication system; 125,000 telephones (52.5 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 33 FM, and 129 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Police, Coast Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 64,000; 55,000 fit for military service (Iceland has no conscription or compulsory military service)

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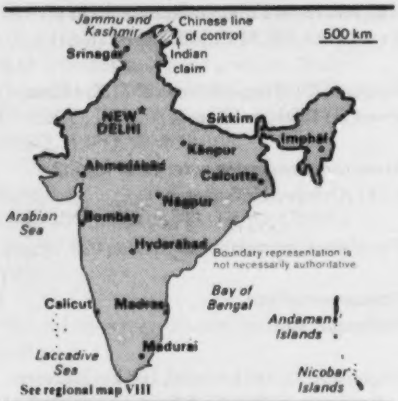
India



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

See regional map VIII

Land
3,287,590 km² (includes Jammu and Kashmir, the Indian-annexed part of the former state of Jammu and Kashmir); one-third the size of the US; 50% arable; 22% forest; 20% desert, waste, or urban; 5% permanent meadow and pasture; 3% inland water

Land boundaries: 12,700 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 7,000 km (includes offshore islands)

People
Population: 783,940,000, including Sikkim and the Indian-held part of disputed Jammu and Kashmir (July 1986); average annual growth rate 2.1%

Nationality: noun—Indian(s); adjective—Indian

Ethnic divisions: 72% Indo-Aryan, 25% Dravidian, 3% Mongoloid and other

Religion: 83.5% Hindu, 11.0% Muslim, 2.6% Christian, 2.0-2.5% Sikh, 0.7% Buddhist, 0.2% other

Language: Hindi, English, and 14 other official languages; 24 languages spoken by a million or more persons each; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible; Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30 percent of the people; English enjoys "associate" status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindustani, a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India

Infant mortality rate: 116/1,000 (1984 est.)

Life expectancy: 54.9

Literacy: 36%

Labor force: (84/85) about 284.4 million; 67% agriculture; more than 10% unemployed and underemployed

Organized labor: less than 5% of total labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of India

Type: federal republic

Capital: New Delhi

Political subdivisions: 22 states, 9 union territories

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1950; limited judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Republic Day, 26 January

Branches: bicameral parliament—Council of States, House of the People; relatively independent judiciary

Government leader: Rajiv GANDHI, Prime Minister (since October 1984); Zail SINGH, President (since July 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: national and state elections ordinarily held every five years; may be postponed in emergency and may be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; last general election in December 1984; state elections staggered

Political parties and leaders: Indian National Congress, controlled national government from independence to March 1977; split in January 1978 and 1979; party currently headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; the Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party (DMKP), formed in late 1984 by Charan Singh of the Lok Dal Party, also absorbed the Democratic Socialist Party, a breakaway faction of the Janata Party, and Sharad Pawar's Congress (S) Party; Janata Party led by Chandra Shekhar; Bharatiya Janata Party, L. K. Advani; Communist Party of India (CPI), C. Rajeswara Rao; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M), E. M. S. Namboodiripad; Communist Party of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPI/ML), Satyanarayan Singh; All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagham (AIADMK), a regional party in Tamil Nadu, led by M. G. Ramachandran; Akali Dal, led by Surjit Singh Barnala, representing Sikh religious community in the Punjab; Telugu Desam, a regional party in Andhra Pradesh led by N. T. Rama Rao; National Sanjay Front (SVM), led by Maneka Gandhi; National Conference (NC), a regional party in Jammu and Kashmir, split into factions led by Farooq Abdullah and G. M. Shah

Voting strength: India Congress, 74%; Telugu Desam Party, 5%; CPM, 4%; Janata, 1.8%; CPI, 1.1%; DMKP, 0.5%, BJP, 0.4%; other, 6.6%; 34 seats vacant as of January 1985

Communists: 466,000 members claimed by CPI, 270,000 members claimed by CPI/M; Communist extremist groups, about 15,000 members

Other political or pressure groups: various separatist groups seeking reorganization of states; numerous "senas" or militant/chauvinistic organizations, including Shiv Sena (in Bombay), Anand Marg, and Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh

Member of: ADB, AIOEC, ANRPC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, SAARC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GNP: $193 billion (FY84/85 at current prices), $240 per capita; real growth 8% (FY83/84 est.)

Natural resources: coal, iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, chromite

Agriculture: main crops—rice, other cereals, pulses, oilseed, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, coffee; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 2.85 million metric tons (1984); exports $337 million (1982)

Major industries: textiles, food processing, steel, machinery, transportation equipment, cement, jute manufactures

Crude steel: 10.0 million metric tons of ingots (1983)

Electric power: 43,400,000 kW capacity (1985); 154 billion kWh produced (1985), 202 kWh per capita

Exports: $8.8 billion (f.o.b., FY84/85); engineering goods, textiles and clothing, tea

Imports: $13.3 billion (c.i.f., FY84/85); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, edible oils, fertilizers

Major trade partners: US, UK, USSR, Japan

Budget: (FY84/85) central government revenue and capital receipts, $40 billion; disbursements, $58 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 12.028 rupees=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 61,950 km total (1985); 31,750 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 25,550 km 1.000-meter gauge, 4,650 km narrow gauge (0.762-meter and 0.610-meter); 12,617 km double track; 6,078 km electrified

Highways: 1,633,400 km total (1979); 515,300 km mainly secondary and about 1,118,000 km gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Inland waterways: 16,000 km; 2,575 km navigable by river steamers

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,497 km; refined products, 1,828 km; natural gas, 260 km

Ports: 9 major, 79 minor

Civil air: 93 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 345 total, 299 usable; 192 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 54 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 96 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair domestic telephone service where available, good internal microwave links; telegraph facilities widespread; AM broadcast adequate; international radio communications adequate; 2.6 million telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); about 174 AM stations at 80 locations, 17 TV stations; domestic satellite system for communications and TV; submarine cable extends to Sri Lanka

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, Paramilitary Forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 204,005,000; 124,477,000 fit for military service; about 9,107,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986; est. budget $7.1 billion; 17.3% of central government budget

Indonesia

See regional map IX

Land
2,027,087 km²; about the size of Alaska and California combined; consists of an archipelago of more than 13,000 islands, of which about 1,000 are inhabited; 64% forest; 24% inland water, waste, urban, and other; 12% small holding and estate (8.6% cultivated)

Land boundaries: 2,736 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 54,716 km

People
Population: 176,764,000, including Timor Timur and Irian Jaya (West Irian; July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.1%

Nationality: noun—Indonesian(s); adjective—Indonesian

Ethnic divisions: majority of Malay stock comprising 45.0% Javanese, 14.0% Sundanese, 7.5% Madurese, 7.5% coastal Malays, 26.0% other

Religion: 88% Muslim, 6% Protestant, 3% Roman Catholic, 2% Hindu, 1% other

Language: Indonesian (modified form of Malay; official); English and Dutch leading foreign languages; local dialects, the most widely spoken of which is Javanese

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Infant mortality rate: 95/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 54

Literacy: 62%

Labor force: 67 million (1985 est.); 55% agriculture, 10% manufacturing, 4% construction, 3% transport and communications

Organized labor: 3 million members (claimed); est. 5% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Indonesia

Type: republic

Capital: Jakarta

Political subdivisions: 28 first-level administrative subdivisions or provinces, which are further subdivided into 282 second-level areas

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts and by new criminal procedures code; constitution of 1945 is legal basis of government; legal education at University of Indonesia, Jakarta; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 17 August

Branches: executive headed by President who is chief of state and head of Cabinet; Cabinet selected by President; unicameral legislature (DPR or House of Representatives) of 460 members (96 appointed, 364 elected); second body (MPR or People's Consultative Assembly) of 920 members includes the legislature and 460 other members (chosen by several processes, but not directly elected); MPR elects President and Vice President and theoretically determines national policy; judicial, Supreme Court is highest court

Government leader: Gen. (Ret.) SOEHARTO, President (since March 1968)

Suffrage: universal over age 18 and married persons regardless of age

Political parties and leaders: Golkar (quasi-official "party" based on functional groups), Lt. Gen. Sudharmono; Indonesia Democracy Party (federation of former Nationalist and Christian Parties), leader unknown; United Development Party (federation of former Islamic parties), John Naro

Voting strength: (1982 election) Golkar 64.1%, Unity Development 28%, Indonesia Democracy 7.9%

Communists: Communist Party (PKI) was officially banned in March 1966; current strength est. at 1,000-3,000, with less than 10% engaged in organized activity; pre-October 1965 hardcore membership has been estimated at 1.5 million

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Association of Tin Producing Countries, CIPEC, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, NAM, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $90.3 billion (1985 est.), about $540 per capita; real average annual growth, 5.9% (1980-84); real annual growth rate 3.5% (1985 est.)

Natural resources: oil, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper

Agriculture: subsistence food production, and smallholder and plantation production for export; main crops—rice, cassava, rubber, copra, other tropical products; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 2.2 million metric tons (1984); shrimp exports $194 million (1984), imports $4 million (1984)

Major industries: petroleum, textiles, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer production, timber

Electric power: (including Timor Timur and Irian Jaya) 10,200,000 kW capacity (1985); 28.5 billion kWh produced (1985), 164 kWh per capita

Exports: $22.2 billion (1984); petroleum and liquefied natural gas ($15.0 billion), timber ($1.2 billion), rubber ($0.9 billion), coffee ($0.6 billion), tin ($0.3 billion), palm oil ($0.8 billion), tea ($0.2 billion), copper ($0.1 billion)

Imports: $15.3 billion (1984); rice ($1.02 billion); wheat flour, wheat grains, and other cereals and cereal products ($0.3 billion), textiles ($0.3 billion), chemicals ($1.5 billion), iron and steel products ($0.7 billion), machinery ($1.3 billion), transport equipment ($0.7 billion)

Major trade partners: (1984) exports—47% Japan, 21% US, 9% Singapore; imports—23% Japan, 18% US, 12% Singapore, 11% Saudi Arabia, 4% FRG

Budget: (1984/85) expenditures, $17.4 billion; receipts, $14.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1,125 rupiahs=US$1 (31 December 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 6,964 km total; 6,389 km 1.067-meter gauge, 497 km 0.750-meter gauge, 78 km 0.600-meter gauge; 211 km double track; 101 km electrified; government owned

Highways: 93,063 km total; 26,583 km paved, 41,521 km gravel or crushed stone, 24,959 km improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 21,579 km; Sumatra 5,471 km, Java and Madura 820 km, Borneo 10,460 km, Celebes 241 km, and Irian Jaya 4,587 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,450 km; refined products, 456 km; natural gas, 450 km

Ports: 15 ocean ports

Civil air: approximately 150 major transport aircraft

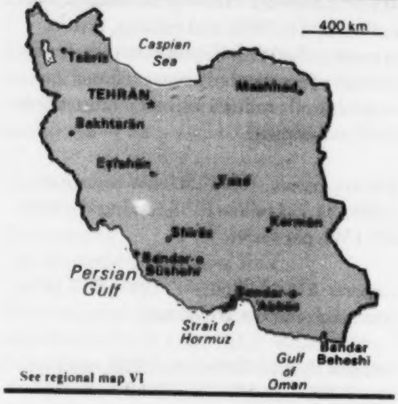
Airfields: 416 total, 393 usable; 95 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 68 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: interisland microwave system and HF police net; domestic service fair, international service good; radio-broadcast coverage good; 392,563 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 251 AM, 1 FM, 14 TV stations; 1 international ground satellite station (1 Indian Ocean antenna and 1 Pacific Ocean antenna), and a domestic satellite communications system

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 44,809,000; 26,513,000 fit for military service; about 1,955,000 reach military age (18) annually

Iran



See regional map VI

Land
1,648,000 km²; smaller than Alaska and Washington combined; 51% desert, waste, or urban; 30% arable (16% cultivable with adequate irrigation; 14% agricultural; 11.5% cultivated); 11% forest; 8% migratory grazing and other

Land boundaries: 5,318 km (including areas belonging to Iran and now occupied by Iraq during continuing border war)

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 50 nm or median line)

Coastline: 3,180 km, including islands, with 676 km

People
Population: 46,604,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%; figures do not take into account the impact of the Iran-Iraq war

Nationality: noun—Iranian(s); adjective—Iranian

Ethnic divisions: 63% ethnic Persian, 18% Turkic, 13% other Iranian, 3% Kurdish, 3% Arab and other Semitic, 1% other

Religion: 93% Shi'a Muslim; 5% Sunni Muslim; 2% Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian, and Baha'i

Language: Farsi, Turki, Kurdish, Arabic, English, French

Infant mortality rate: 100/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 54

Literacy: 48%

Labor force: 12.0 million, est. (1979); 33% agriculture, 21% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor; unemployment may be as high as 35%

Government
Official name: Islamic Republic of Iran

Type: theocratic republic

Capital: Tehrān

Political subdivisions: 24 provinces, subdivided into districts, subdistricts, counties, and villages

Legal system: the new constitution codifies Islamic principles of government

National holiday: Shi'a Islam religious holidays observed nationwide

Branches: Ayatollah ol-Ozma Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of the revolution, provides general guidance for the government, which is divided into executive, unicameral legislature (Islamic Consultative Assembly), and judicial branches

Government leaders: Ayatollah ol-Ozma Ruhollah KHOMEINI, "Guardian Jurisprudent" (since February 1979); Ali KHAMENEI (cleric), President (since October 1981); Mir Hosein MUSAVI- KHAMENEI, Prime Minister (since October 1981); Ali Akbar HASHEMI RAFSANJANI (cleric), Speaker of Islamic Consultative Assembly (since July 1980); Ayatollah Hosein Ali MONTAZERI, Designated Successor to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (22 November 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 15

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Elections: elections to select a president held in August 1985; those to select an Assembly of Experts to name Khomeini's successor held in December 1982; parliamentary elections held in 1984; next presidential election to be held during the summer of 1989; next parliamentary elections to be held in 1988

Political parties and leaders: Islamic Republic Party (IRP), Ali Khamenei

Voting strength: reliable figures not available; supporters of the Islamic Republic dominate the parliament

Communists: 1,000 to 2,000 est. hardcore; 15,000 to 20,000 est. sympathizers; crackdown in 1983 crippled the party; trials of captured leaders began in late 1983 and remain incomplete

Other political or pressure groups: People's Strugglers (Mujahedin), People's Fedayeen, and Kurdish Democratic Party are armed political groups that have been harshly but not completely repressed by the government; other ethnic minorities, local leaders, and Islamic Committees enforce their political views through armed militia

Member of: Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, OIC, OPEC, Economic Cooperation Organization, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO; continued participation in some of these organizations doubtful under the new Islamic constitution

Economy
GNP: $80.4 billion (1984)

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, zinc, barite, sulfur, coal, emeralds, turquoise

Agriculture: wheat, barley, rice, sugar beets, cotton, dates, raisins, tea, tobacco, sheep, goats; an illegal producer of opium poppy for the international drug trade

Major industries: crude oil production (2.4 million b/d in 1985) and refining, textiles, cement and other building materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabricating (steel and copper)

Electric power: 11,907,600 kW capacity (1985); 41.724 billion kWh produced (1985), 923 kWh per capita

Exports: $16.2 billion (est., 1985); 98% petroleum; also carpets, fruits, nuts

Imports: $16.5 billion (est., 1984); machinery, military supplies, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, technical services

Major trade partners: exports—Japan, Turkey, Syria, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, France, FRG; imports—FRG, Japan, Turkey, UK, Italy

Budget: (FY85) proposed expenditures of $42 billion; projected deficit of $4 billion—actual deficit likely to be higher

Monetary conversion rate: 93 rials=US$1 (official rate)

Fiscal year: 21 March-20 March

Communications
Railroads: 4,601 km total; 4,509 km 1.435-meter gauge, 92 km 1.676-meter gauge

Highways: 85,000 km total; 36,000 km gravel and crushed stone, 15,000 km improved earth, 19,000 km bituminous and bituminous-treated surfaces, 15,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 904 km, excluding the Caspian Sea, 104 km on the Shatt al Arab (closed since September 1980 because of Iran-Iraq conflict); 3 inland coastal ports on Caspian Sea

Pipelines: crude oil, 5,900 km; refined products, 3,900 km; natural gas, 3,300 km

Ports: 5 major (Abadan [closed], Bandar-e 'Abbās, Bandar-e Khomeynī, Bandar Beheshtī, and Bandar-e Bshehr), 12 minor (Khorramshahr closed)

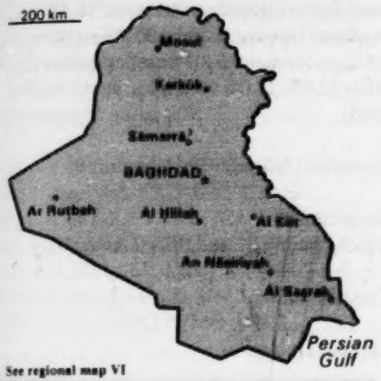
Civil air: 59 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 165 total, 139 usable; 77 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways over 3,659 m, 16 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 67 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Defense Forces
Branches: Islamic Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, and Revolutionary Guard (includes Basij militia), Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 10,789,000; 6,629,000 fit for military service; about 462,000 reach military age (21) annually

Iraq



See regional map VI

Land
434,924 km^2; larger than California; 68% desert, waste, or urban; 18% cultivated; 10% seasonal and other grazing; 4% forest and wood

Land boundaries: 3,668 km (including areas belonging to Iraq and now occupied by Iran during continuing border war)

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 58 km

People
Population: 16,019,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%; figures do not take into account the impact of the Iran-Iraq war

Nationality: noun—Iraqi(s); adjective—Iraqi

Ethnic divisions: 75% Arab, 15-20% Kurdish, 5-10% Turkoman, Assyrian, and other

Religion: 95% Muslim (55% Shi'a, 40% Sunni), 5% Christian or other

Language: Arabic (official), Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions); Assyrian, Armenian

Infant mortality rate: 76/1,000 (1980)

Life expectancy: 56.1

Literacy: about 50%

Labor force: 3.1 million (1977); 30% agriculture, 27% industry, 21% government, 22% other; severe labor shortage due to war; expatriate labor force est. at 1,250,000

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Iraq

Type: republic; National Front government consisting of Ba'th Party (BPI), weak nationalist parties, and proadministration Kurds

Capital: Baghdad

Political subdivisions: 18 provinces under centrally appointed officials

Legal system: based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; provisional constitution adopted in 1968; judicial review was suspended; legal education at University of Baghdad; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holidays: anniversaries of the 1958 and 1968 revolutions are celebrated 14 July and 17 July; various religious holidays

Branches: Ba'th Party of Iraq has been in power since 1968 coup; unicameral legislature (National Assembly)

Government leaders: Saddam HUSAYN, President (since July 1979); Izzat IBRAHIM, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council (since July 1979)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: National Assembly elections held October 1984; Legislative Council for the Autonomous Region held September 1980

Communists: est. 2,000 hardcore members

Political or pressure groups: political parties and activity severely restricted; possibly some opposition to regime from disaffected members of the regime, army officers, and religious and ethnic dissidents

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GNP: $27 billion (1984 est.)

Natural resources: oil, natural gas, phosphates, sulfur

Agriculture: dates, wheat, barley, rice, livestock

Major industry: crude petroleum 1.4 million b/d (1985 est.); petroleum revenues, $11.4 billion (1985 est.)

Electric power: 6,874,800 kW capacity (1985); 21.078 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,359 kWh per capita

Exports: $11.7 billion (f.o.b., 1985 est.); from nonoil receipts, $300 million est.

Imports: $11.5 billion (f.o.b., 1985 est.); 14% from Communist countries (1980)

Major trade partners: exports—France, Italy, Brazil, Japan, Turkey, UK, USSR, other Communist countries; imports—FRG, Japan, France, Italy, US, UK, USSR, other Communist countries (1985)

Budget: public revenues, $13.6 billion; current expenditures, $17.5 billion; development expenditures, $22.8 billion (1981 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: .3109 Iraqi dinar=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 2,145 km total; 1,645 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 520 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 20,800 km total; 6,490 km paved, 4,654 km improved earth, 9,656 km unimproved earth

Iraq *(continued)*

Inland waterways: 1,015 km; Shatt al Arab navigable by maritime traffic for about 104 km (closed since September 1980 because of Iran-Iraq war); Tigris and Euphrates navigable by shallow-draft steamers (of little importance); Shatt al Başrah canal navigable by shallow-draft vessels

Ports: 3 major (Al Başrah [closed], Umm Qaşr, Al Fāw); none in operation due to war

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,950 km; 725 km refined products; 1,360 km natural gas

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 103 total, 94 usable; 56 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways over 3,659 m, 50 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

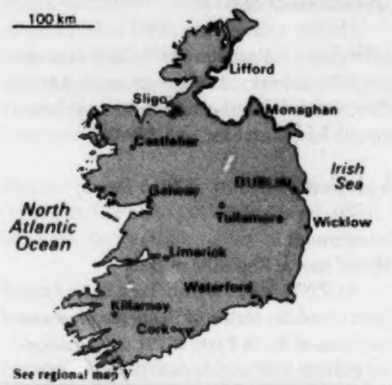
Telecommunications: good network consists of coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; about 632,000 telephones (4.3 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM, 81 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean, 1 Indian Ocean, and 1 Intersputnik satellite station; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Kuwait, Jordan, Syria, and Turkey

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Border Guard Force, mobile police force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,662,000; 2,105,000 fit for military service; about 177,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $14.0 billion

Ireland



See regional map V

Land
70,282 km²; larger than West Virginia; 51% meadow and pasture, 27% waste or urban, 17% arable, 3% forest, 2% inland water

Land boundaries: 360 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 1,448 km

People
Population: 3,624,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

Nationality: noun—Irishman(men), Irish (collective pl.); adjective—Irish

Ethnic divisions: Celtic, with English minority

Religion: 94% Roman Catholic, 4% Anglican, 2% other

Language: Irish (Gaelic) and English (official); English is generally spoken

Infant mortality rate: 11/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 73

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: about 1,314,000 (1984); 27.5% manufacturing and construction; 16.4% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 20.4% services; 6.6% government; 6.2% transportation; other 22.9%; 17.0% unemployment (October 1985)

Organized labor: 36% of labor force

Government
Official name: Ireland, Eire (Gaelic)

Type: republic

Capital: Dublin

Political subdivisions: 26 counties

Legal system: based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1937; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: St. Patrick's Day, 17 March

Branches: elected President; bicameral parliament (Seanad, Dail) reflecting proportional and vocational representation; judiciary appointed by President on advice of government

Government leaders: Dr. Patrick J. HILLERY, President (since 1976); Dr. Garret FITZGERALD, Prime Minister (since 1982); Richard SPRING, Deputy Prime Minister (since 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: Dail (lower house) elected every five years—last election November 1982; President elected for seven-year term—last election October 1983

Political parties and leaders: Fianna Fail, Charles Haughey; Labor Party, Richard Spring; Fine Gael, Garret FitzGerald; Communist Party of Ireland, Michael O'Riordan; Workers' Party, Tomas MacGiolla; Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams; Progressive Democrats, Desmond O'Malley

Voting strength: (1982 election) Dail—Fianna Fail, 75 seats; Fine Gael, 70 seats; Labor Party, 16 seats; independents, 3 seats; Workers' Party, 2 seats

Communists: under 500

Member of: Council of Europe, EC, EMS, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $16.0 billion (1984), $4,440 per capita; 64.5% consumption, 23.3% investment, 21.0% government, 2.4% inventories; −11.0% net foreign demand; 2.4% real GNP (1984)

Natural resources: zinc, lead, natural gas, barite, copper, gypsum, limestone, dolomite, peat, silver

Agriculture: 70% of agricultural area used for permanent hay and pasture; main products—livestock and dairy products, turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; 85% self-sufficient; food shortages—grains, fruits, vegetables

Fishing: catch 197,000 metric tons (1983); exports of fish and fish products $97 million (1982), imports of fish and fish products $36 million (1982)

Major industries: food products, brewing, textiles and clothing, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machinery and transportation equipment

Crude steel: 200,000 metric tons produced (1984); 330,000 metric ton capacity (1984)

Electric power: 4,087,000 kW capacity (1985); 11.938 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,325 kWh per capita

Exports: $9.64 billion (1982); foodstuffs (primarily dairy products), computers, live animals, machinery, chemicals, clothing

Imports: $9.58 billion (c.i.f., 1984); machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, semifinished goods, cereals

Major trade partners: exports—68.7% EC (34.4% UK, 10.2% FRG, 8.4% France), 9.8% US, 1.0% Communist (1984); imports—64.6% EC (43% UK, 7.4% FRG, 4.8% France), 16.5% US, 1.8% Communist (1984);

Budget: (1985 est.) expenditures, $7.98 billion; revenues, $6.69 billion; deficit, $1.29 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 0.8541 Irish pound=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: Irish National Railways (CIE) operates 1,942 km 1.600-meter gauge, government owned; 485 km double; 38 km electrified track

Highways: 92,294 km total; 87,422 km surfaced, 4,872 km gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways: limited for commercial traffic

Pipelines: natural gas, 225 km

Ports: 2 major, 6 secondary, 38 minor

Civil air: 23 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 41 total, 37 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: small, modern system using cable and radio-relay circuits; 824,000 telephones (23.5 per 100 popl.); 24 AM, 20 FM, 84 TV stations; 4 coaxial submarine cables; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Naval Service, Army Air Corps

Military manpower: males 15-49, 852,000; 698,000 fit for military service; about 27,000 reach military age (17) annually

Major ground units: 4 infantry brigades and 2 independent battalions

Supply: UK and France are the principal suppliers of army materiel; UK provides 105-mm light guns and Scorpion light tanks, and France provides MILAN antitank missiles and Panhard reconnaissance vehicles; Sweden also provides weapon systems, including RBS-70 surface-to-air missiles, recoilless rifles, and armored personnel carriers

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $256.955 million; about 2.5% of the central government budget

Israel
(West Bank and Gaza Strip listed at end of table)

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

See regional map VI

NOTE: the Arab territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war are not included in the data below; as stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by the President's 1 September 1982 peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties; Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the location of the respective boundaries; pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has yet to be determined (see West Bank and Gaza Strip "Factsheet"); on 25 April 1982 Israel relinquished control of the Sinai to Egypt; statistics for the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights are included in the Syria "Factsheet."

Land

20,720 km²; the size of Massachusetts; 40% pasture and meadow; 29% unsurveyed (mostly desert); 20% cultivated; 4% forest; 4% desert, waste, or urban; 3% inland water

Land boundaries: 1,036 km (before 1967 war)

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm

Coastline: 273 km (before 1967 war)

People

Population: 4,208,000, excluding West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.9%

Nationality: noun—Israeli(s); adjective—Israeli

Ethnic divisions: 83% Jewish, 17% non-Jewish (mostly Arab)

Religion: 83% Judaism, 13.1% Islam, 2.3% Christian, 1.6% Druze

Language: Hebrew official; Arabic used officially for Arab minority; English most commonly used foreign language

Infant mortality rate: 14.1/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 72.1

Literacy: 88% Jews, 70% Arabs

Labor force: est. 1,400,000 (1984); 29.5% public services; 22.8% industry, mining, and manufacturing; 12.8% commerce; 9.5% finance and business; 6.8% transport, storage, and communications; 6.5% construction and public works; 5.5% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 5.8% personal and other services; 1.0% electricity and water (1983); unemployment about 6.7% (1985)

Organized labor: 90% of labor force

Government

Official name: State of Israel

Type: republic

Capital: Jerusalem; not recognized by US, which maintains the Embassy in Tel Aviv

Political subdivisions: six administrative districts

Legal system: mixture of English common law, British Mandatory regulations, and, in personal area, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim legal systems; commercial matters regulated substantially by codes adopted since 1948; no formal constitution; some of the functions of a constitution are filled by the Declaration of Establishment (1948), the basic laws of the Knesset (legislature)—relating to the Knesset, Israeli lands, the president, the government—and the Israel citizenship law; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Hebrew University of Jerusalem; in December 1985 Israel informed the UN Secretariat that it would no longer accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holidays: Israel declared independence on 14 May 1948; because the Jewish calendar is lunar, however, the holiday varies from year to year; all major Jewish religious holidays are also observed as national holidays

Branches: president has largely ceremonial functions, except for the authority to decide which political leader should try to form a ruling coalition following an election or the fall of a previous government; executive power vested in Cabinet; unicameral parliament (Knesset) of 120 members elected under a system of proportional representation; legislation provides fundamental laws in absence of a written constitution; two distinct court systems (secular and religious)

Government leaders: ; Chaim HERZOG, President (since May 1983); Shimon PERES, Prime Minister (since September 1984); in October 1986 Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhak SHAMIR and Peres are to trade government positions

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: held every four years unless required by dissolution of Knesset; last election held in July 1984; next scheduled for November 1988

Political parties and leaders: Israel currently has a national unity government comprising 8 parties that hold 97 of the Knesset's 120 seats; members of the unity government—Labor Alignment, Prime Minister Shimon Peres; Likud Bloc, Yitzhak Shamir; Shinui Party, Minister of Communications Amnon Rubenstein; National Religious Party, Minister of Religious Affairs Yosef Burg; SHAS, Minister of Interior Yitzhak Peretz; Agudat Israel, Menachem Porush; Morasha, Chaim Druckman; Ometz, Yigael Hurwitz; opposition parties—

Tehiya-Tzomet, Yuval Ne'eman; MAPAM, Eliezer Granot, Citizens' Rights Movement, Shulamit Aloni; RAKAH (Communist party), Meir Wilner; Progressive List for Peace, Muhammad Mi'ari; TAMI, Aharon Abuhatzeira; Kakh, Meir Kahane

Voting strength: Labor Alignment, 40 seats; Likud, 41 seats; MAPAM, 6 seats; Tehiya-Tzomet, 5 seats; Citizens' Rights Movement, 4 seats; RAKAH, 4 seats; SHAS, 4 seats; National Religious Party, 4 seats; Shinui Party, 3 seats; Morasha, 2 seats; Agudat Yisrael, 2 seats; Progressive List for Peace, 2 seats; Ometz, 1 seat; Kakh, 1 seat; TAMI, 1 seat

Communists: RAKAH (predominantly Arab but with Jews in its leadership) has some 1,500 members

Other political or pressure groups: Black Panthers, a loosely organized youth group seeking more benefits for oriental Jews; Gush Emunim, Jewish rightwing nationalists pushing for freedom for Jews to settle anywhere on the West Bank; Peace Now critical of government's West Bank/Gaza Strip and Lebanon policies

Member of: FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOOC, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS (observer), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GNP: $25.9 billion (1985, in 1985 prices), $6,270 per capita; 1985 growth of real GNP 2.0%

Natural resources: copper, phosphates, bromide, potash, clay, sand, sulfur, bitumen, manganese

Agriculture: main products—citrus and other fruits, vegetables, cotton, beef and dairy products, poultry products

Major industries: food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles and clothing, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, electrical equipment, miscellaneous machinery, potash mining, high-technology electronics

Electric power: 4,750,000 kW capacity (1985); 15.504 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,755 kWh per capita

Exports: $6.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); major items—polished diamonds, citrus and other fruits, textiles and clothing, processed foods, fertilizer and chemical products, electronics; tourism is important foreign exchange earner

Imports: $8.9 billion (f.o.b., 1984); major items—military equipment, rough diamonds, oil, chemicals, machinery, iron and steel, cereals, textiles, vehicles, ships, and aircraft

Major trade partners: exports—US, UK, FRG, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy; imports—US, FRG, UK, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg

Budget: public revenue $11.5 billion, expenditure $15.5 billion (FY82/83)

Monetary conversion rate: the Israeli pound was allowed to float on 31 October 1977; the shekel became the unit of account on 1 October 1980 (1 shekel=10 Israeli pounds); 293.2 shekels=US$1 (average conversion rate for 1984); 1,500 shekels=US$1 (official exchange rate year end 1985); new shekel introduced in September 1985 (1,000 old shekels=1 new shekel)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 516 km 1.435-meter gauge single track; diesel operated

Highways: 4,500 km; majority is bituminous surfaced

Inland waterways: none

Pipelines: crude oil, 708 km; refined products, 290 km; natural gas, 89 km

Ports: 3 major (Haifa, Ashdod, Elat), 5 minor

Civil air: 26 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 66 total, 52 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: most highly developed in the Middle East though not the largest; good system of coaxial cable and radio relay; 1,500,000 telephones (34.7 per 100 popl.); 11 AM, 24 FM, 54 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Israel Defense Forces; historically there have been no separate Israeli military services; ground, air, and naval components are part of Israel Defense Forces

Military manpower: eligible 15-49, 1,999,000; of 1,008,000 males 15-49, 635,000 fit for military service; of 991,000 females 15-49, 621,000 fit for military service; 38,000 males and 36,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes liable for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1985, $4.1 billion; about 24% of central government budget

Italy

See regional map V

Land

301,223 km²; slightly larger than Arizona; 50% cultivated, 21% forest, 17% meadow and pasture, 9% waste or urban; 3% unused but potentially productive

Land boundaries: 1,702 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 4,996 km

People

Population: 57,226,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.2%

Nationality: noun—Italian(s); adjective—Italian

Ethnic divisions: primarily Italian but population includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and of Albanian-Italians in the south

Religion: almost 100% nominally Roman Catholic

Language: Italian; parts of Trentino-Alto Adige region (for example, Bolzano) are predominantly German speaking; significant French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta region; Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area

Infant mortality rate: 11.3/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 73

Literacy: 93%

Labor force: 23,083,000 (1984); 30.5% industry, 10.5% agriculture, 48.6% services (1984); 10.4% unemployment (1984)

Organized labor: 40-45% (est.) of labor force

Government

Official name: Italian Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Rome

Political subdivisions: constitution provides for establishment of 20 regions; five with special statutes (Sicilia, Sardegna, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Valle d'Aosta) have been functioning for some time, and the remaining 15 regions with regular statutes were instituted on 1 April 1972; 95 provinces, 8,081 communes

Legal system: based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence; constitution came into effect 1 January 1948; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Republic, 2 June

Branches: executive—President empowered to dissolve Parliament and call national election; he is also Commander of the Armed Forces and presides over the Supreme Defense Council; otherwise, authority to govern invested in Council of Ministers; bicameral legislature—popularly elected Parliament (315-member Senate, 630-member Chamber of Deputies); independent judicial establishment

Government leaders: Francesco COSSIGA, President (since July 1985); Bettino CRAXI, Premier (since August 1983)

Suffrage: universal over age 18 (except in senatorial elections, where minimum age is 25)

Elections: national election for Parliament held every five years (most recent, June 1983); provincial and municipal elections held every five years with some out of phase; regional elections every five years (held June 1980)

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DC), Ciriaco DeMita (political secretary); Communist Party (PCI), Alessandro Natta (secretary general); Socialist Party (PSI), Bettino Craxi (party secretary); Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Franco Nicolazzi (party secretary); Liberal Party (PLI), Alfredo Biondi (secretary general); Italian Social Movement (MSI), Giorgio Almirante (national secretary); Republican Party (PRI), Giovanni Spadolini (political secretary)

Voting strength: (1983 election) 32.5% DC, 30.5% PCI, 11.3% PSI, 6.6% MSI, 5.2% PRI, 4.0% PSDI, 3.0% PLI

Communists: 1,673,751 members (1983)

Other political or pressure groups: the Vatican; three major trade union confederations (CGIL—Communist dominated, CISL—Christian Democratic, and UIL—Social Democratic, Socialist, and Republican); Italian manufacturers association (Confindustria); organized farm groups

Member of: ADB, ASSIMER, CCC, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECOWAS, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $348.4 billion (1984), $6,096 per capita; 63.5% private consumption, 18.0% gross fixed investment, 20.0% government, −2.1% net foreign balance, 0.7% change in stocks; 1984 growth rate −2.6% (1980 constant prices)

Natural resources: mercury, potash, marble, sulfur, dwindling natural gas reserves, fish

Agriculture: important producer of fruits and vegetables; main crops—cereals, potatoes, olives; 95% self-sufficient; food shortages—fats, meat, fish, and eggs

Fishing: catch 478,350 metric tons (1983); exports $94 million (1984), imports $709 million (1984)

Major industries: machinery and transportation equipment, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles

Shortages: coal, fuels, minerals

Crude steel: 24 million metric tons produced (1984), 420 kg per capita

Electric power: 51,868,000 kW capacity (1985); 183.377 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,209 kWh per capita

Exports: $73.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—textiles, chemicals, footwear

Imports: $84.3 billion (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—petroleum machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton

Major trade partners: (1981) 44% EC (16% FRG, 13% France, 6% UK, 4% Switzerland), 13% OPEC (3% Libya), 8% US, 4% USSR, 3% Eastern Europe

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), $8.9 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1,785.4 lire=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 20,085 km total; 16,140 km 1.435-meter government-owned standard gauge, 8,812 km electrified; 3,945 km privately owned—2,100 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 1,155 km electrified, and 1,845 km 0. 950-meter narrow gauge, 380 km electrified

Highways: 294,410 km total; autos—trade 5,900 km, state highways 45,170 km, provincial highways 101,680 km, communal highways 141,660 km; 260,500 km concrete, bituminous, or stone block, 26,900 km gravel and crushed stone, 7,010 km earth

Inland waterways: 1,600 km for various types of commercial traffic

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,703 km; refined products, 2,148 km; natural gas, 16,660 km

Ports: 9 major, 11 secondary, 40 minor

Civil air: 132 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 148 total, 141 usable; 84 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 34 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 38 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

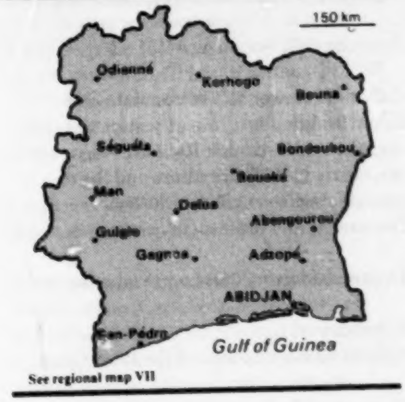
Telecommunications: well engineered, well constructed, and efficiently operated; 23 million telephones (40.4 per 100 popl.); 140 AM, 1,837 FM, 1,367 TV stations; 20 submarine cables; 2 communication satellite ground stations with a total of 6 antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,206,000; 11,976,000 fit for military service; 462,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $9.6 billion; about 4.7% of central government budget

Ivory Coast



See regional map VII

Land
322,463 km^2; slightly larger than New Mexico; 52% grazing, fallow, and waste; 40% forest and wood; 8% cultivated; 322 km of lagoons and connecting canals extend east-west along eastern part of the coast

Land boundaries: 3,227 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 515 km

People
Population: 10,500,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 4.0%

Nationality: noun—Ivorian(s); adjective—Ivorian

Ethnic divisions: 7 major indigenous ethnic groups; no single tribe more than 20% of population; most important are Agni, Baoule, Krou, Senoufou, Mandingo; approximately 2 million foreign Africans, mostly Burkinabe; about 70,000 to 75,000 non-Africans (30,000 French and 25,000 to 30,000 Lebanese)

Religion: 63% indigenous, 25% Muslim, 12% Christian

Language: French (official), over 60 native dialects; Dioula most widely spoken

Infant mortality rate: 127/1,000 (1980)

Literacy: 24%

Labor force: over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising; about 11% of labor force are wage earners, nearly half in agriculture and the remainder in government, industry, commerce, and professions

Organized labor: 20% of wage labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of the Ivory Coast

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime established 1960

Capital: Abidjan (capital city changed to Yamoussoukro in March 1983 but not recognized by US)

Political subdivisions: 34 prefectures subdivided into 161 subprefectures

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Abidjan School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 7 December

Branches: President has sweeping powers, unicameral legislature (175-member National Assembly), separate judiciary

Government leader: Félix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY, President (since 1960)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: legislative and municipal elections were held in October 1985; Houphouët-Boigny reelected in October 1985 to his fifth consecutive five-year term; next round of national elections scheduled for October 1990

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast (PDCI), only party; Houphouët-Boigny firmly controls party

Communists: no Communist party; possibly some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $6.1 billion (1984), $780 per capita (1983); real average annual growth rate, 4.0% (1985 est.)

Natural resources: petroleum, diamonds, manganese

Agriculture: commercial—coffee, cocoa, wood, bananas, pineapples, palm oil; food crops—corn, millet, yams, rice; other commodities—cotton, rubber, tobacco, fish

Fishing: catch 92,469 metric tons (1982); exports $44.7 million (1979), imports $71.9 million (1979)

Major industries: food and lumber processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly plant, textiles, soap, flour mill, matches, three small shipyards, fertilizer plant, and battery factory

Electric power: 987,600 kW capacity (1985); 2.162 billion kWh produced (1985), 214 kWh per capita

Exports: $3.5 billion (1985 est.); cocoa (30%), coffee (20%), tropical woods (11%), cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil, cotton

Imports: $1.6 billion (1985 est.); manufactured goods and semifinished products (50%), consumer goods (40%), raw materials and fuels (10%)

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) ODA and OOF (1970-83), $3.0 billion; US authorizations, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), $340 million

Major trade partners: (1984) exports—France, Nigeria, FRG, Netherlands, US

Budget: (1984 est.), revenues, $1.4 billion; current expenditures, $1.4 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 657 km of the 1,175 km Abidjan to Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, line, all single track 1.000-meter gauge; only diesel locomotives in use

Highways: 46,600 km total; 3,600 km bituminous and bituminous-treated surface; 32,000 km gravel, crushed stone, laterite, and improved earth; 11,000 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 740 km navigable rivers and numerous coastal lagoons

Ports: 2 major (Abidjan, San-Pédro), 2 minor

Civil air: 25 major transport aircraft, including multinationally owned Air Afrique fleet

Airfields: 49 total, 45 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

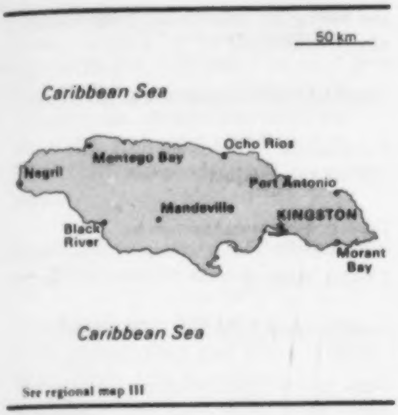
Telecommunications: system above African average; consists of open-wire lines and radio-relay links; 87,700 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 17 FM, 11 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,531,000; 1,300,000 fit for military service; 98,000 males reach military age (18) annually

Jamaica



Land
10,991 km²; slightly smaller than Connecticut; 23% meadow and pasture; 21% arable; 19% forest; 37% waste, urban, or other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 1,022 km

People
Population: 2,288,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

Nationality: noun—Jamaican(s); adjective—Jamaican

Ethnic divisions: 76.3% African, 15.1% Afro-European, 3.4% East Indian and Afro-East Indian, 3.2% white, 1.2% Chinese and Afro-Chinese, 0.8% other

Religion: predominantly Protestant (including Anglican and Baptist), some Roman Catholic, some spiritualist cults

Language: English, Creole

Infant mortality rate: 16.8/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 65

Literacy: 76%

Labor force: 728,700 (1984); 32% agriculture, 28% industry and commerce, 27% services, 13% government; shortage of technical and managerial personnel; 30% unemployment

Organized labor: about 33% of labor force (1980)

Government
Official name: Jamaica

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Kingston

Political subdivisions: 12 parishes and the Kingston-St. Andrew corporate area

Legal system: based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, first Monday in August

Branches: Cabinet headed by Prime Minister; bicameral legislature—21-member Senate (13 nominated by the Prime Minister, eight by opposition leader, if any; currently no official opposition because of People's National Party boycott of December 1983 election; eight non-Jamaica Labor Party members appointed to current Senate by Prime Minister Seaga), 60-member elected House of Representatives; judiciary follows British tradition under a Chief Justice

Government leaders: Edward Philip George SEAGA, Prime Minister (since November 1980); Sir Florizel A. GLASSPOLE, Governor General (since 1973)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: at discretion of Governor General upon advice of Prime Minister but within five years; last held 15 December 1983

Political parties and leaders: Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Edward Seaga; People's National Party (PNP), Michael Manley; Workers' Party of Jamaica (WPJ), Trevor Munroe

Voting strength: in the 1983 general elections 54 seats were uncontested; in 6 contested seats the JLP won overwhelmingly against several small fringe parties; the PNP and WPJ boycotted the election; in 1980 general elections approx. 58.8% JLP (51 seats in House), 41.2% PNP (9 seats)

Communists: Workers' Party of Jamaica (Marxist-Leninist)

Other political or pressure groups: New World Group (Caribbean regionalists, nationalists, and leftist intellectual fraternity); Rastafarians (Negro religious/racial cultists, pan-Africanists); New Creation International Peacemakers Tabernacle (leftist group); Workers Liberation League (a Marxist coalition of students/labor)

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $2.0 billion (1984), $890 per capita; real growth rate 1984, −1.0% est.

Natural resources: bauxite, gypsum, limestone

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, citrus fruits, bananas, pimento, coconuts, coffee, cocoa, tobacco; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Major industries: tourism, bauxite mining, textiles, food processing, light manufactures

Electric power: 1,080,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.8 billion kWh produced (1985), 790 kWh per capita

Exports: $706 million (f.o.b., 1984); alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, citrus fruits and fruit products, rum, cocoa

Imports: $1.1 billion (c.i.f., 1984); fuels, machinery, transportation and electrical equipment, food, fertilizer

Jamaica *(continued)*

Major trade partners: exports—US 48%, Canada 14%, UK 13%, Norway 3%, imports—US 46%, Netherlands Antilles 13%, Venezuela 8%, UK 5% (1984)

Budget: revenues, $1.0 billion; expenditures, $1.6 billion (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.50 Jamaican dollars=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 370 km, all 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track

Highways: 18,200 km total; 12,600 km paved, 3,200 km gravel, 2,400 km improved earth

Pipelines: refined products, 10 km

Ports: 2 major (Kingston, Montego Bay), 10 minor

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 42 total, 39 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

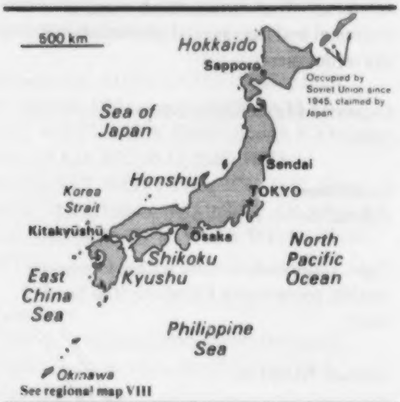
Telecommunications: fully automatic domestic telephone network with 127,000 telephones (6.0 per 100 popl.); 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations; 9 AM, 13 FM, 8 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

Defense Forces
Branches: Jamaica Defense Force (includes Coast Guard and Air Wing)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 546,000; 403,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 32,000 reach minimum volunteer age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1985, $22.6 million; about 2.8% of central government budget

Japan



See regional map VIII

Land
372,313 km^2; slightly smaller than California; 69% forest; 16% arable and cultivated, 12% urban and waste, 3% grass

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm except 3 nm in five "international straits" (200 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: 13,685 km

People
Population: 121,402,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.6%

Nationality: noun—Japanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Japanese

Ethnic divisions: 99.4% Japanese, 0.6% other (mostly Korean)

Religion: most Japanese observe both Shinto and Buddhist rites; about 16% belong to other faiths, including 0.8% Christian

Language: Japanese

Infant mortality rate: 6/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 74.54, women 80.18

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: (1985) 59.3 million; 53% trade and services; 33% manufacturing, mining, and construction; 9% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 3% government; 2.68% unemployed (1985 ave.)

Organized labor: about 30% of labor force

Government
Official name: Japan

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Tokyo

Political subdivisions: 47 prefectures

Legal system: civil law system with English-American influence; constitution promulgated in 1946; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Birthday of the Emperor, 29 April

Branches: Emperor is merely symbol of state; executive power is vested in Cabinet appointed by the Prime Minister, chosen by the lower house of the bicameral, elective legislature—Diet (House of Councilors, House of Representatives); judiciary is independent

Government leaders: HIROHITO, Emperor (since December 1926); Yasuhiro NAKASONE, Prime Minister (since November 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: general elections held every four years or upon dissolution of lower house, triennially for half of upper house

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Y. Nakasone, president; Japan Socialist Party (JSP), M. Ishibashi, chairman; Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), S. Tsukamoto, chairman; Japan Communist Party (JCP), T. Fuwa, Presidium chairman; Clean Government Party (CGP), Y. Takeiri, chairman; New Liberal Club (NLC), Y. Kono; Social Democratic Federation (SDF), S. Eda

Voting strength: (1983 election) Lower House—45.8% LDP, 19.5% JSP, 10.1% CGP, 9.3% JCP, 7.3% DSP, 2.4% NLC, 0.7% SDF, 5% independents and minor parties; Upper House—35.3% LDP, 24.3% JSP, 10.5% JCP, 7.8% CGP, 5.7% DSP, 1.2% NLC, 11.8% independents and minor parties

Communists: approximately 470,000 registered Communist Party members

Member of: ADB, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $1,233 billion (1984, at 237.52 yen=US$1); $10,200 per capita (1984); 59% personal consumption, 28% investment, 10% government current expenditure, negligible stocks, and 2% foreign balance; real growth rate 5.7% (1984); average annual growth rate 4.3% (1980-84)

Natural resources: negligible mineral resources, fish

Agriculture: land intensively cultivated; rice, sugar, vegetables, fruits; 72% self-sufficient in food (1980); food shortages—meat, wheat, feed grains, edible oils and fats

Fishing: catch 11.2 million metric tons (1983)

Major industries: metallurgical and engineering industries, electrical and electronic industries, textiles, chemicals

Shortages: fossil fuels, most industrial raw materials

Crude steel: 105.6 million metric tons produced (1984)

Electric power: (including Ryukyus) 175,000,000 kW capacity (1985); 650 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,385 kWh per capita

Exports: $170.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 97% manufactures (including 25% machinery, 18% motor vehicles, 9% iron and steel)

Imports: $136.5 billion (c.i.f., 1984); 47% fossil fuels, 22.4% manufactures, 12% foodstuffs, 8% machinery

Major trade partners: exports—29% US, 23% Southeast Asia, 16% Western Europe, 12% Middle East, 6% Communist countries, imports—27% Middle East, 22% Southeast Asia, 19% US, 8% Western Europe, 6% Communist countries

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic commitments (1970-83), $35.6 billion

Budget: revenues, $216 billion; expenditures, $270 billion; deficit, $54 billion (proposed general account for fiscal year ending March 1987)

Monetary conversion rate: 198.5 yen=US$1 (2 January 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 21,387 km total (1982); 1,835 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 19,552 km predominantly 1.067-meter narrow gauge, 5,690 km double- and multitrack sections, 8,830 km 1.067-meter narrow-gauge electrified, 1,804 km 1.435-meter standard gauge electrified

Highways: 1,113,388 km total (1980); 510,904 km paved, 602,484 km gravel, crushed stone, or unpaved; 2,579 km national expressways, 40,212 km national highways, 43,907 km principal local roads, 86,930 km prefectural roads, 939,760 km municipal roads

Inland waterways: approx. 1,770 km; seagoing craft ply all coastal inland seas'

Pipelines: crude oil, 84 km; natural gas, 1,800 km; refined products, 322 km

Ports: 17 Japanese Port Association specifically designated major ports, 110 other major ports, over 2,000 minor ports

Civil air: 265 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 180 total, 160 usable; 126 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 26 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 49 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international service; 64.0 million telephones (53.0 per 100 popl.); 318 AM stations, 58 FM stations plus 436 relay stations; about 12,350 TV stations (196 major—1 kw or greater), and 2 ground satellite stations; submarine cables to US (via Guam), Philippines, China, and USSR

Defense Forces

Branches: Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (army), Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (navy), Japan Air Self-Defense Force (air force), Maritime Safety Agency (coast guard)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 31,702,000; 26,438,000 fit for military service; about 870,000 reach military age (18) annually

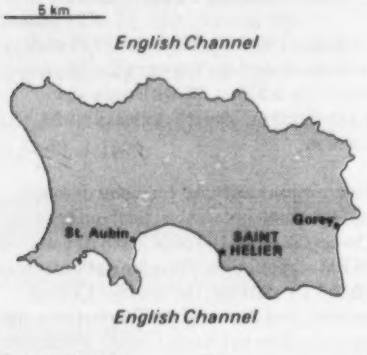
Personnel: Ground Self-Defense Force, 156,000; Maritime Self-Defense Force, 42,100 (including 11,900 air arm); Air Self-Defense Force, 43,400; Maritime Safety Agency, 11,200

Missiles: 6 operational NIKE-Hercules groups, 8 operational HAWK groups (NIKE in air force, HAWK in ground force)

Supply: defense industry potential is large, with capability of producing the most sophisticated equipment; manufactured equipment includes small arms artillery, armored vehicles, and other types of ground forces materiel, aircraft (jet and prop), naval vessels (submarines, guided missile and other destroyers, patrol craft, mine warfare ships, and other minor craft, including amphibious, auxiliaries, service craft, and small support ships), small amounts of all types of army materiel; several missile systems are produced under US license, and a vigorous domestic missile development program exists

Military budget: actual for fiscal year ending 31 March 1987, $16.7 billion; 7.8% of total budget

Jersey



See regional map V

Land

117 km^2; more than half the size of Washington D. C.; part of the Channel Islands; about 58% of land under cultivation

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing)

Coastline: about 70 km

People

Population: 80,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.9%

Nationality: noun—Channel Islander(s); adjective—Channel Islander

Ethnic divisions: UK and Norman-French descent

Religion: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational New Church, Methodist, Presbyterian

Language: English and French (official), with the Norman-French dialect spoken in country districts

Literacy: probably high

Government

Official name: Bailiwick of Jersey

Type: British crown dependency

Capital: St. Helier

Political subdivisions: 12 parishes

Legal system: English law and local statute; justice is administered by the Royal Court

National holiday: Birthday of the Queen, 16 June

Branches: the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief is the personal representative of the Crown and is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States (legislature) but not vote; the Assembly is presided over by the Bailiff who has a right of dissent and a casting vote; it consists of 12 senators (elected for six years), 12 constables (triennial), and 29 deputies (triennial); the Crown is ultimately responsible for the island's "good" government

Government leaders: Adm. Sir William PILLAR, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief (since 1985); Peter CRILL, Bailiff, President of the Assembly of the States and the Royal Court (since 1975)

Suffrage: universal adult

Communists: probably none

Economy

Agriculture: principal crops—potatoes, cauliflowers, tomatoes; dairy and cattle farming

Major industries: tourism, banking and finance

Electric power: 50,000 kW standby capacity (1985); power supplied by France

Exports: 19.8 million pounds sterling (1983); light industry, electrical manufacturing, textiles

Imports: machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, mineral fuels, chemicals

Major trade partners: UK

Budget: (1983) revenue 143,680 million pounds; expenditure 115,902 million pounds

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Jersey pound, which is at par with the pound sterling; 1 pound sterling=US$1.42 (November 1985)

Fiscal year: 31 April-1May

Communications

Railroads: none

Ports: St. Helier, Gorey, St. Aubin

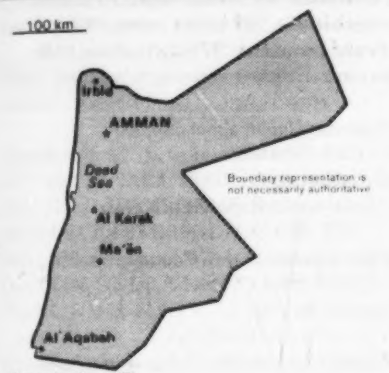
Airfields: airport at St. Peter

Telecommunications: telephones in service, 61,400 (80.9 per 100 popl.); radio station, independent TV station

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Jordan (West Bank and Gaza Strip listed at end of table)



See regional map VI

NOTE: the war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank; as stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by the President's 1 September 1982 peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties; Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the location of the respective boundaries; pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has yet to be determined (see West Bank and Gaza Strip "Factsheet").

Land

90,650 km²; larger than Minnesota; 88% desert, waste, or urban; 11% agricultural; 1% forest

Land boundaries: 1,770 km (1967)

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 26 km

People

Population: 2,756,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.3%

Nationality: noun—Jordanian(s); adjective—Jordanian

Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% Circassian, 1% Armenian

Religion: 95% Sunni Muslim, 5% Christian

Language: Arabic (official); English widely understood among upper and middle classes

Infant mortality rate: 62/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 61.7

Literacy: about 71%

Labor force: 580,000 (1983 est.); 20% agriculture, 20% manufacturing and mining

Organized labor: about 10% of labor force

Government

Official name: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Amman

Political subdivisions: eight governorates under centrally appointed officials

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French codes; constitution adopted 1952; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 May

Branches: King holds balance of power; Prime Minister exercises executive authority in name of King; Cabinet appointed by King and responsible to parliament; bicameral parliament with House of Representatives, dissolved by King in February 1976, and reconvened in January 1984, following national elections; Senate last appointed by King in January 1984; secular court system based on differing legal systems of the former Transjordan and Palestine; law Western in concept and structure; Sharia (religious) courts for Muslims, and religious community council courts for non-Muslim communities; desert police carry out quasi-judicial functions in desert areas

Government leader: HUSSEIN I, King (since August 1952)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 20

Political parties and leaders: political party activity illegal since 1957

Communists: party actively repressed, membership estimated at less than 500

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $4.9 billion (1984), $1,900 per capita; real growth rate (1984), 2.0%

Natural resources: phosphates, potash, shale oil

Agriculture: main crops—vegetables, fruits, olive oil, wheat; not self-sufficient in many foodstuffs

Major industries: phosphate mining, petroleum refining, cement production, light manufacturing

Electric power: 691,400 kW capacity (1985); 2.422 billion kWh produced (1985), 910 kWh per capita

Exports: $756 million (f.o.b., 1984); fruits and vegetables, phosphates, fertilizers; Communist share 13% of total (1984)

Imports: $2,789 million (c.i.f., 1984); crude oil, petroleum, textiles, capital goods, motor vehicles, foodstuffs; Communist share 6% of total (1984)

Aid: economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im (1970-84), $1.3 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), $816 million; Communist countries (1970-84), $70 million; military—US (FY70-84), $1.2 billion; Communist countries (1970-84), $590 million; OPEC ODA commitments (1974-83), $5.5 billion

Budget: (1984) total revenue, $1,836 million; current expenditures, $1,267 million; capital expenditures, $675 million

Monetary conversion rate: .384 Jordanian dinar=US$1 (1984 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 817 km 1.050-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 6,332 km total; 4,837 km paved, 1,495 km gravel and crushed stone

Pipelines: crude oil, 209 km

Ports: 1 major (Al 'Aqabah)

Civil air: 28 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 21 total, 19 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

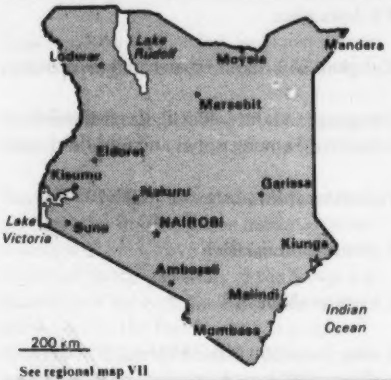
Telecommunications: adequate system of radio-relay, cable, and radio; 81,500 telephones (3 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 2 FM, 24 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station, 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 1 Arab satellite station; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Syria; radio-relay to Lebanon inactive

Defense Forces

Branches: Jordan Arab Army, Royal Jordanian Air Force, Royal Jordanian Coast Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 621,000; 439,000 fit for military service; 39,000 reach military age (18) annually

Kenya



See regional map VII

Land

582,646 km²; slightly smaller than Texas; 64% mainly grassland adequate for grazing; 21% forest and wood; 17% arable, 13% suitable for agriculture

Land boundaries: 3,368 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 536 km

People

Population: 21,044,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 4.1%

Nationality: noun—Kenyan(s); adjective—Kenyan

Ethnic divisions: 21% Kikuyu, 14% Luhya, 13% Luo, 11% Kalenjin, 11% Kamba, 6% Kisii, 5% Meru, 1% Asian, European, and Arab

Religion: 38% Protestant, 28% Catholic, 26% indigenous beliefs, 6% Muslim

Language: English and Swahili (official); numerous indigenous languages

Infant mortality rate: 59/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 53, women 58.1

Literacy: 47%

Labor force: 7.4 million; about 1.1 million wage earners; 50% public sector, 18% industry and commerce, 17% agriculture, 13% services

Organized labor: about 390,000

Government

Official name: Republic of Kenya

Type: republic within Commonwealth

Capital: Nairobi

Political subdivisions: 7 provinces plus Nairobi area

Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; constitution enacted 1963; judicial review in Supreme Court; legal education at Kenya School of Law in Nairobi; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; constitutional amendment in 1982 made Kenya a de jure one-party state

National holiday: Jamhuri Day, 12 December

Branches: President and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (National Assembly) of 170 seats, 158 directly elected by constituencies and 12 appointed by the President; High Court, with Chief Justice and at least 11 justices, has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceeding; provision for system of courts of appeal

Government leader: Daniel T. arap MOI, President (since 1978)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: Assembly at least every five years; present National Assembly and President elected September 1983

Political party and leader: Kenya African National Union (KANU), Kenya's sole legal political party, Daniel arap Moi, president

Voting strength: KANU holds all seats in the National Assembly

Communists: may be a few Communists and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: labor unions

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $4.5 billion (1985), $280 per capita; real growth rate, 3.5% (1985 est.)

Natural resources: gold, limestone, diotomite, salt barytes, magnesite, feldspar, sapphires, fluorspar, garnets, wildlife, land

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, tea, sisal, pyrethrum, cotton, livestock; food crops—corn, wheat, sugarcane, rice, cassava; largely self-sufficient in food

Major industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural processing, oil refining, cement, tourism

Electric power: 550,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.686 billion kWh produced (1985), 83 kWh per capita

Exports: $1,034 million (f.o.b., 1984); reexporting of petroleum products, coffee, tea, sisal, livestock products, pyrethrum, soda ash, wattle-bark tanning extract

Imports: $1,549 million (c.i.f., 1984); machinery, transport equipment, crude oil, paper and paper products, iron and steel products, and textiles

Major trade partners: EC, Japan, Middle East, US, Zambia, Uganda

Budget: (1982 percent of GDP) revenues and grants 24%; total expenditure and net lending −28%; debt service ratio (1985) 30% (est.)

External public debt: $2.9 billion (1982 est.); debt service payment 23% of exports

Monetary conversion rate: 16.75 Kenya shillings=US $1 (30 September 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: 2,040 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 55,400 km total; 7,000 km paved, 4,150 km gravel, remainder improved earth

Inland waterways: part of Lake Victoria system is within boundaries of Kenya; principal inland port is at Kisumu

Pipelines: refined products, 483 km

Ports: 1 major (Mombasa)

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

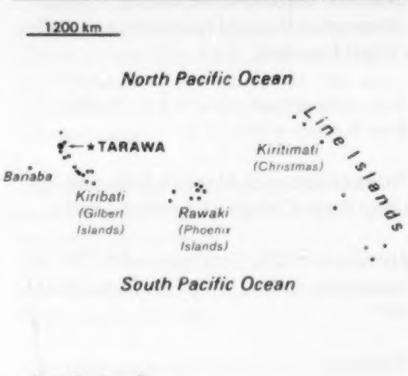
Airfields: 217 total, 197 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 47 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: in top group of African systems; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; 231,000 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 11 AM, 4 FM, 4 TV stations; 1 Atlantic and 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Kenya Army, Kenya Navy, Air Force; paramilitary General Service Unit

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,185,000; 2,576,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Kiribati
(formerly Gilbert Islands)



See regional map X

Land
719 km²; slightly smaller than New York City

Water
Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: about 1,143 km

People
Population: 63,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.3%

Nationality: noun—Kiribatian(s); adjective—Kiribati

Ethnic divisions: Micronesian

Religion: Roman Catholic, Protestant

Language: English (official), Gilbertese

Literacy: 90%

Labor force: 15,921 (1973); general unemployment rate 4.9%

Government
Official name: Republic of Kiribati

Type: republic

Capital: Tarawa

Branches: unicameral legislature (35-member House of Assembly); nationally elected President

Government leader: Ieremia T. TABAI, President (since July 1979)

Political parties and leaders: Gilbertese National Party, Christian Democratic Party

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP (associate member), GATT (de facto), ICAO, SPF

Economy
GDP: $25 million (1984 est.), $417 per capita

Agriculture: limited; copra, subsistence crops of vegetables, supplemented by domestic fishing

Industry: formerly phosphate production; supply exhausted by mid-1981; tuna fishing licenses to USSR fishing fleet within Kiribati's 200 nm fishing zone, excluding 12-nm territorial zone

Electric power: 2,750 kW capacity (1985); 8 million kWh produced (1985), 129 kWh per capita

Exports: phosphate, formerly 80% of exports, exhausted in 1981; copra accounted for 80% (A$1.45 million) in 1982

Imports: $15 million (1979); foodstuffs, fuel, transportation equipment

Aid: Western (non-US) commitments ODA and OOF (1970-83), $192 million; Australia (1970-83), $25.7 million committed

Budget: $15.2 million (1979)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.0392 Australian$=US$1 (23 February 1983)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 483 km of motorable roads

Inland waterways: small network of canals, totaling 5 km, in Line Islands

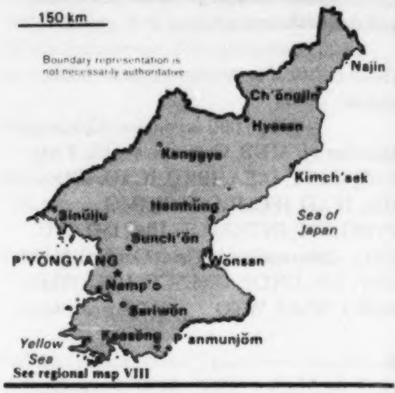
Ports: 3 minor

Civil air: 2 Trislanders; no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 19 total; 16 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 1 AM broadcast station; 1,400 telephones (2.33 per 100 popl.)

Korea, North



Land
121,129 km^2; slightly smaller than Mississippi; 74% forest, scrub, and brush; 17% arable and cultivated; remainder waste and urban

Land boundaries: 1,675 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone; 50 nm "military boundary line" from which all foreign vessels and aircraft without permission are banned)

Coastline: 2,495 km

People
Population: 20,543,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.3%

Nationality: noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

Ethnic divisions: racially homogeneous

Religion: Buddhism and Confucianism; religious activities now almost nonexistent

Language: Korean

Infant mortality rate: 32/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 63, women 67

Literacy: 95% est.

Labor force: 6.1 million (1980); 48% agricultural, 52% nonagricultural; shortage of skilled and unskilled labor

Government
Official name: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Type: Communist state; one-man rule

Capital: P'yŏngyang

Political subdivisions: nine provinces, four special cities (P'yŏngyang, Kaesŏng, Namp'o, and Ch'ŏngjin)

Legal system: based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1948 and revised 1972; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 9 September

Branches: Supreme People's Assembly theoretically supervises legislative and judicial functions; State Administration Council (cabinet) oversees ministerial operations

Government leaders: KIM Il-song, President (since December 1972); KANG Song-san, Premier (since January 1984)

Suffrage: universal at age 17

Elections: election to SPA every four years, but this constitutional provision not necessarily followed—last election February 1982

Political party and leaders: Korean Workers' Party (KWP); Kim Il-song, General Secretary, and his son, Kim Chong-il, Secretary

Communists: KWP claims membership of about 2 million, or about 11% of population

Member of: FAO, G-77, IAEA, ICAO, IPU, ITU, NAM, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO; official observer status at UN

Economy
GNP: $23 billion (1984 in 1984 dollars), $1,170 per capita

Natural resources: coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron, copper, gold, phosphates, salt, fluorspar, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: main crops—corn, rice, vegetables; food shortages—meat, cooking oils; production of foodstuffs adequate for domestic needs

Major industries: machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles, food processing

Shortages: advanced machinery and equipment, coking coal, coal, petroleum, electric power, transport

Crude steel: 4.0 million metric tons produced (1984), 204 kg per capita

Electric power: 5,910,000 kW capacity (1985); 40 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,992 kWh per capita

Coal: 52 million tons (1984)

Exports: $1.59 billion (1984); minerals, metallurgical products, agricultural products, manufactures

Imports: $1.36 billion (1984); petroleum, machinery and equipment, coking coal, grain

Major trade partners: total trade turnover $2.95 billion (1983); 55% with Communist countries, 45% with non-Communist countries

Aid: economic and military aid from the Soviet Union and China

Monetary conversion rate: 2 wons=US$1 (December 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 4,535 km total operating in 1980; 3,870 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 665 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge, 159 km double track; about 3,175 km electrified; government owned

Highways: about 20,280 km (1980); 98.5% gravel, crushed stone, or earth surface; 1.5% concrete or bituminous

Inland waterways: 2,253 km; mostly navigable by small craft only

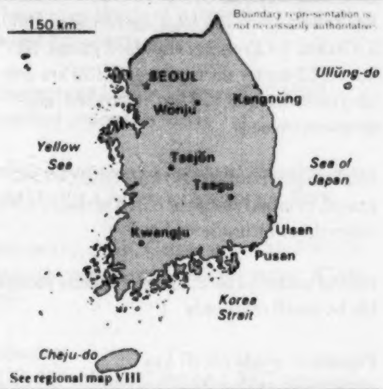
Pipelines: crude oil, 37 km

Ports: 6 major, 26 minor

Defense Forces
Branches: North Korean People's Army (consists of the army, navy, and air force)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,748,000; 2,909,000 fit for military service; 260,000 reach military age (18) annually

Korea, South



See regional map VIII

Land

98,500 km^2; slightly larger than Indiana; 66% forest, 23% arable (22% cultivated), 10% urban and other

Land boundaries: 241 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm—3 nm in Korea Strait (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 2,413 km

People

Population: 43,285,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.5%

Nationality: noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous; small Chinese minority (approx. 20,000)

Religion: strong Confucian tradition; vigorous Christian minority (28% of the total population); Buddhism; pervasive folk religion (Shamanism); Chondokyo (religion of the heavenly way), eclectic religion with nationalist overtones founded in 19th century, claims about 1.5 million adherents

Language: Korean; English widely taught in high school

Infant mortality rate: 29/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 64, women 71

Literacy: over 90%

Labor force: 15.4 million (1985 est.); 47% services and other; 30% agriculture, fishing, forestry; 21% mining and manufacturing; average unemployment 4.1% (1985 est.)

Organized labor: about 10% of nonagricultural labor force in government- sanctioned unions

Government

Official name: Republic of Korea

Type: republic; power centralized in a strong executive

Capital: Seoul

Political subdivisions: nine provinces, four special cities; governors/mayors centrally appointed

Legal system: combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought; constitution approved 1980; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 August

Branches: unicameral legislature (National Assembly), judiciary

Government leaders: CHUN Doo Hwan, President (since August 1980); LHO Shin Yong, Prime Minister (since February 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: under new constitution of October 1980, President elected every seven years indirectly by a 5,000-man electoral college; last election February 1981; four-year National Assembly, elected in February 1985, consists of 276 representatives, 184 directly elected and 92 appointed on proportional basis by major parties

Political parties and leaders: major party is government's Democratic Justice Party (DJP), Chun Doo Hwan, president, and Roh Tae Woo, chairman; opposition parties are New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), Lee Min-woo; Korean National Party (KNP), Lee Man-sup; several smaller parties

Communists: Communist activity banned by government

Other political or pressure groups: Council for the Promotion of Democracy; Korean National Council of Churches; large, potentially volatile student population concentrated in Seoul; Federation of Korean Trade Unions; Korean Veterans' Association; Federation of Korean Industries; Korean Traders Association

Member of: ABD, AfDB, Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, Asian Parliamentary Union, APACL—Asian People's Anti-Communist League, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Special Fund, UPU, WACL—World Anti-Communist League, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO; official observer status at UN

Economy

GNP: $90.1 billion (1984, in 1984 prices), $2,000 per capita; real growth 7.5% (1984); real growth 4.7% (1980-84 average)

Natural resources: coal (limited), tungsten, graphite

Agriculture: 9.0 million people (22% of the population) live in farm households, but agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute 15% of GNP; main crops—rice, barley, vegetables, and legumes

Fishing: catch 2,909,811 metric tons (1984)

Major industries: textiles and clothing, food processing, chemicals, steel, electronics, ship building

Shortages: heavily dependent on imports of iron ore, crude oil, base metals, lumber, and certain food grains

Crude steel: 13.0 million metric tons produced (1984)

Electric power: 15,560,000 kW capacity (1985); 56.49 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,325 kWh per capita

Exports: $29.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); textiles and clothing, electrical machinery, footwear, steel, ships, fish

Imports: $30.6 billion (c.i.f., 1984); machinery, oil, steel, transport equipment, textiles, organic chemicals, grains

Major trade partners: exports—36% US, 16% Japan; imports—25% Japan, 22% US (1984)

Aid: economic—US, including Ex-Im (1970-83), $3.9 billion committed; Japan (1965-75), $1.8 billion extended; military—US (1970-84) $3.8 billion committed

Budget: planned expenditures, $15.4 billion (1986)

Monetary conversion rate: 892 won=US$1 (2 January 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 3,106.5 km operating in 1983; 3,059.4 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 46.9 km 0.610-meter narrow gauge, 712.5 km double-track, 417.9 km electrified; government owned

Highways: 53,936 km total (1982); 13,476 km national highway, 49,460 km provincial and local roads

Inland waterways: 1,609 km; use restricted to small native craft

Freight carried: rail (1983) 51 million metric tons; highway 126 million metric tons; air (1983) 47,000 metric tons (domestic)

Pipelines: 294 km refined products

Ports: 11 major, 32 minor

Civil air: 93 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 121 total, 109 usable; 67 with permanent-surface runways; 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

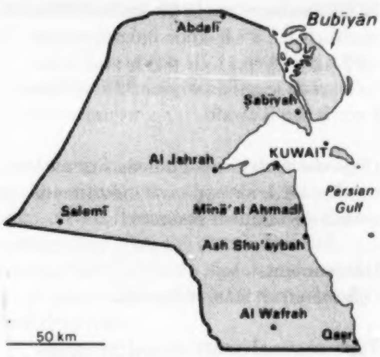
Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international services; 4.8 million telephones (121 per 100 popl.); 79 AM, 46 FM, 256 TV stations (57 of 1 kW or greater); 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Naval Marine Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 12,055,000; 8,129,000 fit for military service; 464,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $4.7 billion; about 31.2% of central government budget

Kuwait



See regional map VI

Land
17,818 km² (excluding neutral zone but including islands); slightly smaller than New Jersey; nearly all desert, waste, or urban; insignificant forest; 1% cultivated

Land boundaries: 459 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 499 km

People
Population: 1,771,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.5%

Nationality: noun—Kuwaiti(s); adjective—Kuwaiti

Ethnic divisions: 39% Kuwaiti, 39% other Arab, 9% South Asian, 4% Iranian, 9% other

Religion: 85% Muslim, 15% Christian, Hindu, Parsi, and other

Language: Arabic (official); English widely spoken

Infant mortality rate: 26.1/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 69, women 74

Literacy: about 71%

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Labor force: 566,000 (1985); 45.0% services, 20.0% construction, 12.0% trade, 8.6% manufacturing, 2.6% finance and real estate, 1.9% agriculture, 1.7% power and water, 1.4% mining and quarrying; 70% of labor force is non-Kuwaiti

Organized labor: labor unions, first authorized in 1964, formed in oil industry and among government personnel

Government
Official name: State of Kuwait

Type: nominal constitutional monarchy

Capital: Kuwait

Political subdivisions: 4 governorates (Kuwait City, Hawalli, Ahmadi, Johra), 25 voting constituencies

Legal system: civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; constitution took effect in 1963; popularly elected 50-man National Assembly (the 15 cabinet members can also vote) reinstated in March 1981 after being suspended in 1976; judicial review of legislative acts not yet determined; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 25 February

Branches: Council of Ministers; legislature—National Assembly

Government leader: Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al SABAH, Amir (since December 1977)

Suffrage: adult males who resided in Kuwait before 1920 and their male descendents (eligible voters, 8.3% of citizenry)

Elections: National Assembly elected in February 1985

Political parties and leaders: political parties prohibited, some small clandestine groups are active

Communists: insignificant

Other political or pressure groups: large (350,000) Palestinian community

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $21.8 billion (1984), $13,620 per capita GNP (1984); 5% annual growth rate (1984)

Natural resources: petroleum, fish, shrimp

Agriculture: virtually none; dependent on imports for food; approx. 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported

Major industries: crude petroleum production average for 1984, 1.1 million b/d; petroleum refining (capacity approximately 0.5 million b/d); other major industries include petrochemicals, retail trade, and manufacturing; water desalinization capacity 618 million liters per day (1983 prelim.)

Electric power: 5,335,300 kW capacity (1985); 18.694 billion kWh produced (1985), 10,930 kWh per capita

Exports: $11.3 billion (f.o.b., 1985), of which petroleum accounted for about 85%

Imports: $7.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); major suppliers—Japan, US, FRG, UK

Major trading partners: exports—Japan, US, FRG, Italy; imports—Japan, FRG, UK, US

Budget: (1984/85 actual) revenues, $10.6 billion; expenditures, $12.9 billion

Monetary conversion rate: .29 Kuwaiti dinar=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 2,600 km total; 2,300 km bituminous; 300 km earth, sand, light gravel

Pipelines: crude oil, 877 km; refined products, 40 km; natural gas, 121 km

Ports: 3 major (Ash Shuwaykh, Ash Shuʻaybah, Mīnā' al Aḥmadī), 6 minor

Civil air: 26 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 9 total, 4 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

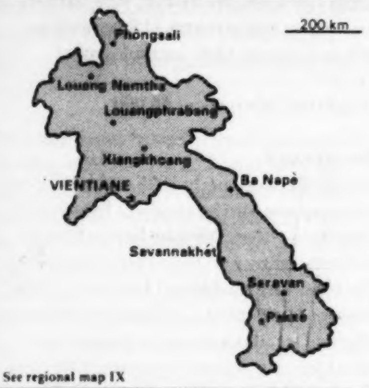
Telecommunications: excellent international and adequate domestic telecommunication facilities; 258,000 telephones (16 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, 3 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations, 1 INMARSAT satellite station; 1 Arab satellite station; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Iraq and Saudi Arabia

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police Force, National Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 438,000; about 266,000 fit for military service

Military budget: operating expenditures for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, $865 million; 7.3% of central government budget

Laos



See regional map IX

Land

236,804 km^2; slightly larger than Utah; 60% forest; 8% agricultural; 32% urban, waste, or other; except in limited areas, soil is poor; most of forested area is not exploitable

Land boundaries: 5,053 km

People

Population: 3,679,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.0%

Nationality: noun—Lao (sing., Lao or Laotian); adjective—Lao or Laotian

Ethnic divisions: 48% Lao; 25% Phoutheung (Kha); 14% Tribal Tai; 13% Meo, Yao, and other

Religion: 50% Buddhist, 50% animist and other

Language: Lao (official), French, and English

Infant mortality rate: 159/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 42, women 45

Literacy: 85%

Labor force: about 1-1.5 million; 80-90% agriculture

Organized labor: only labor organization is subordinate to the Communist Party

Government

Official name: Lao People's Democratic Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Vientiane

Political subdivisions: 16 provinces subdivided into districts, cantons, and villages

Legal system: based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 2 December

Branches: President; 37-member Supreme People's Council; Cabinet; Cabinet is totally Communist but Council contains a few nominal neutralists and non-Communists; National Congress of People's Representatives established the current government structure in December 1975

Government leaders: SOUPHANOUVONG, President (since December 1975); KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN, Chairman (since December 1975)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections for National Assembly, originally scheduled for 1 April 1976, have not yet been held

Political parties and leaders: Lao People's Revolutionary Party (Communist), Kaysone Phomvihan, party chairman; includes Lao Patriotic Front and Alliance Committee of Patriotic Neutralist Forces; other parties moribund

Other political or pressure groups: non-Communist political groups moribund; most leaders have fled the country

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, Mekong Committee, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $765 million, $220 per capita (1984 est.)

Natural resources: tin, timber, gypsum, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: main crops—rice (overwhelmingly dominant), corn, vegetables, tobacco, coffee, cotton; formerly self-sufficient; food shortages (due in part to distribution deficiencies) include rice; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Major industries: tin mining, timber, green coffee, electric power

Shortages: capital equipment, petroleum, transportation system, trained personnel

Electric power: 175,100 kW capacity (1985); 905 million kWh produced (1985), 250 kWh per capita

Exports: $36 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); electric power, forest products, tin concentrates; coffee, undeclared exports of opium and tobacco

Imports: $98 million (c.i.f., 1984 est.); rice and other foodstuffs, petroleum products, machinery, transportation equipment

Major trade partners: imports—Thailand, USSR, Japan, France, China, Vietnam; exports—Thailand, Malaysia

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries ODA and OOF (1970-83), $386 million; US (FY70-79), $276 million; military—US assistance $1.1 billion (1970-75)

Budget: (1979 est.) receipts, $100 million; expenditures, $191 million; deficit, $91 million

Monetary conversion rate: official—10 kips=US$1; commercial—35 kips=US$1; inward remittances—108 kips=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Laos *(continued)*

Communications
Highways: about 21,300 km total; 1,300 km bituminous or bituminous treated; 5,900 km gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 14,100 km unimproved earth and often impassable during rainy season mid-May to mid-September

Inland waterways: about 4,587 km, primarily Mekong and tributaries; 2,897 additional kilometers are sectionally navigable by craft drawing less than 0 5 m

Pipelines: 136 km, refined products

Ports (river): 5 major, 4 minor

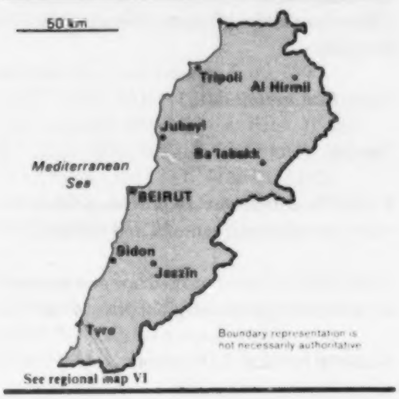
Airfields: 66 total, 50 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: service to general public considered poor; radio network provides generally erratic service to government users; approx. 10 AM stations; 1 TV station; over 5,000 telephones; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Lao People's Army (LPA, which consists of an army with naval, aviation, and militia elements), Air Force, National Police Department

Military manpower: males 15-49, 878,000; 469,000 fit for military service; 43,000 reach military age (18) annually; no conscription age specified

Lebanon



Land
10,360 km²; smaller than Connecticut; 64% desert, waste, or urban; 27% agricultural; 9% forest; 400,000 hectares under cultivation

Land boundaries: 531 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 225 km

People
Population: 2,675,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.1%

Nationality: noun—Lebanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Lebanese

Ethnic divisions: 93% Arab, 6% Armenian, 1% other

Religion: 57% Muslim (Sunni and Shi'a) and Druze, 42% Christian (Maronite, Greek Orthodox and Catholic, Roman Catholic, Protestant), 1% other (official estimates); Muslims, in fact, constitute a majority

Language: Arabic (official); French is widely spoken; Armenian, English

Infant mortality rate: 48/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 63, women 67

Literacy: 75%

Labor force: 650,000 (1985); 79% industry, commerce, and services, 11% agriculture, 10% goverment; high unemployment

Organized labor: about 65,000

Government
NOTE: Between early 1975 and late 1976 Lebanon was torn by civil war between its Christians—then aided by Syrian troops—and its Muslims and their Palestinian allies. The cease-fire established in October 1976 between the domestic political groups generally held for about six years, despite occasional fighting. Syrian troops constituted as the Arab Deterrent Force by the Arab League have remained in Lebanon. Syria's move toward supporting the Lebanese Muslims and the Palestinians and Israel's growing support for Lebanese Christians brought the two sides into rough equilibrium, but no progress was made toward national reconciliation or political reforms—the original cause of the war.

Continuing Israeli concern about the Palestinian presence in Lebanon led to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. Israeli forces occupied all of the southern portion of the country and mounted a summer-long seige of Beirut, which resulted in the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut in September under the supervision of a multinational force made up of US, French, and Italian troops.

Within days of the departure of the multinational force (MNF), Lebanon's newly elected president, Bashir Gemayel, was assassinated. In the wake of his death, Christian militiamen massacred hundreds of Palestinian refugees in two Beirut camps. This prompted the return of the MNF to ease the security burden on Lebanon's weak army and security forces. In late March 1984 the last MNF units withdrew.

Lebanon continues to be partially occupied by Syrian troops. Israel withdrew the bulk of its forces from the south in 1985, retaining a 10-km deep security zone just north of the 1949 Armistice Line. Israel continues to arm and train the Army of South Lebanon (ASL), which opposes the return of Palestinian ghters to South Lebanon. The ASL has increasingly been involved in confronting Shi'a as well as leftist militias sponsored by Syria.

Syria maintains troops in the Riyaq area of the Bekaa, while Special Forces units are stationed in the Matn, and in the Tripoli areas, north and northeast. In late 1985 the Syrian regime successfully negotiated a tripartite agreement among the three major rival Christian, Druze, and Shi'a militias, but implementation remains a distant possibility. The Christian and Muslim communities are deeply split from within over specific points in the agreement.

Israel and Lebanon signed a withdrawal agreement on 17 May 1983. The agreement was never implemented and was subsequently voided. A partial Israeli withdrawal and government attempts to extend authority have led to renewed factional fighting. The following description is based on the present constitutional and customary practices of the Lebanese system.

Official name: Republic of Lebanon

Type: republic

Capital: Beirut

Political subdivisions: 4 provinces

Legal system: mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, and civil law system; constitution mandated in 1926; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Lebanese University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 22 November

Branches: power lies with the President, who is elected by unicameral legislature (National Assembly); Cabinet appointed by President, approved by legislature; independent secular courts on French pattern; religious courts for matters of marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.; by custom, the President is a Maronite Christian, the Prime Minister is a Sunni Muslim, and the president of legislature is a Shi'a Muslim; each of nine religious communities are represented in the legislature in proportion to their national numerical strength

Government leader: Amine Pierre GEMAYEL, President (since September 1982); Rashid KARAMI, Prime Minister (since May 1984)

Suffrage: compulsory for all males over 21; authorized for women over 21 with elementary education

Elections: National Assembly held every four years or within three months of dissolution of Chamber; security conditions have prevented parliamentary elections since April 1972

Political parties and leaders: political party activity is organized along largely sectarian lines; numerous political groupings exist, consisting of individual political figures and followers motivated by religious, clan, and economic considerations; most parties have well-armed militias, which are still involved in occasional clashes

Communists: the Lebanese Communist Party was legalized in 1970; members and sympathizers estimated at 2,000-3,000

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GDP: $5.3 billion (1983 est.)

Natural resources: limestone, iron

Agriculture: fruits, wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, tobacco, olives, onions; not self-sufficient in food; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Major industries: service industries, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, some metal fabricating

Electric power: 1,047,300 kW capacity (1985); 13.761 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,254 kWh per capita

Exports: $595 million (f.o.b., 1984)

Imports: $2.7 billion (f.o.b., 1984)

Budget: (1985 est.) public revenues, $500 million; public expenditures, $1.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 18 Lebanese pounds=US$1 (November 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 390 km total; 305 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 85 km 1.050-meter gauge; all single track; system almost inoperable

Highways: 7,370 km total; 6,270 km paved, 450 km gravel and crushed stone, 650 km improved earth

Pipelines: crude oil, 72 km

Ports: 3 major (Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon), 5 minor

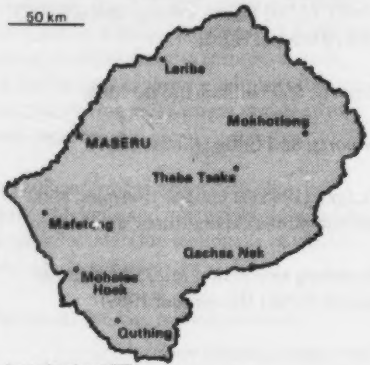
Civil air: 28 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 10 total, 9 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; major military airfields are Riyaq, Kleiat, and al-Fidar Air Strip

Telecommunications: rebuilding program disrupted; had fair system of radio relay, cable; approx 150,400 telephones (5.0 per 100 popl.); 3 FM, 5 AM, 15 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean statellite station, both inactive; 3 submarine coaxial cable (inactive); radio-relay to Jordan and Syria inoperable

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Lesotho



See regional map VII

Land

30,460 km²; slightly larger than Maryland; 15% cultivable, 13% arable, largely mountainous

Land boundaries: 805 km

People

Population: 1,552,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Mosotho (sing.), Basotho (pl.); adjective—Basotho

Ethnic divisions: 99.7% Sotho; 1,600 Europeans, 800 Asians

Religion: 80% Christian, rest indigenous beliefs

Language: Sesotho (southern Sotho) and English (official); also Zulu and Xhosa

Infant mortality rate: 104.3/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 51.5

Literacy: 60%

Labor force: 426,000 economically active (1976); 87.4% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; 150,000-250,000 spend from six months to many years as wage earners in South Africa

Organized labor: negligible

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Lesotho

Type: constitutional monarchy under King Moshoeshoe II; independent member of Commonwealth

Capital: Maseru

Political subdivisions: 10 administrative districts

Legal system: based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law, constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; legal education at National University of Lesotho; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 4 October

Branches: executive and legislative authority nominally vested in King; real power rests with 6-man Military Council, established after military coup January 1986; 20-member Council of Ministers responsible for administrative duties; judicial—63 Lesotho courts administer customary law for Africans, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal at Maseru has appellate jurisdiction

Government leaders: MOSHOESHOE II, King (since 1966); Maj. Gen. Justinus Metsing LEKHANYA, chairman of Military Council and Minister of Defense and Internal Security (since January 1986); other members of council—Col. E. T. RAMAEMA, Col. A. K. MOSOEUNYANE, Col. M. K. TSOTETSI, Lt. Thabe LETSIE, Lt. Col. Joshua Sekhobe LETSIE (since January 1986)

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: elections scheduled for September 1985 were boycotted by all opposition parties because of procedural irregularities; ruling BNP won all 60 parliamentary seats by default

Political parties and leaders: Basotho National Party (BNP), Leabua Jonathan; Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Ntsu Mokhehle; Basotho Democratic Alliance (CDA), C. D. Molapo; National Independent Party (NIP), A. C. Manyeli; Marematlou Freedom Party (MFP), B. Khaketla

Voting strength: National Assembly inoperative as of 20 January 1986

Communists: diplomatic relations with Soviet Union, Romania, North Korea, and Yugoslavia established in 1983; Soviet Union, China, and North Korea maintain diplomatic presence in Maseru

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $300 million (1983)

Natural resources: some diamonds and other minerals, water, agricultural and grazing land

Agriculture: exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley

Major industries: none

Electric power: 1,660 kW capacity (1985); 1 million kWh produced (1985), 0.7 kWh per capita

Exports: labor to South Africa (deferred remittances $94 million est. in 1983); $29 million (f.o.b., 1984), wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins, tourism, diamonds

Imports: $476 million (f.o.b., 1984); mainly corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery, medicines, petroleum, oil, and lubricants

Major trade partner: South Africa; member of Southern African Customs Union

Budget: (FY84/85) revenues, $160 million; current expenditures, $130 million; development (capital) expenditures, $50 million

Monetary conversion rate: the Lesotho maloti exchanges at par with the South African rand; 2.3 maloti=US$1 (29 January 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 1.6 km; owned, operated, and included in the statistics of the Republic of South Africa

Highways: approx. 4,221 km total; 508 km paved; 1,585 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 946 km improved, 2,128 km unimproved earth

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

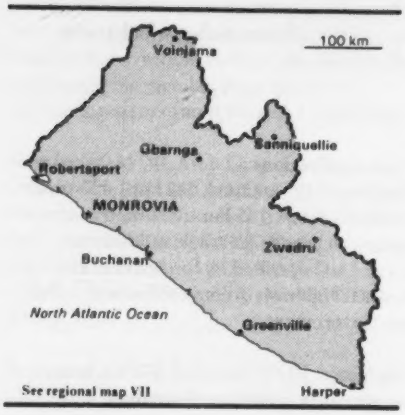
Airfields: 28 total, 28 usable; 1 with permanent surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system a modest one consisting of a few land lines, a small radio-relay system, and minor radiocommunication stations; 5,920 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM stations; 1 TV station planned; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Army Air Wing, Police Department

Military manpower: males 15-49, 353,000; 189,000 fit for military service

Liberia



Land
111,370 km²; slightly smaller than Pennsylvania; 40% forest, 30% jungle and swamp, 20% agricultural, 10% other

Land boundaries: 1,336 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 579 km

People
Population: 2,307,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.3%

Nationality: noun—Liberian(s); adjective—Liberian

Ethnic divisions: 95% indigenous African tribes, including Kpelle, Bassa, Gio, Kru, Grebo, Mano, Krahn, Gola, Gbandi, Loma, Kissi, Vai, and Bella; 5% descendants of repatriated slaves known as Americo-Liberians

Religion: 75% traditional, 15% Muslim, 10% Christian

Language: English (official); more than 20 local languages of the Niger-Congo language group; English used by about 20%

Infant mortality rate: 153/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 54

Literacy: 24%

Labor force: 510,000, of which 220,000 are in monetary economy; non-African foreigners hold about 95% of the top-level management and engineering jobs; 70.5% agriculture, 10.8% services, 4.5% industry and commerce, 14.2% other

Organized labor: 2% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Liberia

Type: republic under military rule from April 1980 until January 1986, when it returned to civilian rule

Capital: Monrovia

Political subdivisions: country divided into 13 counties

Legal system: new constitution approved by nationwide referendum in July 1984 and implemented in January 1986); judicial powers invested in People's Supreme Court and lower courts

National holiday: National Redemption Day, 12 April; Independence Day, 26 July

Branches: executive powers held by President, assisted by appointed Cabinet; legislative powers held by bicameral legislature; independent judiciary

Government leader: Gen. Samuel Kanyon DOE, President and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces (since April 1980)

Suffrage: universal at age 18

Elections: presidential and legislative elections held October 1985; Doe was proclaimed winner of presidential election and took office in January 1986

Political parties and leaders: 4 parties participated in elections in October 1985; National Democratic Party of Liberia, headed by Samuel Doe; Liberian Action Party; Liberian Unity Party; and Unity Party

Liberia *(continued)*

Communists: no Communist Party and only a few sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, Mano River Union, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $1.14 billion (1984), $490 per capita; 2% real annual growth rate (1984)

Natural resources: iron ore, rubber, timber, diamonds, gold

Agriculture: rubber, rice, oil palm, cassava, coffee, cocoa; imports of rice, wheat, and live cattle and beef are necessary for basic diet

Fishing: catch 13,553 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds)

Electric power: 374,200 kW capacity (1985); 491 million kWh produced (1985), 219 kWh per capita

Exports: $432 million (f.o.b., 1984); iron ore, rubber, diamonds, lumber and logs, coffee, cocoa

Imports: $366 million (c.i.f., 1984); machinery, transportation equipment, petroleum products, manufactured goods, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: US, FRG, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US), ODA and OOF (1970-83), $560 million; US authorizations (including Ex-Im) (FY70-84), $443 million; Communist (1970-84), $73.0 million; military commitments US (FY70-84), $57 million

Budget: (FY84-85) revenues, $192 million; current expenditures, $238 million; development and nonbudgetary expenditures, $151 million

Monetary conversion rate: uses the US dollar and the Liberian dollar, which trades officially at par

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 487 km total; 342 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 145 km 1.067-meter narrow gauge; all lines single track; rail systems owned and operated by foreign steel and financial interests in conjunction with Liberian Government

Highways: 10,087 km total; 603 km bituminous treated, 2,848 km all-weather, 4,313 km dry-weather

Inland waterways: no significant waterways

Ports: 1 major (Monrovia), 4 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 80 total, 75 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

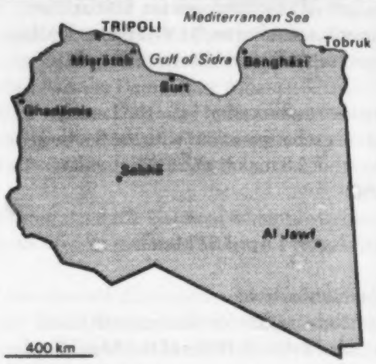
Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph service via radio-relay network; main center is Monrovia; 7,700 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 4 FM, 5 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Armed Forces of Liberia, Liberia National Coast Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 498,000; 269,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Libya



See regional map VII

Land

1,759,540 km²; larger than Alaska; 93% desert, waste, or urban; 6% agricultural; 1% forest

Land boundaries: 4,345 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (except for Gulf of Sidra where sovereignty is claimed and northern limit of jurisdiction fixed at 32°30'N)

Coastline: 1,770 km

People

Population: 3,876,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Libyan(s); adjective—Libyan

Ethnic divisions: 97% Berber and Arab with some black stock; some Greeks, Maltese, Jews, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, and Tunisians

Religion: 97% Sunni Muslim

Language: Arabic; Italian and English widely understood in major cities

Infant mortality rate: 84/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 56, women 59

Literacy: 50-60%

Labor force: 1 million, of which about 280,000 are resident foreigners; 31% industry, 27% services, 24% government, 18% agriculture

Government

Official name: Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Type: republic; major overhaul of the constitution and government structure in March 1977 established a system of popular congresses, which theoretically controls the General People's Committee, or cabinet

Capital: Tripoli

Political subdivisions: 46 municipalities closely controlled by central government

Legal system: based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Law School at University of Libya at Banghāzī; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 September

Branches: officially, paramount political power and authority rests with the General People's Congress, which theoretically functions as a parliament with a cabinet called the General People's Committee

Government leaders: Col. Muʻammar Abu Minyar al-QADHAFI (no official title; runs country and is treated as chief of state); Miftah al-Ista ʻUMAR, Secretary of the General People's Congress (chief of state in theory but not treated as such)

Suffrage: mandatory universal adult

Elections: representatives to the General People's Congress are drawn from popularly elected municipal committees

Political parties: none

Communists: no organized party, negligible membership

Other political or pressure groups: various Arab nationalist movements and the Arab Socialist Resurrection (Baʻth) party with almost negligible memberships may be functioning clandestinely

Member of: AfDB, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: roughly $26 billion (1985 est), $7,180 per capita

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, gypsum

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; 65% of food is imported

Major industries: petroleum, food processing, textiles, handicrafts

Electric power: 4,070,100 kW capacity (1985); 12.478 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,325 kWh per capita

Exports: $10.0 billion (f.o.b., 1985); petroleum

Imports: $7.0 billion (f.o.b., 1985); manufactures, food

Major trade partners: imports—Italy, FRG; exports—Italy, FRG, Spain, France, Japan, UK

Budget: (1985 est.) revenues, $10 billion; expenditures, $9.9 billion, including development expenditure of $5.7 billion

Monetary conversion rate: .2961 Libyan dinar=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 19,300 km total; 10,800 km bituminous and bituminous treated, 8,500 km gravel, crushed stone and earth

Pipelines: crude oil 3,893 km; natural gas 938 km; refined products 443 km (includes 217 km liquid petroleum gas)

Ports: 4 major (Tobruk, Tripoli, Banghāzī, Misratah), 2 secondary, 15 minor, and 6 petroleum terminals

Civil air: 76 major transport aircraft

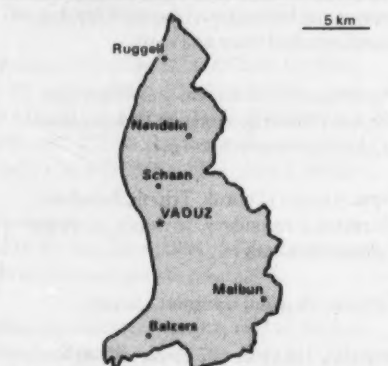
Airfields: 118 total, 107 usable; 37 with permanent-surface runways, 8 with runways over 3,659 m, 24 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 36 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Defense Forces

Branches: Armed Forces of the Libyan Arab Jamahariya (including Army, Arab Air Force, Air Defense Command, Arab Navy)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 936,000; 551,000 fit for military service; about 39,000 reach military age (17) annually; conscription now being implemented

Liechtenstein



Land

160 km²; the size of Washington, D. C.

Land boundaries: 76 km

People

Population: 28,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.8%

Nationality: noun—Liechtensteiner(s); adjective—Liechtenstein

Ethnic divisions: 95% Alemannic, 5% Italian and other

Religion: 82.7% Roman Catholic, 7.1% Protestant, 10.2% other

Language: German (official), Alemannic dialect

Infant mortality rate: 6.3/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 65, women 74

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: 12,258; 5,078 foreign workers (mostly from Switzerland and Austria); 54.5% industry, trade, and building; 41.6% services; 4.0% agriculture, fishing, forestry, and horticulture; no unemployment

Government

Official name: Principality of Liechtenstein

Type: hereditary constitutional monarchy

Capital: Vaduz

Political subdivisions: 11 communes

Legal system: principality has its own civil and penal codes; lowest court is county court (Landgericht), presided over by one judge, which decides minor civil cases and summary criminal offenses; criminal court (Kriminalgericht), with a bench of five judges, is for major crimes; another court of mixed jurisdiction is the court of assizes (three judges) for misdemeanors; Superior Court (Obergericht) and Supreme Court (Oberster Gerichtshof) are courts of appeal for civil and criminal cases (five judges each); an administrative court of appeal from government actions and the State Court determine the constitutionality of laws; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: unicameral legislature (Diet) with 15 deputies elected to four-year terms, hereditary Prince, independent judiciary

Government leaders: FRANZ JOSEF II, Prince (since 1938); Hans BRUNHART, Head of Government (Prime Minister; since May 1978); the Prince transferred most of his executive powers to his son, Prince HANS ADAM, in August 1984

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every four years; last election 1986

Political parties and leaders: Fatherland Union (VU), Dr. Otto Hasler; Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP), Dr. Herbert Batliner; Christian Social Party, Fritz Kaiser

Voting strength: (1986) VU 50.2% (8 seats), FBP about 41.9% (7 seats)

Communists: none

Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, IAEA, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNICEF, UPU, WIPO; considering UN membership; has consultative status in the EC; under several post-World War I treaties Switzerland handles Liechtenstein's customs and represents the principality abroad on a diplomatic and consular level whenever requested to do so by the Liechtenstein Government

Economy

NOTE: Liechtenstein has a prosperous economy based primarily on small-scale light industry and some farming; metal industry is by far the most prominent sector; high-frequency installations, boilers for central heating, hardware, small machinery, canned goods, furniture and upholstery, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, vacuum installations, optical and measuring instruments, oil tanks, artificial teeth, ceramics, and textiles are the principal manufactures, intended almost entirely for export; industry accounts for 54% of total employment, service sector 42%, and agriculture and forestry 4%; livestock raising and dairying are the main sources of income in the small farm sector; the sale of postage stamps to foreign collectors, estimated at $10 million annually, provides for 10% of state expenditures; companies incorporated in Liechtenstein solely for tax purposes provide a further 30% of the state budget; low business taxes (the maximum tax rate is 20%) and easy incorporation rules have induced between 20,000 and 30,000 holding companies, so-called letter box companies, to establish nominal offices in the principality; economy is tied closely to that of Switzerland in a customs union; no national accounts data are available

GNP: approximately $15,000 per capita (1984)

Natural resources: hydroelectric power

Agriculture: livestock, vegetables, corn, wheat, potatoes, grapes

Major industries: electronics, metal manufacturing, textiles, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food products

Electric power: 23,000 kW capacity (1985); 150 million kWh produced (1985), 5,357 kWh per capita

Exports: (1984) $440 million; 39% EC, 32% EFTA (24% Switzerland), 29% other

Budget: (1983) revenues, $108 million; expenditures, $86 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.17 Swiss francs=US$1 (October 1985)

Communications
Railroads: 18.5 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, electrified; owned, operated, and included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways

Highways: 130.66 km main roads, 192.27 km byroads

Civil air: no transport aircraft

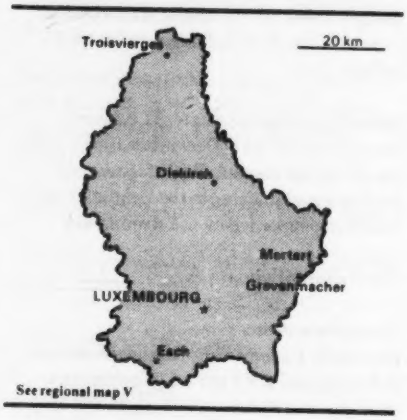
Airfields: none

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving about 20,020 telephones (77.0 per 100 popl.); no broadcast facilities

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of Switzerland

Branches: Police Department

Luxembourg



Land
2,586 km²; smaller than Rhode Island; 43.9% arable, 33% forest, 27% meadow and pasture, 15% waste or urban, negligible inland water

Land boundaries: 356 km

People
Population: 367,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.1%

Nationality: noun—Luxembourger(s); adjective—Luxembourg

Ethnic divisions: Celtic base, with French and German blend; also guest and worker residents from Portugal, Italy, and European countries

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 3% Protestant and Jewish

Language: Luxembourgish, German, French; most educated Luxembourgers also speak English

Infant mortality rate: 12/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 70, women 76.7

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: (1983) 160,800; one-third of labor force is foreign, comprising mostly workers from Portugal, Italy, France, Belgium, and FRG (1981); unemployment 1.5% (1985 average); 45% services, 39% industry and commerce, 15% government, 0.7% agriculture

Government
Official name: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Luxembourg

Political subdivisions: unitary state, but for administrative purposes has 3 districts (Luxembourg, Diekirch, Grevenmacher) and 12 cantons

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1868; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 23 June

Branches: parliamentary democracy; seven ministers compose Council of Government headed by President, which constitutes the executive; it is responsible to the unicameral legislature (Chamber of Deputies); the Council of State, appointed for indefinite term, exercises some powers of an upper house; judicial power exercised by independent courts; coalition governments are usual

Government leaders: JEAN, Grand Duke (since 1964); Jacques SANTER, Prime Minister (since June 1984)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: every five years for entire Chamber of Deputies; latest elections June 1984

Political parties and leaders: Christian Social Party, Jacques Santer, parliamentary president, and Jean Spautz, party president; Socialist Workers Party, Ben Fayot, party president; Social Democrat, Henry Cravatte, party president; Liberal, Colette Flesch; Communist, Dominique Urbany; Independent Socialists, Jean Gremling, party president; Green Alternative, Jean Huss; Enrôlés de Force

Luxembourg *(continued)*

Voting strength: (1984) Chamber of Deputies—Christian Social Paarty, 25; Socialist Workers Party, 21; Liberals, 14; Communists, 2; Green Alternative, 2

Communists: 500 party members (1981)

Other political or pressure groups: group of steel industries representing iron and steel industry, Centrale Paysanne representing agricultural producers; Christian and Socialist labor unions; Federation of Industrialists; Artisans and Shopkeepers Federation

Member of: Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, EC, EIB, EMS, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITU, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $4.2 billion, $11.350 per capita (1983); 53.2% private consumption, 22.4% investment, 14.6% government consumption, −0.7% stockbuilding, 10.4% net foreign balance; 1.6% real GDP growth (1983)

Natural resources: iron ore

Agriculture: mixed farming, dairy products, and wine

Major industries: banking, iron and steel, food processing, chemicals, metal products and engineering, tires, and banking,

Crude steel: 3.98 million metric tons produced (1984), 10.8 metric tons per capita; 6.4 metric ton capacity (1982)

Electric power: 1,497,000 kW capacity (1985); 956 million kWh produced (1985), 2,605 kWh per capita

Exports, imports, major trade partners: Luxembourg has a customs union with Belgium under which foreign trade is recorded jointly for the two countries; Luxembourg's principal exports are iron and steel products, principal imports are minerals, metals, foodstuffs, and machinery; most of its foreign trade is with FRG, Belgium, France, and other EC countries (for totals, see Belgium)

Budget: (1984 est.) revenues, $1.18 billion; expenditures, $1.17 billion; surplus, $0.13 million

Monetary conversion rate: 51.6 Luxembourg francs=US$1 (December 1985); under the BLEU agreement, the Luxembourg franc is equal in value to the Belgian franc, which circulates freely in Luxembourg

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: Luxembourg National Railways (CFL) operates 270 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 162 km double track; 163 km electrified

Highways: 5,108 km total; 4,995 km paved, 57 km gravel, 56 km earth; about 80 km limited access divided highway

Inland waterways: 37 km; Moselle River

Pipelines: refined products, 48 km

Port: (river) Mertert

Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

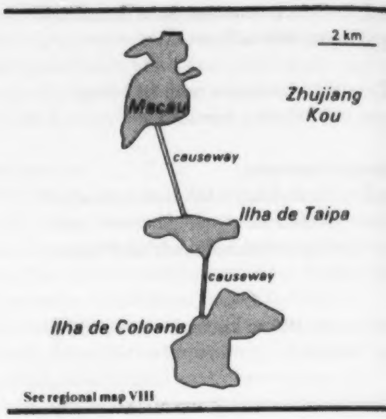
Telecommunications: adequate and efficient system, mainly buried cables; 210,000 telephones (55 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 3 FM, 3 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army

Military manpower: males 15-49, 96,000; 80,000 fit for military service; about 2,000 reach military age (19) annually

Macau



See regional map VIII

Land

15.5 km^2; smaller than Washington, D. C.; 90% urban, 10% agricultural

Land boundaries: 201 m

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (12 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: 40 km

People

Population: 404,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Macanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Macau

Ethnic divisions: 98% Chinese, 2% Portuguese

Religion: mainly Buddhist; 17,000 Catholics, of whom about half are Chinese

Language: 98% Chinese, 2% Portuguese

Literacy: almost 100% among Portuguese and Macanese; no data on Chinese population

Government

Official name: Macau

Type: Chinese territory under Portuguese administration

Capital: Lisbon (Portugal)

Political subdivisions: municipality of Macau and two islands (Taipa and Coloane)

Legal system: Portuguese civil law system

Branches: 18-member Legislative Assembly, with Governor and 5 appointed, 6 nominated, and 6 elected representatives

Government leader: vacant since resignation of former Governor, Rear Adm. Vasco Fernando Lecte da Almeida e COSTA, on 7 January 1986

Suffrage: Portuguese, Chinese, and foreign residents over 18

Elections: conducted every four years

Political parties and leaders: Association to Defend the Interests of Macau; Macau Democratic Center; Group to Study the Development of Macau; Macau Independent Group

Other political or pressure groups: wealthy Macanese and Chinese representing local interests, wealthy pro-Communist merchants representing China's interests; in January 1967 Macau Government acceded to Chinese demands that gave Chinese veto power over administration of the enclave

Member of: Multifiber Agreement

Economy
GNP: $640 million (1980 est.)

Agriculture: main crops—rice, vegetables; food shortages—rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements

Major industries: textiles, toys, plastic products, furniture

Electric power: 123,000 kW capacity (1985); 335 million kWh produced (1985), 852 kWh per capita

Exports: $755.9 million (f.o.b., 1983); textiles and clothing

Imports: $722.4 million (c.i.f., 1983); foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—27% US, 22% Hong Kong, 12% FRG, 10% France; imports—39% Hong Kong, 28% China (1983)

Budget: (1982) expenditures, $140.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 8 patacas=US$1 (June 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Highways: 42 km paved

Ports: 1 major

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

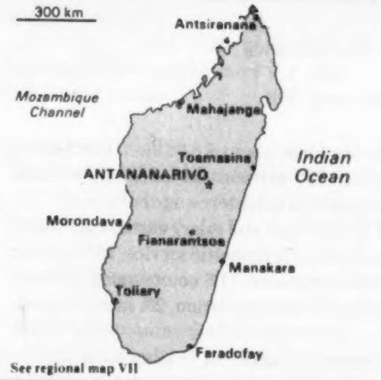
Airfields: none; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: fairly modern communication facilities maintained for domestic and international services; 13,000 telephones; 4 AM and 3 FM radio broadcast transmitters; est. 75,000 radio receivers; in international high frequency radio communication facility; access to international communications carriers provided via Hong Kong and China

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of Portugal

Military manpower: males 15-49, 109,000; 63,000 fit for military service

Madagascar



See regional map VII

Land
592,900 km²; slightly smaller than Texas; 58% pasture, 21% forest, 8% waste, 5% cultivated, 2% rivers and lakes, 6% other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 4,828 km

People
Population: 10,227,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Malagasy (sing. and pl.); adjective—Malagasy

Ethnic divisions: basic split between highlanders of predominantly Malayo-Indonesian origin, consisting of Merina (1,643,000) and related Betsileo (760,000) on the one hand and coastal tribes—collectively termed the Côtiers—with mixed Negroid, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry on the other; coastal tribes include Betsimisaraka 941,000, Tsimihety 442,000, Antaisaka 415,000, Sakalava 375,000; there are also 10,000-12,000 European French, 5,000 Indians of French nationality, and 5,000 Creoles

Religion: more than half indigenous beliefs; about 41% Christian, 7% Muslim

Language: French and Malagasy official

Infant mortality rate: 177/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 46

Literacy: 53%

Labor force: about 4.8 million (1984), of which 90% are nonsalaried family workers engaged in subsistence agriculture; of 175,000 wage and salary earners, 26% agriculture, 17% domestic service, 15% industry, 14% commerce, 11% construction, 9% services, 6% transportation, 2% miscellaneous

Organized labor: 4% of labor force

Government
Official name: Democratic Republic of Madagascar

Type: real authority in hands of the President, although Supreme Revolutionary Council is theoretically ultimate executive authority

Capital: Antananarivo

Political subdivisions: 6 provinces

Legal system: based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; constitution of 1959 modified in October 1972 by law establishing provisional government institutions; new constitution accepted by referendum in December 1975; legal education at National School of Law, University of Madagascar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 26 June

Branches: executive—a 19-member Supreme Revolutionary Council (made up of military and political leaders); assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; unicameral legislative—Popular National Assembly; Military Committee for Development; regular courts are patterned after French system, and a High Council of Institutions reviews all legislation to determine its constitutional validity

Government leader: Adm. Didier RATSIRAKA, President (since June 1975); Lt. Col. Desire RAKOTOARIJAONA, Prime Minister (since 1977)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: referendum held in December 1975 gave overwhelming approval to government and new constitution; elections for Popular National Assembly held in June 1977 and in August 1983; only one political group allowed to take part in the election, The National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, which presented a single list of candidates; a presidential election in November 1982 returned President Ratsiraka with an 80% majority; the challenger, Monja Jaona, received 20% and was later arrested after leading demonstrations to protest election fraud

Political parties and leaders: seven parties are now allowed limited political activity under the national front and are represented on the Supreme Revolutionary Council: Advance Guard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA), Didier Ratsiraka; Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM), Pastor Richard Andriamanjato; Movement for National Unity (VONJY), Dr. Marojama Razanabahiny; Malagasy Christian Demcratic Union (UDECMA), Norbert Andriamorasata; Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime (MFM), Manandafy Rakotonirina; National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar (MONIMA), Monja Jaona; Socialist Organization MONIMA (VS MONIMA), Remanindry Jaona

Voting strength: 4.8 million registered voters (1982); in 1977 local elections, President Ratsiraka's AREMA captured approximately 89.5% of the 73,000 available positions on 11,400 local executive committees; AKFM won about 7.3% of the seats, MONIMA 1.7%, and VONJY 1.4%; UDECMA won only about 45 seats; in the 1983 legislative election AREMA won 117 out of the 137 seats in the Popular National Assembly

Communists: Communist party of virtually no importance; small and vocal group of Communists has gained strong position in leadership of AKFM, the rank and file of which is non-Communist

Member of: AfDB, EAMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $2.4 billion (1984), about $250 per capita; real growth rate 2.1% (1984)

Natural resources: graphite, chrome, coal, bauxite, ilmenite, tar sands, semiprecious stones

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, vanilla, cloves, sugar, tobacco, sisal, raffia; pepper; cocoa; food crops—rice, cassava, cereals, potatoes, corn, beans, bananas, coconuts, and peanuts; animal husbandry widespread; imports some rice, milk, and cereal

Fishing: catch 54,500 (1983); marketed output—22,150 metric tons fish (1984 prov.); 6,695 metric tons shellfish (1984 prov.)

Major industries: agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, brewery, tanneries, sugar refining), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement plant, auto assembly plant, paper mill, oil refinery

Electric power: 114,000 kW capacity (1985); 402 million kWh produced (1985), 40 kWh per capita

Exports: $350 million (f.o.b., 1985 est.); coffee, vanilla, sugar, cloves; agricultural and livestock products account for about 85% of export earnings

Imports: $353 million (f.o.b., 1985 est.); raw materials, intermediate goods, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: France, other EC, US, Saudi Arabia; trade with Communist countries remains a minute part of total trade

Budget: 1984 overall government operations (1984)—total revenues, $420 million; current expenditures, $300 million; capital expenditures, $150 million; other expenditures, $90 million

External debt: (1984) $2.2 billion disbursed; debt service payment 33% of exports after rescheduling

Monetary conversion rate: 621.12 Malagasy francs=US$1 (October 1984)
Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 1,020 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 40,000 km total; 4,694 km paved, 811 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; remainder improved and unimproved earth (est.)

Inland waterways: of local importance only; isolated streams and small portions of Canal des Pangalanes

Ports: 4 major (Toamasina, Antsiranana, Mahajanga, Toliary)

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 152 total, 125 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system includes open-wire lines, coaxial cables, and radio-relay links; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 38,200 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, no FM, 24 TV stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Popular Army, Aeronaval Forces (includes Navy and Air Force), paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,260,000; 1,383,000 fit for military service; 93,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $60,000; about .01% of central government budget

Malawi

See regional map VII

Land
118,484 km²; the size of Pennsylvania; 34% of land area arable (of which 86% is cultivated), nearly 25% forest, 6% meadow and pasture, 35% other

Land boundaries: 2,881 km

People
Population: 7,292,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.3%

Nationality: noun—Malawian(s); adjective—Malawian

Ethnic divisions: Chewa, Nyanja, Tumbuko, Yao, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga, Ngoni, Asian, European

Religion: 55% Protestant, 20% Roman Catholic, 20% Muslim; traditional indigenous beliefs are also practiced by some members of these groups

Language: English and Chichewa (official); Tombuka is second African language

Infant mortality rate: 14/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 47

Literacy: 25%

Labor force: 344,052 wage earners employed in Malawi (1982); 52% agriculture, 16% personal services, 9% manufacturing, 7% construction, 6% commerce, 4% miscellaneous services, 5% other permanently employed

Organized labor: small minority of wage earners are unionized

Government
Official name: Republic of Malawi

Type: one-party state

Capital: Lilongwe

Political subdivisions: 3 administrative regions and 24 districts

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1964; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Republic Day, 6 July

Branches: strong presidential system with Cabinet appointed by President; unicameral National Assembly of 87 elected and up to 15 nominated members; High Court with Chief Justice and at least two justices

Government leader: Dr. Hastings Kamuzu BANDA, President (since 1966)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: President Banda designated President for Life in 1970; parliamentary elections last held June 1983, next scheduled for 1988

Political parties and leaders: Malawi Congress Party (MCP), Robson Chirwa, administrative secretary

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, EC (associated member), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Malawi *(continued)*

Economy
GDP: $1.34 billion (1982), $210 per capita; real growth rate 3.0% (1982)

Natural resources: limestone, uranium potential

Agriculture: cash crops—tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton, tung oil, maize; subsistence crops—corn, sorghum, millet, pulses, root crops, fruit, vegetables, rice; self-sufficient in food production

Electric power: 174,000 kW capacity (1985); 458 million kWh produced (1985), 65 kWh per capita

Major industries: agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods

Exports: $259.9 million (c.i.f., 1984); tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton, corn

Imports: $303 billion (c.i.f., 1984); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, building and construction materials, fuel, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—UK, FRG, US, Netherlands, South Africa; imports—South Africa, UK, Japan, US, FRG

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), $1.2 billion; US authorized (FY70-84), $55 million

Budget: 1983 revenues $211.9 million, expenditures $231.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.67 Malawi kwacha=US$1 (June 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 789 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways: 13,135 km total; 2,364 km paved; 251 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 10,520 km earth and improved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Nyasa, 23,300 km²; Shire River, 144 km, 4 lake ports

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 50 total, 49 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radio communication stations; 36,800 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 13 FM, no TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Army Air Wing, Army Naval Detachment, paramilitary Police Mobile Unit

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,548,000; about 883,000 fit for military service

Malaysia

See regional map IX

Land
NOTE: established on 16 September 1963, Malaysia consists of Peninsular Malaysia, which includes 11 states of the former Federation of Malaya, plus East Malaysia, whic includes the two former colonies of North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak

Peninsular Malaysia: 131,313 km²; larger than New Mexico; 26% forest reserve, 20% cultivated, 54% other;

Sabah: 76,146 km²; smaller than Nebraska; 34% forest reserve, 13% cultivated, 53% other

Sarawak: 125,097 km²; larger than New Mexico; 24% forest reserves, 21% cultivated 55% other

Land boundaries: 509 km Peninsular Malaysia, 1,786 km East Malaysia

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 2,068 km Peninsular Malaysia, 2,607 km East Malaysia

People
Population: 15,820,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.3%

Peninsular Malaysia: 13,002,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.1%

Sabah: 1,293,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.9%

Sarawak: 1,525,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Malaysian(s); adjective—Malaysian

Ethnic divisions: 50% Malay, 36% Chinese, 10% Indian, 4% other

Religion: Peninsular Malaysia: Malays nearly all Muslim, Chinese predominantly Buddhists, Indians predominantly Hindu

Sabah: 38% Muslim, 17% Christian, 45% other

Sarawak: 35% tribal religion, 24% Buddhist and Confucianist, 20% Muslim, 16% Christian, 2% other

Language: Peninsular Malaysia: Malay (official); English, Chinese dialects, Tamil

Sabah: English, Malay, numerous tribal dialects, Mandarin and Hakka dialects predominate among Chinese

Sarawak: English, Malay, Mandarin, numerous tribal languages

Infant mortality rate: 25/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 67.7

Literacy: 72% overall *Peninsular Malaysia:* 75%

Sabah: 58%

Sarawak: 55%

Labor force: Malaysia: 5.95 million (1985); 33% agriculture; 22% manufacturing, 15% government

Organized labor: 620,000 (1985), about 10% of total labor force; unemployment about 6.2% of total labor force (1985), but higher in urban areas

Government

Official name: Malaysia

Type: Federation of Malaysia formed 9 July 1963 *Malaysia:* constitutional monarchy nominally headed by Paramount Ruler (King); a bicameral Parliament consisting of a 58-member Senate and a 154-member House of Representatives

Peninsular Malaysian states: hereditary rulers in all but Penang and Melaka where Governors appointed by Malaysian Government; powers of state governments limited by federal constitution

Sabah: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 16 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

Sarawak: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 24 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, and internal security, and other powers are delegated to federal government

Capital: Peninsular Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur

Sabah: Kota Kinabalu

Sarawak: Kuching

Political subdivisions: 14 states (including Sabah and Sarawak)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into force 1963; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of Supreme Head of the Federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 31 August, Independence Day

Branches: nine state rulers alternate as Paramount Ruler for five-year terms; locus of executive power vested in Prime Minister and Cabinet, who are responsible to bicameral Parliament (Senate, House of Representatives); following communal rioting in May 1969, government imposed state of emergency and suspended constitutional rights of all parliamentary bodies; parliamentary democracy resumed in February 1971

Peninsular Malaysia: executive branches of 11 states vary in detail but are similar in design; a Chief Minister, appointed by hereditary ruler or Governor, heads an executive council (cabinet), which is responsible to an elected, unicameral legislature

Sarawak and Sabah: executive branch headed by Governor appointed by central government, largely ceremonial role; executive power exercised by Chief Minister who heads parliamentary cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature; judiciary part of Malaysian judicial system

Government leader: Dr. MAHATHIR bin Mohamad, Prime Minister (since July 1981)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: minimum of every five years; last elections April 1982

Political parties and leaders: Peninsular Malaysia: National Front, a confederation of 11 political parties dominated by United Malay National Organization (UMNO), Mahathir bin Mohamad; major opposition parties are Democratic Action Party (DAP), Chen Man Hin; and Pan Malayan Islamic Party (PAS), Yusof Rawa

Sabah: Berjaya Party, Datuk Haji Mohamad Noor Haji Mansodr; Bersatu Sabaj (PBS), Joseph Pairin Kitingan; United Sabah National Organization (USNO), Tun Datuk Mustapha

Sarawak: coalition Sarawak National Front composed of the Party Pesaka Bumipatra Bersatu (PBB), Datuk Abdul Taib; the United People's Party (SUPP), Wong Soon Kai; and the Sarawak National Party (SNAP), Datuk James Wong; opposition is Parti Bansa Dayak Sarawak (PBDS), Leo Moggie

Voting strength: Peninsular Malaysia: (1982 election) lower house of parliament; National Front, 132 seats; DAP, 9 seats; PAS, 5 seats; independents, 8 seats

Sabah: (April 1985 election) State Assembly—Berjaya Party, 6 seats; USNO, 16 seats; PBS, 26 seats

Sarawak: (1979 election) State Assembly National Front controlled about 30 of 46 seats

Communists: Peninsular Malaysia: approximately 2,000 armed insurgents on Thailand side of Thai/Malaysia border; approximately 200 full-time inside Peninsular Malaysia

Sarawak: less than 100, North Kalimantan Communist Party

Sabah: insignificant

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Association of Tin Producing Countries, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $28.4 billion (1984), $1,870 per capita; annual growth 5.0% (1984)

Natural resources: tin, petroleum, timber, copper, iron

Agriculture: Peninsular Malaysia: natural rubber, oil palm, rice; 10-15% of rice requirements imported

Sabah: mainly subsistence; main crops—rubber, timber, coconut, rice; food deficit—rice

Sarawak: main crops—rubber, timber, pepper; food deficit—rice

Fishing: catch 741,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: Peninsular Malaysia: rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, electronics, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber

Sabah: logging, petroleum production

Sarawak: agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging

Electric power: Peninsular Malaysia: 2,732,000 kW capacity (1985); 10.382 billion kWh produced (1985), 808 kWh per capita

Sabah: 430,000 kW capacity (1985); 1,252 million kWh produced (1985), 1,010 kWh per capita

Sarawak: 350,000 kW capacity (1985); 1,019 million kWh produced (1985), 685 kWh per capita

Exports: $16.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); natural rubber, palm oil, tin, timber, petroleum, light manufactures

Imports: $14.1 billion (c.i.f., 1984)

Major trade partners: exports—22% Singapore, 20% Japan, 15% EC, 13% US; imports—25% Japan, 16% US, 14% EC, 14% Singapore (1983)

Budget: 1985 operating expenditures, $9.1 billion; development expenditures, $2.8 billion; deficit, $2.7 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 2.371 ringgits=US$1 (September 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: Peninsular Malaysia: 1,665 km 1.04-meter gauge; 13 km double track; government owned

East Malaysia: 136 km 1.000-meter gauge in Sabah

Highways: Peninsular Malaysia: 19,753 km total; 15,900 km hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 3,000 km crushed stone/gravel, 883 km improved or unimproved earth

East Malaysia: about 5,426 km total (1,644 km in Sarawak, 3,782 km in Sabah); 819 km hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 2,936 km gravel or crushed stone, 1,671 km earth

Inland waterways: Peninsular Malaysia: 3,209 km

East Malaysia: 4,200 km (1,569 km in Sabah, 2,518 km in Sarawak)

Ports: Peninsular Malaysia: 3 major, 14 minor

East Malaysia: 3 major, 12 minor (2 major, 3 minor in Sabah; 1 major, 9 minor in Sarawak)

Civil air: approximately 28 major transport aircraft

Pipelines: crude oil, 707 km; natural gas, 379 km

Airfields: 136 total, 134 usable; 30 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: Peninsular Malaysia good intercity service provided mainly by microwave relay; international service good good coverage by radio and television broadcasts; 609,288 telephones (5.13 per 100 popl.); 26 AM, 1 FM, 20 TV stations; IOCON submarine cables extend to India; connected to SEACOM submarine cable terminal at Singapore by microwave relay; 2 international ground satellite stations; 1 domestic ground satellite station

Sabah: adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sarawak via Brunei; 43,000 telephones (3.94 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 1 FM, 7 TV stations; SEACOM submarine cable links to Hong Kong and Singapore; 1 ground satellite station

Sarawak: adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sabah via Brunei; 64,512 telephones (4.65 per 100 popl.); 5 AM stations, no FM, 6 TV stations

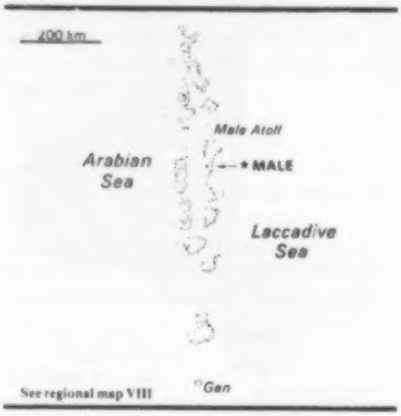
Defense Forces
Branches: Royal Malaysian Army, Royal Malaysian Navy, Royal Malaysian Air Force, Royal Malaysian Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,037,000; 2,560,000 fit for military service; 176,000 reach military age (21) annually

External defense dependent on loose Five Power Defense Agreement (FPDA), which replaced Anglo-Malayan Defense Agreement of 1957 as amended in 1963

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $1.8 billion; about 14% of central government budget

Maldives



Land
298 km²; twice the size of Washington, D. C.; 2,000 islands grouped into 19 atolls; about 220 islands inhabited

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): the land and sea between latitudes 7°9′N and 0°45′S and between longitudes 72°30′E and 73°48′E; these coordinates form a rectangle of approximately 37,000 nm; territorial sea ranges from 2.75 to 55 nm; fishing, approximately 100 nm; 37 to 310 nm exclusive economic zone

Coastline: 644 km (approx.)

People
Population: 184,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%

Nationality: noun—Maldivian(s); adjective—Maldivian

Ethnic divisions: admixtures of Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab, and black

Religion: Sunni Muslim

Language: Divehi (dialect of Sinhala; script derived from Arabic); English spoken by most government officials

Infant mortality rate: 88/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 46.5

Literacy: 36%

Labor force: total employment is approximately 66,000; fishing industry employs 80% of the labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Maldives

Type: republic

Capital: Male

Political subdivisions: 19 administrative districts corresponding to atolls, plus capital city

Legal system: based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holidays: Independence Day, 26 July; Republic Day, 11 November

Branches: popularly elected unicameral national legislature, People's Council (members elected for five-year terms); elected President, chief executive; appointed Chief Justice responsible for administration of Islamic law

Government leader: Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM, President (since 1978)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Political parties and leaders: no organized political parties; country governed by the Didi clan for the past eight centuries

Communists: negligible number

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth (special member), ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, ITU, NAM, OIC, SAARC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $74 million (1982), $462 per capita; real growth rate (est. 1983), 10%

Natural resources: fish

Maldives *(continued)*

Agriculture: crops—coconut, limited production of millet, corn, pumpkins, sweet potatoes; shortages—rice, sugar, flour

Fishing: catch 38,500 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: fishing, tourism, some coconut processing, garment industry, woven mats, shipping, coir (rope)

Electric power: 4,690 kW capacity (1985); 9 million kWh produced (1985), 51 kWh per capita

Exports: US$ 17.3 million (1982)

Imports: US$46.0 million (1982)

Major trade partners: Japan, Sri Lanka, Thailand

Budget: (1983 est.) revenues, $22.7 million; expenditures, $41.65 million (at official rate of 5.50 rufiyas=US$1

Monetary conversion rate: 5.50 Maldivian rufiyas=US$1, official rate; 7.05 Maldivian rufiyas=US$1, market rate (August 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: none

Ports: 2 minor (Male, Gan)

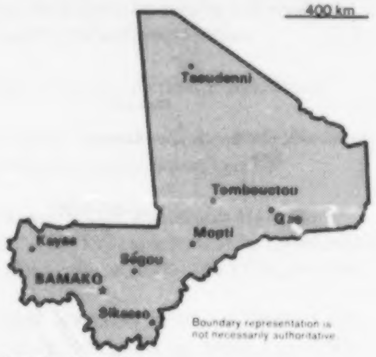
Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: minimal domestic and international telecommunication facilities; 1,060 telephones (0.7 per 100 popl.); 1 TV, 1 FM, 2 AM stations; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT station

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, about $1.8 million

Mali



See regional map VII

Land

1,240,000 km^2; larger than Texas and California combined; 75% sparse pasture or desert, about 25% arable, negligible forest

Land boundaries: 7,459 km

People

Population: 7,898,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.3%

Nationality: noun—Malian(s); adjective—Malian

Ethnic divisions: 50% Mande (Bambara, Malinke, Sarakole), 17% Peul, 12% Voltaic, 6% Songhai, 5% Tuareg and Moor

Religion: 90% Muslim, 9% indigenous beliefs, 1% Christian

Language: French (official); Bambara spoken by about 80% of the population

Infant mortality rate: 152/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 45

Literacy: 10%

Labor force: 3.1 million (1981); 80% agriculture, 19% services, 1% industry and commerce

Organized labor: National Union of Malian Workers (UNTM) is umbrella organization over 13 national unions

Government

Official name: Republic of Mali

Type: republic; single-party constitutional government

Capital: Bamako

Political subdivisions: 8 administrative regions

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1974, came into full effect in 1979; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 22 September

Branches: until 1979 executive authority exercised by Military Committee of National Liberation (MCNL) composed of 11 army officers; now Cabinet composed of civilians and army officers; unicameral legislature (National Council); judiciary

Government leader: Gen. Moussa TRAORE, President (led Mali as President of MCNL during 1968-79; President since 1979)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Union of Malian People (UDPM) is the sole political party; under civilian leadership

Elections: constitutional elections took place June 1979

Communists: a few Communists and some sympathizers (no legal Communist party)

Member of: AfDB, APC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OIC, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $1.0 billion (1982), $140 per capita; annual real growth rate 4.4% (1982)

Natural resources: gold, phosphates, kaolin, salt, limestone; bauxite, iron ore, manganese, lithium, and uranium deposits are known or suspected but not exploited

Agriculture: main crops—millet, sorghum, rice, corn, peanuts; cash crops—peanuts, cotton, livestock

Fishing: catch 33,000 tons (1983 est.)

Major industries: small local consumer goods and processing

Electric power: 92,000 kW capacity (1985); 161 million kWh produced (1985), 20 kWh per capita

Exports: $145.8 million (f.o.b., 1982); livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, skins

Imports: $232.6 million (f.o.b., 1982); textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery, sugar, cereals

Major trade partners: mostly franc zone and Western Europe; also with USSR, China

Budget: (1982) revenues, $154 million; expenditures and net lending, $169 million

Monetary conversion rate: 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs= US$1 (1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 642 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: approximately 15,700 km total; 1,670 km bituminous, 3,670 km gravel and improved earth, 10,360 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,815 km navigable

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 38 total, 31 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

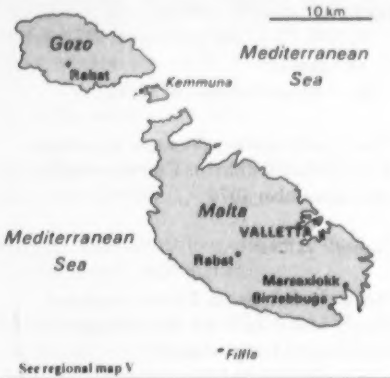
Telecommunications: domestic system poor and provides only minimal service; radio-relay, wire, and radio communications stations in use; expansion of radio relay in progress; 8,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic and 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force; paramilitary, Gendarmerie, Republican Guard, National Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,727,000; 872,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $24.8 million; about 22.2% of central government budget

Malta



Land
313 km²; twice the size of Washington, D. C.; 45% agricultural; negligible forest; remainder urban, waste, or other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 25 nm)

Coastline: 140 km

People
Population: 354,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate −0.2%

Nationality: noun—Maltese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Maltese

Ethnic divisions: mixture of Arab, Sicilian, Norman, Spanish, Italian, English

Religion: 98% Roman Catholic

Language: Maltese and English (official)

Infant mortality rate: 11.2/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 73

Literacy: 83%

Labor force: 121,686 (1984); 30% services (except government), 24% manufacturing, 21% government (except job corps), 8% construction, 5% utilities and drydocks, 4% agriculture; 8.3% registered unemployed

Malta *(continued)*

Organized labor: approximately 40% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Malta

Type: parliamentary democracy, independent republic within the Commonwealth since December 1974

Capital: Valletta

Political subdivisions: 2 main populated islands, Malta and Gozo, divided into 13 electoral districts (divisions)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1961, came into force 1964; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive, consisting of Prime Minister and Cabinet; unicameral legislature (65-member House of Representatives); independent judiciary

National holiday: Freedom Day, 31 March

Government leaders: Agatha BARBARA, President (since February 1982); Karmenu MIFSUD BONNICI, Prime Minister (since December 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 18; registration required

Elections: at the discretion of the Prime Minister, but must be held before the expiration of a five-year electoral mandate; last election December 1981

Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Party, Edward Fenech Adami; Malta Labor Party, Karmenu Mifsud Bonniei

Voting strength: (1981 election) House of Representatives—Labor, 34 seats (49% of the vote); Nationalist, 31 seats (51% of the vote)

Communists: less than 100 (est.)

Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $1.0 billion (1984), $3,010 per capita (1984); 68.9% private consumption, 27.4% gross investment; 17.4% government consumption, −15.2% net foreign sector; change in stocks 1.0%; in 1984 real GDP growth was 1.2%

Natural resources: limestone, salt

Agriculture: overall, 20% self-sufficient; generally adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk, and pork products; seasonal or periodic shortages in grain, animal fodder, fruits, other basic foodstuffs; main products—potatoes, cauliflower, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs

Major industries: tourism, ship repair yard, clothing, building industry, food manufacturing, textiles

Shortages: most consumer and industrial needs (fuels and raw materials) must be imported

Electric power: 157,000 kW capacity (1985); 766 million kWh produced (1985), 2,158 kWh per capita

Exports: $393.7 million (f.o.b., 1984); clothing, textiles, ships, printed matter

Imports: $717.8 million (c.i.f., 1984)

Major trade partners: 74% EC (24% Italy, 22% FRG, 17% UK); 6% US

Budget: (1984) projects $486 million in expenditures, $475 million in revenues

Monetary conversion rate: 0.43 Maltese lira=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December

Communications
Highways: 1,292 km total; 1,179 km paved (asphalt), 77 km crushed stone or gravel, 35 km improved and unimproved earth

Ports: 2 major (Valletta, Marsaxlokk [under development]), 1 secondary, 1 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: modern automatic telecom system centered in Valletta; 113,000 telephones (34.6 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 5 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

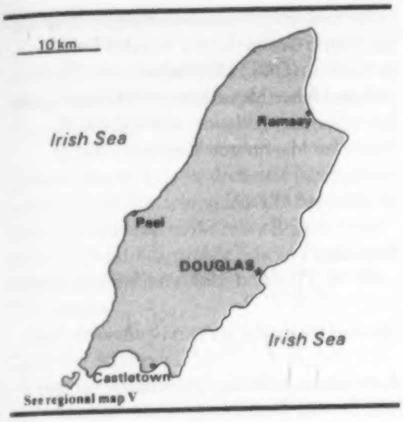
Defense Forces
Branches: Armed Forces, Police, Task Force, Paramilitary Dejima Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 89,000; 73,000 fit for military service

Supply: various facilities and equipment turned over by the UK in 1965; has received 2 patrol boats, helicopters, small arms, and mortars from Libya; vehicles and engineer equipment from Italy; patrol boats and helicopters from FRG

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $12.2 million; about 2.5% of central government budget

Man, Isle of



See regional map V

Land
588 km²; smaller than New York City; extensive rural arable land and forests

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing)

Coastline: 113 km

People
Population: 65,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.2%

Nationality: noun—Manxman, adjective—Manx

Ethnic divisions: native Manx of Norse-Celtic descent; British

Religion: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Society of Friends

Language: English, Manx Gaelic

Literacy: compulsory education between ages of 5 and 15

Labor force: 25,864; manufacturing 3,467, construction 2,921, transport and communication 2,300, retail 2,687, professional and scientific services 3,737 (1981); unemployment 8% (1984)

Organized labor: 22 labor unions patterned along British lines (1971)

Government
Official name: Isle of Man

Type: self-governing British dependent territory

Capital: Douglas

Political subdivisions: 6 sheadings and 7 constituencies

Legal system: English law and local statute

National holiday: Birthday of the Queen, 16 June

Branches: the Tynwald (parliament) consists of the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by and representative of the Crown; the Legislative Council (upper house), which includes members indirectly elected by the House of Keys and certain ex officio members; and the elected 24-member House of Keys (lower house); an Executive Council carries out administrative actions; the Crown has ultimate responsibility for the island's "good" government

Government leader: Maj. Gen. Laurence NEW, Lieutenant Governor (since 1985) who is appointed by the Lord of Mann, Queen Elizabeth II, Head of State; J. C. NIVISON, President of the Legislative Council (since 1985)

Suffrage: universal at age 21

Elections: every five years, next general election slated for November 1986

Political parties and leaders: there is no party system and members sit as independents; affiliations—Manx Labor Party, Alan Clague, chairman; Manx National Party, Audrey Ainsworth, chairman; Mec Vannin (Sons of Man), Lewis Crellin, chairman

Communists: probably none

Economy
GNP: 195 million pounds (1983/4); financial services 21%, manufacturing 13.7%, tourism 10.8%, construction 10.4% (1984)

Natural resources: lead, iron

Agriculture: cereals and vegetables; cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry

Fishing: 8,300 metric tons with a value of 170,934 pounds sterling (1983)

Major industries: the Isle of Man is an important offshore financial center; financial services, light manufacturing, tourism

Electric power: 61,000 kW capacity (1985); 185 million kWh produced (1985), 3,025 kWh per capita

Exports: tweeds, herring, processed shellfish meat

Imports: timber, fertilizers, fish

Major trade partners: UK

Budget: (FY 1984/85 est.) revenues, 108,214 million pounds; expenditures, 94,949 million pounds

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Isle of Man pound (at par with the pound sterling)=US$1.42 (November 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 36 km electric track, 24 km steam track

Highways: 640 km motorable roads

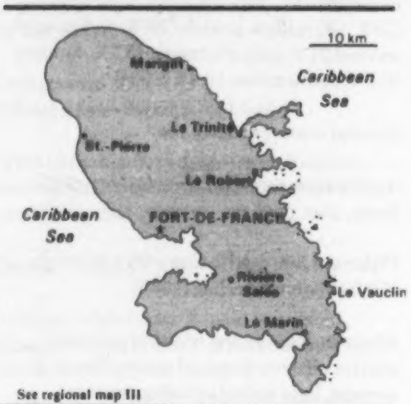
Ports: 3 minor (Douglas, Ramsey, Peel)

Airfields: airport at Ronaldsway

Telecommunications: radio station; 24,435 telephones

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Martinique



See regional map III

Land

1,100 km^2; slightly smaller than Rhode Island; 31% crop, 29% forest, 24% waste or built on, 16% pasture

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 290 km

People

Population: 328,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.1%

Nationality: noun—Martiniquais (sing. and pl.); adjective—Martiniquais

Ethnic divisions: 90% African and African-Caucasian-Indian mixture, 5% Caucasian, less than 5% East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

Language: French, Creole patois

Infant mortality rate: 12.6/1,000 (1981)

Life expectancy: 68

Literacy: over 70%

Labor force: 100,000; 31.7% service industry, 29.4% construction and public works, 13.1% agriculture, 7.3% industry, 2.2% fisheries, 16.3% other; 14% unemployed

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

Government

Official name: Department of Martinique

Type: overseas department and region of France; represented by three deputies in the French National Assembly and two senators in the Senate

Capital: Fort-de-France

Political subdivisions: 3 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

Legal system: French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

Branches: executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected council of 36 members and a Regional Council including all members of the local general council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

Government leader: Jean CHEVANCE, Prefect of the Republic (since 1981)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: General Council election normally held every five years; last General Council election took place in June 1981; regional assembly elections held February 1983

Political parties and leaders: Rally for the Republic (RPR), Edmond Valcin; Progressive Party of Martinique (PPM), Aimé Césaire; Communist Party of Martinique (PCM), Armand Nicolas; Democratic Union of Martinique (UDM), Léon-Laurent Valère

Voting strength: RPR, 1 seat in French National Assembly; UDF, 1 seat; Socialist Party, 1 seat

Communists: 1,000 estimated

Other political or pressure groups: Proletarian Action Group (GAP), Socialist Revolution Group (GRS), Martinique Independence Movement (MIM), Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC), Central Union for Martinique Workers (CSTM)

Member of: WFTU

Economy

GDP: \$1.38 billion (1980), \$4,540 per capita

Natural resources: scenery, cultivable land

Agriculture: bananas, pineapples, vegetables, flowers, limited sugarcane for rum

Major industries: construction, rum, cement, oil refining, light industry, tourism

Electric power: 66,000 kW capacity (1985); 319 million kWh produced (1985), 976 kWh per capita

Exports: \$123 million (1981); refined petroleum products, bananas, rum, pineapples

Imports: \$703 million (1981); petroleum products, foodstuffs, construction materials, vehicles, clothing and other consumer goods

Major trade partners: exports—56% France (1978); imports—62% France, 28% EC and franc zone, 4.5% US, 5.5% other (1977)

Aid: economic—bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-81) from Western (non-US) countries, \$3.1 billion; no military aid

Budget: (1981) expenditures, \$215 million

Monetary conversion rate: 7.71 French francs=US\$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,680 km total; 1,300 km paved, 380 km gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Fort-de-France), 5 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

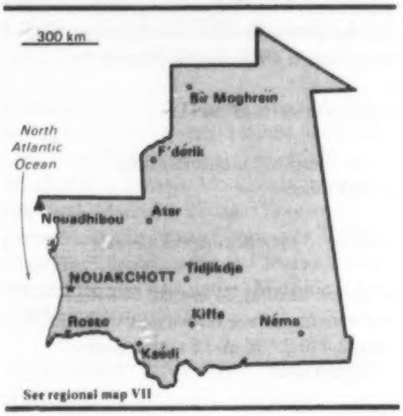
Airfields: 4 total; 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: domestic facilities are adequate; 68,900 telephones (21.5 per 100 popl.); interisland radio-relay links to Guadeloupe, Dominica, and St. Lucia; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas; 1 AM, 5 FM, 10 TV stations

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of France

Military manpower: males 15-49, 84,000

Mauritania



See regional map VII

Land
1,030,700 km^2; the size of Texas and California combined; almost 90% desert, 10% pasture, less than 1% suitable for crops

Land boundaries: 5,118 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 70 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 754 km

People
Population: 1,691,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.1%

Nationality: noun—Mauritanian(s); adjective—Mauritanian

Ethnic divisions: 40% mixed Moor/black; 30% Moor, 30% black

Religion: nearly 100% Muslim

Language: Hasaniya Arabic (national); French (official); Toucouleur, Fula, Sarakole, Wolof

Infant mortality rate: 136/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 44, women 47

Literacy: 17%

Labor force: total labor force 465,000 (1981 est.); about 45,000 wage earners (1980 IMF); 47% agriculture, 29% services, 14% industry and commerce, 10% government; considerable unemployment

Organized labor: 30,000 members claimed by single union, Mauritanian Workers' Union

Government
NOTE: Mauritania acquired administrative control of the southern third of Western (formerly Spanish) Sahara under a 1975 agreement with Morocco and Spain. Following an August 1979 peace agreement with Polisario insurgents fighting for control of Western Sahara, Mauritania withdrew from the territory and renounced all territorial claims.

Official name: Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Type: republic; military first seized power in bloodless coup 10 July 1978; a palace coup that took place on 12 December 1984 brought the President to power

Capital: Nouakchott

Political subdivisions: 12 regions and a capital district

Legal system: based on Islamic law; military constitution April 1979

National holiday: Independence Day, 28 November

Branches. executive, Military Committee for National Salvation rules by decree; National Assembly and judiciary suspended pending restoration of civilian rule

Government leader: Col. Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed TAYA, President and Prime Minister (since December 1984)

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: in abeyance; last presidential election August 1976

Political parties and leaders: suspended

Communists: no Communist Party, but there is a scattering of Maoist sympathizers

Mauritania *(continued)*

Member of: AfDB, AIOEC, Arab League, CEAO, CIPEC (associate), EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GNP: about $730 million (1982 est.), $460 per capita

Natural resources: iron ore, gypsum, fish

Agriculture: most Mauritanians are nomads or subsistence farmers; main products—livestock, cereals, vegetables, dates; cash crops—gum arabic

Fishing: catch, 353,800 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: mining of iron ore and gypsum, fish processing

Electric power: 131,000 kW capacity (1985); 114 million kWh produced (1985), 68 kWh per capita

Exports: $275 million (f.o.b., 1984); iron ore, processed fish, and small amounts of gum arabic and gypsum; also unrecorded but numerically significant cattle exports to Senegal

Imports: $215 million (f.o.b., 1984); foodstuffs and other consumer goods, petroleum products, capital goods

Major trade partners: France and other EC members, Senegal, and US

Budget: $225 million budgeted in 1984; $184 million revenues (planned 1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 61.4 ouguiyas=US$1 (30 July 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 740 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track, privately owned

Highways: 7,540 km total; 1,350 km paved; 710 km gravel, crushed stone, or otherwise improved; 5,480 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 800 km

Ports: 2 major (Nouadhibou and Nouakchott)

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 31 total, 31 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

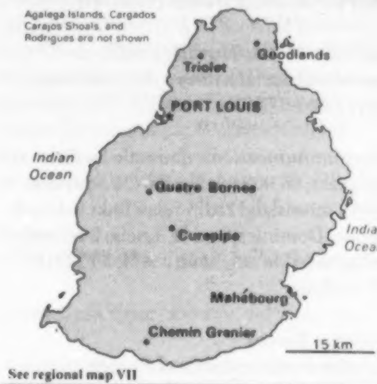
Telecommunications: poor system of cable and open-wire lines, minor radio-relay links, and radio communications stations; 5,200 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM or TV stations; 2 satellite ground stations under construction

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, paramilitary National Guard, paramilitary National Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 369,000; 179,000 fit for military service; conscription law not implemented

Supply: primarily dependent on France; has also received material from Algeria, UK, Spain, and Romania; West Germany furnishes unspecified military cooperation/aid; military students being trained in France, Algeria, Libya, US, Morocco, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Senegal, Burkina, and Zaire

Mauritius



See regional map VII

Land
1,865 km²; smaller than Rhode Island (excluding dependencies); 50% agricultural, intensely cultivated; 39% forest, wood, mountain, rivers, and natural resources; 5% lakes; 3% built on; 2% roads and tracks; 1% waste

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 177 km

People
Population: 1,020,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.9%

Nationality: noun—Mauritian(s); adjective—Mauritian

Ethnic divisions: 68% Indo-Mauritian, 27% Creole, 3% Sino-Mauritian, 2% Franco-Mauritian

Religion: 51% Hindu, 30% Christian (mostl Roman Catholic with a few Anglicans), 17% Muslim

Language: English (official), Creole, Frenc Hindi, Urdu, Hakka, Bojpoori

Infant mortality rate: 28/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 67

Literacy: 79%

Labor force: 335,000; 29% government services, 27% agriculture and fishing, 22% manufacturing, 22% other; 20% are unemployed

Organized labor: about 35% of labor force, forming over 270 unions

Government

Official name: Mauritius

Type: independent state, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Port Louis

Political subdivisions: 5 organized municipalities and various island dependencies

Legal system: based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas; constitution adopted 6 March 1968

National holiday: Independence Day, 12 March

Branches: executive power exercised by Prime Minister and 19-member Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature (Legislative Assembly) with 62 members elected by direct suffrage, 8 specially elected under "best loser" system

Government leader: Aneerood JUGNAUTH, Prime Minister (since June 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: legislative August 1983

Political parties and leaders: the government is currently controlled by a coalition composed of the Militant Socialist Movement (MSM), A. Jugnauth, and the Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD), G. Duval and the Mauritian Workers' Assembly (RTM), Beergoonath Ghurburrun; the Mauritian Labor Party (MLP) faction, led by party head S. Boolell, voted to leave the coalition in February 1984; the main opposition parties are the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), P. Bérenger, and the Rodrigues People's Organization (OPR)

Voting strength: MSM, 30 of 70 seats in the Assembly; MMM, 21; MLP, 11; PMSD, 4; OPR, 2; and independents, 2

Communists: may be 2,000 sympathizers; several Communist organizations; Mauritius Lenin Youth Organization, Mauritius Women's Committee, Mauritius Communist Party, Mauritius People's Progressive Party, Mauritius Young Communist League, Mauritius Liberation Front, Chinese Middle School Friendly Association, Mauritius/USSR Friendship Society

Other political or pressure groups: various labor unions

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $1.0 billion (1984/85 prov.), $1,000 per capita; real growth rate, 4.2% (1984/85 prov.)

Agriculture: sugar crop is a major economic asset; over 90% of cultivated land area is planted in sugar; also sugar derivatives, tea, tobacco; most food imported

Shortage: land

Major industries: mainly food manufacturing (largely sugar milling); textiles and wearing apparel; chemical and chemical products; and metal products, transport equipment, and nonelectrical machinery

Electric power: 237,000 kW capacity (1985); 416 million kWh produced (1985), 411 kWh per capita

Exports: $387.8 million (merchandise, f.o.b., 1984/85 prov.); sugar (48%); Export Processing Zone exports

Imports: $406 million (f.o.b., 1984/85); food, petroleum products, manufactured goods

Major trade partners: all EC countries and US have preferential treatment, UK buys almost all of Mauritius's sugar export at subsidized prices; small amount of sugar exported to Canada, US, and Italy; nonoil imports from UK and EC primarily, also from South Africa, Australia, US, and Japan; some minor trade with China

Budget: central government—(1984/85 prov.) revenues, $217 million; external grants, $10 million; current expenditures, $247 million; capital expenditures, $40 million

Monetary conversion rate: 14.557 Mauritian rupees=US$1 (31 October 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Highways: 2,000 km total; 1,200 km paved, 800 km earth

Ports: 1 major (Port Louis)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: small system with good service; new microwave link to Reunion; high-frequency radio links to several countries; 2 AM, no FM, 4 TV stations; 48,000 telephones (5.0 per 100 popl.); 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

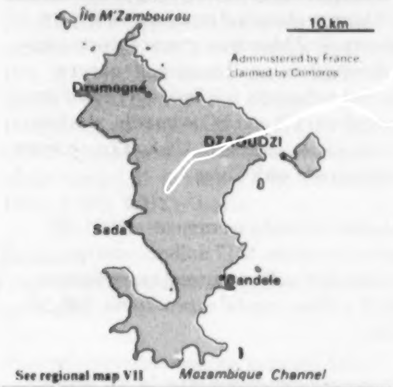
Defense Forces

Branches: paramilitary Special Mobile Force, Police Riot Units, and Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 272,000; 142,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1983, $13.45 million; 3.2% of central government budget

Mayotte



Administered by France, claimed by Comoros

See regional map VII

Land

375 km^2; more than twice the size of Washington, D. C.; part of the Comoro archipelago; the main island is within an offshore coral reef with many breaks and passages and is surrounded by at least six small satellite islands

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: about 165 km (not including islets)

People

Population: 63,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Mahorais (sing., pl.); adjective—Mahoran

Religion: 99% Muslim; remainder Christian, mostly Roman Catholic

Language: Mahorian (a Swahili dialect), French

Literacy: probably high

Government

Official name: Mayotte

Type: French overseas territority

Capital: Dzaoudzi

Legal system: represented in French Parliament by one deputy in the National Assembly and one member in the Senate; superior court of appeal

Branches: elected 17-member general council; appointed commissioner

Government leader: Christian PELLERIN, Commissioner of the Republic (since 1983); Younoussa BAMANA, President of the General Council (since 1976)

Political parties and leaders: Mahoran Popular Movement (MPM), Zńa M'Oere; Party for the Mahoran Democratic Rally (PRDM), Darouèche Maoulida; Mahoran Rally for the Republic (RMPR), Abdoul Anizizi

Communists: probably none

Economy

Aid: from France, 84 million francs (1983)

Agriculture: vanilla, ylang-ylang, coffee, copra

Fishing: annual catch, about 2,000 tons

Major industries: newly created lobster and shrimp industry

Exports: 5 million francs (1982); ylang-ylang, vanilla

Imports: 116 million francs (1982); building materials, transport equipment, rice, clothing, flour

Major trade partners: imports—France 57%, Kenya 16%, South Africa 11%, Pakistan 8%; exports—France 79%, Reunion 19%, Comoros 10%

Budget: 144.3 million francs (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 8.40 French francs=US$1 (January 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 85 km tarred

Inland waterways: none

Ports: none

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: small system administered by French Department of Posts and Telecommunications; includes radio-relay and high-frequency radiocommunications for links with Comoros and for international communications; 450 telephones (9 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of France

Mexico

See regional map II

Land
1,972,547 km²; three times the size of Texas; 40% pasture; 22% forest; 12% crop; 26% other, including waste, urban areas and public lands

Land boundaries: 4,220 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 9,330 km

People
Population: 81,709,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Mexican(s); adjective—Mexican

Ethnic divisions: 60% mestizo (Indian-Spanish), 30% Amerindian or predominantly Amerindian, 9% white or predominantly white, 1% other

Religion: 97% nominally Roman Catholic, 3% Protestant

Language: Spanish

Infant mortality rate: 55.9/1,000 (1980)

Life expectancy: 65.4

Literacy: 88.1%

Labor force: 24,000,000 (1985); 31.4% services; 26% agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing; 13.9% commerce; 12.8% manufacturing; 9.5% construction; 4.8% transportation; 1.3% mining and quarrying; 0.3% electricity; 10% unemployed, 40% underemployed

Organized labor: 35% of total labor force

Government
Official name: United Mexican States

Type: federal republic operating in fact under a centralized government

Capital: Mexico

Political subdivisions: 31 states and the Federal District

Legal system: mixture of US constitutional theory and civil law system; constitution established in 1917; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 16 September

Branches: dominant executive, bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Federal Chamber of Deputies), Supreme Court

Government leader: Miguel DE LA MADRID Hurtado, President (since December 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 18; compulsory but unenforced

Elections: next presidential election to be held in 1988

Political parties and leaders: (recognized parties) Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Adolfo Lugo Verduzco; National Action Party (PAN), Pablo Emilio Madero; Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Jorge Cruickshank García; Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM), Pablo Gómez Alvarez; Mexican Democratic Party (PDM), Ignacio González Gollaz; Socialist Workers Party (PST), Pedro Etiene; Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT), Ricardo Pascoe Pierce; Mexican Workers Party (PMT), Heberto Castillo Martínez; Authentic Party of the Revolution (PARM), Carlos Enrique Cantú Rosas

Voting strength: (1985 congressional election) 66% PRI, 15% PAN, 3% PSUM, 3% PDM, 2% PST, 2% PPS, 2% PARM, 2% PMT, 1% PRT, 4% other parties or annulled

Other political or pressure groups: Roman Catholic Church, Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), Confederation of Industrial Chambers (CONCAMIN), Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce (CONCANACO), National Peasant Confederation (CNC), National Confederation of Popular Organizations (CNOP), Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants (CROC)

Member of: FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, LAIA, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GDP: $176.0 billion (1984), $2,200 per capita; 60% private consumption, 10% private investment, 10% public consumption, 7% public investment (1983); net foreign balance 14%; real growth rate 1984, 3.7%

Natural resources: petroleum, silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, natural gas, timber

Agriculture: main crops—corn, cotton, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, oilseed, pulses, and vegetables; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 1,200,000 metric tons (1984); exports valued at $481 million, imports at $21.9 million (1982)

Major industries: processing of food, beverages, and tobacco; chemicals, basic metals and metal products, petroleum products, mining, textiles and clothing, and transport equipment

Mexico *(continued)*

Crude steel: 10 million metric tons capacity (1984); 7.5 million metric tons produced (1984)

Electric power: 21,492,000 kW capacity (1985); 83.7 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,051 kWh per capita

Exports: $23.727 billion (f.o.b., 1984); cotton, coffee, nonferrous minerals (including lead and zinc), shrimp, petroleum, sulfur, salt, cattle and meat, fresh fruit, tomatoes, machinery and equipment

Imports: $11.870 billion (f.o.b., 1984); machinery, equipment, industrial vehicles, and intermediate goods

Major trade partners: exports—53% US, 10% EC, 6% Japan (1984); imports—60% US, 16% EC, 5% Japan

Aid: economic commitments, US, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), $2.9 billion; (ODA and OOF) Western (non-US) countries (1970-83), $3.7 billion; Communist countries (1970-84), $97 million; military commitments, US (FY70-84), $7.8 million

Budget: (at controlled rate of exchange) 1984 public sector, budgeted revenues, $54.5 billion; budgeted expenditures, $63.7 billion

Monetary conversion rate: dual exchange rates—controlled rate 364 pesos=US$1; "free" rate 454=US$1 (both rates as of 1 January 1986, set daily by the Mexican Government

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 20,680 km total; 19,950 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 730 km 0.914-meter narrow gauge

Highways: 210,000 km total; 65,000 km paved, 30,000 km semipaved or cobblestone, 60,000 km rural roads (improved earth) or roads under construction, 55,000 km unimproved earth roads

Inland waterways: 2,900 km navigable rivers and coastal canals

Pipelines: crude oil, 5,134 km; refined products, 6,875 km; natural gas, 9,490 km

Ports: 11 major, 20 minor

Civil air: 174 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,928 total, 1,741 usable; 182 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 28 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 276 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed telecom system with extensive radio-relay links; connection into Central American microwave net; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground antennas; 6.41 million telephones (8.9 per 100 popl.); 650 AM, 120 TV, and about 180 low-power TV relay stations; 120 domestic satellite terminals

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps

Military manpower: males 15-49, 19,372,000; 15,361,000 fit for military service; 905,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for year ending 31 December 1985, $1.16 billion (proj.); expenditures, including support of parastatals, 3.4% of central government budget

Monaco

See regional map V

Land
1.9 km^2; about one-tenth the size of Washington, D. C.

Land boundaries: 3.7 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 4.1 km

People
Population: 28,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

Nationality: noun—Monacan(s) or Monegasque(s); adjective—Monacan or Monegasque

Ethnic divisions: 47% French, 16% Monegasque, 16% Italian, 21% other

Religion: 95% Roman Catholicism

Language: French (official), English, Italian Monegarque

Literacy: 99%

Government
Official name: Principality of Monaco

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Monaco

Political subdivisions: 1 commune composed of 4 communal sectors

Legal system: based on French law; new constitution adopted 1962; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 19 November

Branches: legislative branch is composed of the Prince and National Council of 18 members; executive consists of the Prince as Chief of State, the Minister of State as Head of Government (senior French civil servant appointed by Prince), and the Council of Government as Cabinet; judicial authority is delegated by the Prince to the Supreme Tribunal

Government leader: Prince RAINIER III, Chief of State (since November 1949)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: National Council every five years; national election held January 1983; municipal election held February 1983

Political parties and leaders: National and Democratic Union (UND), Democratic Union Movement (MUD), Monaco Action, Monegasque Socialist Party (PSM)

Voting strength: (1978) National Council—UND 18 seats

Member of: IAEA, ICAO, IHO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, UN (permanent observer), UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO

Economy
GNP: 55% tourism; 25-30% industry (small and primarily tourist oriented); 10-15% registration fees and sales of postage stamps; about 4% traceable to the Monte Carlo casino

Major industries: chemicals, food processing, precision instruments, glass making, printing

Electric power: 8,000 kW standby capacity (1985); power supplied by France

Trade: full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties; also participates in EC market system through customs union with France

Monetary conversion rate: 8.40 French francs=US$1 (4 January 1984)

Communications
Railroads: 1.6 km 1.435-meter gauge

Highways: none; city streets

Ports: 1 minor

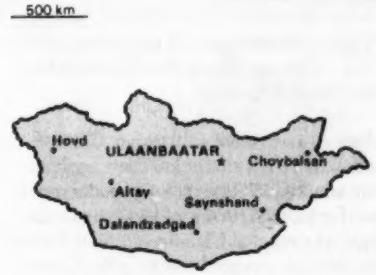
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 usable airfield with permanent-surface runways

Telecommunications: served by the French communications system; automatic telephone system with about 34,600 telephones (123.6 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 4 FM, 4 TV stations

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of France

Mongolia



See regional map VIII

Land
1,564,619 km^2; more than twice the size of Texas; almost 90% of land area is pasture or desert waste, varying in usefulness; 10% forest; less than 1% arable

Land boundaries: 8,000 km

People
Population: 1,942,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Mongolian(s); adjective—Mongolian

Ethnic divisions: 90% Mongol, 4% Kazakh, 2% Chinese, 2% Russian, 2% other

Religion: predominantly Tibetan Buddhist, about 4% Muslim, limited religious activity because of Communist regime

Language: Khalkha Mongol used by over 90% of population; minor languages include Turkic, Russian, and Chinese

Life expectancy: 63

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: primarily agricultural; over half the adult population is in the labor force, including a large percentage of women; shortage of skilled labor

Government
Official name: Mongolian People's Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Ulaanbaatar

Political subdivisions: 18 provinces and 3 autonomous municipalities (Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, and Erdenet)

Legal system: blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; new constitution adopted 1960; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Ulaanbaatar State University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: People's Revolution Day, 11 July

Branches: executive—Council of Ministers; legislative—unicameral People's Great Hural; judicial—court system; Supreme Court elected by People's Great Hural

Government leaders: Jambyn BATMONH, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (since December 1984); Dumaagiyn SODNOM, Chairman of the Council of Ministers (since December 1984)

Suffrage: universal at age 18 and over

Elections: legislative election theoretically held every four years; last election held June 1981

Political party and leader: Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), Jambyn Batmonh, General Secretary (since August 1984)

Communists: estimated MPRP membership, 81,000 (1984)

Member of: CEMA, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, ILO, IPU, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $1.20 billion (1976 est.); average annual real growth, 1.6% (1970-77)

Natural resources: coal, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, wolfram, fluorspar, gold

Agriculture: livestock raising predominates; main crops—wheat, oats, barley

Major industries: processing of animal products; building materials; mining

Electric power: 645,000 kW capacity (1985); 2.2 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,150 kWh per capita

Exports: livestock, animal products, wool, hides, fluorspar, nonferrous metals, minerals

Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum, clothing, building materials, sugar, tea, chemicals

Major trade partners: nearly all trade with Communist countries (approx. 80% with USSR); total turnover about $1.0 billion (1977)

Aid: heavily dependent on USSR

Monetary conversion rate: 3.3555 tugriks= US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,600 km (1981); all 1.524-meter broad gauge

Highways: 46,700 km total; 700 km hard surface; 46,000 km other surfaces (1981)

Inland waterways: 397 km of principal routes (1981)

Freight carried: rail—10.7 million metric tons, 3,609 million metric ton/km (1981); highway—27.8 million metric tons, 1,624 million metric ton/km (1981); waterway—0.04 million metric tons, 4.7 million metric ton/km (1981)

Defense Forces

Branches: Mongolian People's Army, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 454,000; 296,000 fit for military service; 21,000 reach military age (18) annually

Supply: military equipment supplied by USSR

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, 405 million tugriks, 12% of total budget

Montserrat

Land

102 km²; a little over half the size of Washington, D. C.; part of the Leeward Islands group of the Lesser Antilles in the Eastern Caribbean; entirely volcanic, consisting of three main mountain ranges; some arable land with 5,000 acres of forest

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: 40 km

People

Population: 12,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.2%

Nationality: noun—Montserratian(s); adjec tive—Montserratian

Ethnic divisions: mostly black with a few Europeans

Religion: Anglican, Methodist, Roman Cat olic, Pentecostal, Seventh-Day Adventist, other Christian denominations

Language: English

Literacy: 77%

Infant mortality rate: 124/1,000 (1983)

Labor force: 5,100 (1983 prelim.); 40.5% community, social, and personal services, 13.5% construction, 12.3% trade, restaurants, and hotels, 10.5% manufacturing, 8.8% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 14.4% other; 7.0% unemployment (1984)

Organized labor: 3 trade unions with 1,498 members; about 30% of work force (1984)

Government
Official name: Montserrat

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: Plymouth

Political subdivisions: 7 districts

Legal system: English common law

Branches: Executive Council presided over by governor, consisting of two ex-officio members (attorney general and financial officer) and four unofficial members (chief minister and three other ministers); Legislative Council presided over by speaker chosen from outside the Council, seven elected, two official, and two nominated members

Government leader: A. C. WATSON, Governor (since 1984); Dr. J. A. OSBORNE, Chief Minister (since 1978)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: at least once every five years; last election held February 1983

Political parties and leaders: People's Liberation Movement (PLM), John Osborne; Progressive Democratic Party (PDP), P. Austin Bramble; United National Front (UNF), Dr. George Irish; National Development Party (NDP), Bertram Osborne

Voting strength: July 1984 elections—PLM, 4 seats; PDP, 3 seats

Communists: probably none

Economy
GDP: $32.4 million (1983); $2,760 per capita (1983); real GDP growth rate 2% (1984); 15% tourism

Agriculture: main crops—cotton, limes, potatoes, tomatoes, hot peppers; livestock—cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, poultry

Fishing: catch 150 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: tourism; light manufacturing—plastic bags, textiles, electronic appliances

Electric power: 3,900 kW capacity (1985); 12 million kWh produced (1985), 1,000 per capita

Exports: $1.6 million (1983); plastic bags, electronic parts, textiles; hot peppers, live plants; cattle

Imports: $20 million (1983); machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured goods, fuels, lubricants, and related materials

Major trade partners: UK

Budget: (1984 est.) revenue $10.6 million; expenditure $10.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: $2.70 East Caribbean=US$1 (1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 200 km total; approximately 200 km paved, 80 km gravel and earth

Inland waterways: none

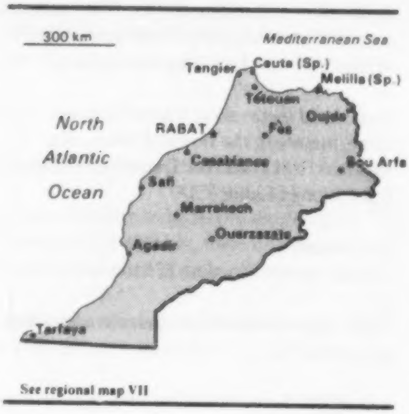
Ports: 1 major (Plymouth)

Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runway 1,036.32 m

Telecommunications: 3,000 telephones, 26 telex (1984); 3 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV stations

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Morocco



See regional map VII

Land
446,550 km²; larger than California; 51% desert, waste, or urban; about 32% arable and grazing; 17% forest and esparto grass

Land boundaries: 1,996 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 1,835 km

People
Population: 23,667,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.4%

Nationality: noun—Moroccan(s); adjective—Moroccan

Ethnic divisions: 99.1% Arab-Berber, 0.7% non-Moroccan, 0.2% Jewish

Religion: 98.7% Muslim, 1.1% Christian, 0.2% Jewish

Language: Arabic (official); several Berber dialects; French is language of business, government, diplomacy, and postprimary education

Infant mortality rate: 117/1,000 (1978)

Life expectancy: 54

Literacy: 28%

Labor force: 7.5 million (1985); 50% agriculture, 26% services, 15% industry, 9% other; at least 20% of urban labor unemployed

Organized labor: about 5% of the labor force, mainly in the Union of Moroccan Workers (UMT) and the Democratic Confederation of Labor (CDT)

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Morocco

Type: constitutional monarchy (constitution adopted 1972)

Capital: Rabat

Political subdivisions: 36 provinces (does not include Western Sahara) and 2 prefectures (Rabat-Salé and Casablanca, which consists of 5 divisions)

NOTE: Morocco acquired administrative control in 1976 over the northern two-thirds of the former Spanish Sahara under an agreement with Mauritania, but the legal question of sovereignty over the area has yet to be determined. Spain's role as coadministrator of the disputed territory ended in February 1976. Morocco moved to occupy and assert administrative control over the former Mauritanian-claimed (southern) sector of Western Sahara in August 1979, thereby establishing a fourth additional province in the Sahara.

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court; modern legal education at branches of Mohamed V University in Rabat and Casablanca and Karaouine University in Fès

National holiday: Independence Day, 18 November

Branches: constitution provides for Prime Minister and ministers named by and responsible to King; King has paramount executive powers; unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives), of which two-thirds of the members are directly elected and one-third are indirectly elected; judiciary independent of other branches

Government leaders: HASSAN II, King (since March 1961); Mohamed KARIM LAMRANI, Prime Minister (since November 1983)

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: provincial elections held 10 June 1983; elections for National Assembly held 14 September 1984

Political parties and leaders: Morocco has 14 political parties; the major ones are Istiqlal Party, M'Hamed Boucetta; Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP), Abderrahim Bouabid; Popular Movement (MP), Mahjoubi Aherdan; National Assembly of Independents (RNI) formed in October 1978 is progovernment grouping of previously unaffiliated deputies in parliament, Ahmed Osman; National Democratic Party (PND), a splinter group from the RNI formed July 1981, Mohamed Arsalane El-Jadidi; Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS), legalized in August 1974, is front for Moroccan Communist Party (PCM), which was proscribed in 1959, Ali Yata; new promonarchy party—the Constitutional Union (UC), Maati Bouabid

Voting strength: progovernment parties hold absolute majority in Chamber of Representatives; with palace-oriented Popular Movement deputies, the King controls over two-thirds of the seats

Communists: 2,000 est.

Member of: AfDB, Arab League, EC (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $11.9 billion (1984 est.), about $500 per capita; average annual real growth 6-7% during 1973-77, 3-4% during 1978-80, 2.0% in 1984 (est.), 2.5% in 1985 (est.)

Natural resources: phosphates, iron, manganese, lead, zinc, fish

Agriculture: cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; main products—wheat, barley, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables olives; some fishing; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 440,000 metric tons (1983); exports $165 million (1983)

Major industries: mining and mineral processing, food processing, textiles, construction and tourism

Electric power: 1,930,100 kW capacity (1985); 6.763 billion kWh produced (1985), 290 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 24% pho phates, 76% other

Imports: $3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 25% petroleum products, 75% other

Major trade partners: France, FRG, Italy, Saudi Arabia

Budget: (1984 est.) revenues, $4.5 billion; current expenditures, $3.6 billion; development expenditures, $2.0 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 10.06 dirhams=US$1 (average 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 1,785 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 161 km double track; 708 km electri fied

Highways: 58,000 km total; 25,750 km bitu minous treated, 32,250 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth, and unimproved earth

Pipelines: 362 km crude oil; 491 km (abandoned) refined products; 241 km natural ga

Ports: 10 major (including Spanish-controlled Ceuta and Melilla), 14 minor

Civil air: 19 major transport aircraft

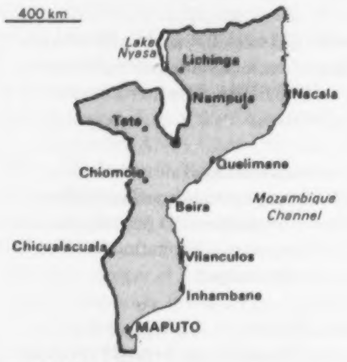
Airfields: 79 total, 75 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 29 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good system composed of wire lines, cables, and radio-relay links; principal centers Casablanca and Rabat, secondary centers Fès, Marrakech, Oujda, Tangier and Tétouan; 270,100 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 6 FM, 47 TV stations; 5 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; radio-relay to Gibraltar, Spain, and Western Sahara; coaxial cable to Algeria

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal Moroccan Army, Royal Moroccan Navy, Royal Moroccan Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,222,000; 3,225,000 fit for military service; 256,000 reach military age (18) annually; limited conscription

Mozambique



See regional map VII

Land
783,030 km²; larger than Texas; 56% wood and forest; 30% arable, of which 1% cultivated; 14% waste and inland water

Land boundaries: 4,627 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 2,470 km

People
Population: 14,022,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Mozambican(s); adjective—Mozambican

Ethnic divisions: majority from indigenous tribal groups; approximately 10,000 Europeans, 35,000 Euro-Africans, 15,000 Indians

Religion: 60% indigenous beliefs, 30% Christian, 10% Muslim

Language: Portuguese (official); many indigenous dialects

Infant mortality rate: 109/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 44, women 47

Literacy: 14%

Labor force: 85% engaged in agriculture

Government
Official name: People's Republic of Mozambique

Type: people's republic

Capital: Maputo

Political subdivisions: 10 provinces subdivided into 112 districts; administrators are appointed by central government

Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 June

Branch: unicameral legislature (People's Assembly; last convened in December 1985)

Government leader: Samora Moïsés MACHEL, President (since June 1975)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: general elections announced for 1986

Political parties and leaders: the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), led by Samora Machel, is only legal party

Communists: FRELIMO is a Marxist organization and maintains close ties to the Soviet Union and its allies but has recently taken steps to improve relations with the West and neighboring South Africa

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GNP: $2 billion (1985 est.), about $150 per capita; average annual growth rate −1% (1971-84 est.)

Natural resources: coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, heavy minerals, bauxite, possibly petroleum

Mozambique *(continued)*

Agriculture: cash crops—raw cotton, cashew nuts, sugar, tea, copra, sisal, rice; other crops—corn, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, beans, sorghum, cassava; imports corn and wheat

Fishing: 13,500 metric tons (1984)

Major industries: food processing (chiefly sugar, tea, wheat, flour, cashew kernels); chemicals (vegetable oil, oilcakes, soap, paints); petroleum products; beverages; textiles; nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos, cement products); tobacco

Electric power: 228,700 kW capacity (1985); 2.998 billion kWh produced (1985), 217 kWh per capita

Exports: $95 million (1984); cashews, shrimp, sugar, tea, cotton

Imports: $539 million (1984); refined petroleum products, machinery, transportation goods, spare parts, consumer goods

Major trade partners: exports—US, Western Europe; imports—Western and Eastern Europe

Budget: (1982) current expenditures, $500 million; revenues, $600 million

Monetary conversion rate: 43 meticais=US$1 (January 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,436 km total; 3,288 km 1.067-meter gauge; 148 km 0.750-meter narrow gauge

Highways: 26,498 km total; 4,593 km paved; 829 km gravel, crushed stone, stabilized soil; 21,076 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: approx. 3,750 km of navigable routes

Pipelines: crude oil, 306 km (not operating); refined products, 280 km

Ports: 3 major (Maputo, Beira, Nacala), 2 significant minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 239 total, 210 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 31 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of troposcatter, open-wire lines, and radio relay; 57,400 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 3 FM stations; 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

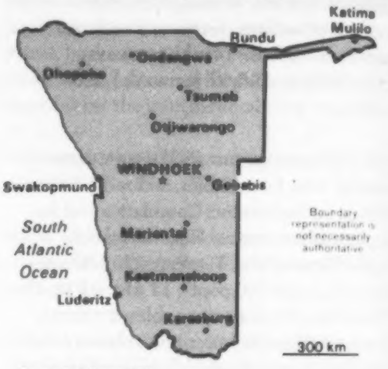
Defense Forces

Branches: Mozambique Armed Forces (including Army, Border Guard, Naval Command, Air Force)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,084,000; 1,823,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $240 million; 38% of central government budget

Namibia
(South-West Africa)



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

See regional map VII

Land

824,296 km²; twice the size of California; mostly desert except for interior plateau and area along northern border

Land boundaries: 3,798 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 1,489 km

People

Population: 1,142,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%

Nationality: noun—Namibian(s); adjective—Namibian

Ethnic divisions: 85.6% black, 7.5% white, 6.9% mixed; approximately half the Africans belong to Ovambo tribe

Religion: whites predominantly Christian, nonwhites either Christian or indigenous beliefs

Language: Afrikaans principal language of about 60% of white population, German of 33%, and English of 7% (all official); several indigenous languages

Literacy: 100% whites, 16% nonwhites

Labor force: about 500,000 (1981); 60% agriculture, 19% industry and commerce, 8% services, 7% government, 6% mining; 15-17% unemployment

Organized labor: 6 trade unions, whose membership is almost exclusively white and mulatto

Government

Official name: Namibia

Type: former German colony of South-West Africa mandated to South Africa by League of Nations in 1920; UN formally ended South Africa's mandate on 27 October 1966, but South Africa has retained administrative control

Capital: Windhoek

Political subdivisions: 10 tribal homelands, mostly in northern sector, and zone open to white settlement with administrative subdivisions similar to a province of South Africa

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and customary law

Branches: since September 1977 Administrator General, appointed by South African Government, has exercised coordinative functions over zone of white settlement and tribal homelands, where traditional chiefs and representative bodies exercise limited autonomy; veto power over legislation proposed by National Assembly; interim government established June 1985 with 8-member Cabinet, 16-member Constitutional Council and 62-member National Assembly

Government leader: Louis A. PIENAAR, Administrator General (since July 1985)

Suffrage: universal white adult suffrage at territorial level; lower level elections open to blacks

Elections: last election of Namibian National Assembly, December 1978

Political parties and leaders: approximately 45 political parties; member parties of the interim Multi-Party Conference government—Multisocial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Dirk Mudge; South-West African National Union (SWANU), Moses Katjiuongua; South-West African People's Organization Democrats (SWAPO-D), Andreas Shipanga; South-West African National Party (SWANP), Kosie Pretorius; Colored Labor Party, David Bezuidenhout; Rehoboth Free Democratic Party (RFDP), Hans Diergaardt; other parties—United Democratic Party, formed in September 1985 after merger of 2 Caprivi parties, Mishake Muyongo; Federal Party, largely white, English-speaking, liberal; Christian Democratic Action Party, a primarily Ovambo party formed in early 1982 as a result of a split in the DTA, Peter Kalangula

Voting strength: (1978 election) Namibian National Assembly—DTA, 22 seats; SWANP, 8 seats; SWANU, 8 seats; SWAPO-D, 8 seats; CP, 8 seats; RFDP, 8 seats; Assembly appointed in June 1985

Communists: no Communist Party; SWAPO guerrilla force is supported by Soviet Union, Cuba, and other Communist states as well as OAU

Other political or pressure groups: South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), led by Sam Nujoma, maintains a foreign-based guerrilla movement; is predominantly Ovambo but has some influence among other tribes; is the only Namibian group recognized by the UN General Assembly and the Organization of African Unity

Member of: FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WFTU, WHO

Economy

Natural resources: diamonds, copper, uranium, lead, tin, zinc, salt, vanadium

Agriculture: livestock raising (cattle and sheep) predominates; subsistence crops (millet, sorghum, corn, and some wheat) are raised, but most food must be imported

Fishing: est. catch 341,000 metric tons (1983); processed mostly in South African exclave of Walvis Bay

Major industries: (nearly all for export) meatpacking, fish processing, dairy products, copper, lead, zinc, diamond, and uranium mining

Electric power: 400,000 kW capacity (1985); 700 million kWh produced (1985), 631 kWh per capita

Monetary conversion rate: 2.3 SA rands=US$1 (January 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 2,340 km 1.067-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 54,500 km; 4,079 km paved, 2,540 gravel, remainder earth roads and tracks

Ports: 2 major (Walvis Bay and Lderitz)

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 151 total, 141 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 63 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good urban, fair rural services; radio relay connects major towns, wires extend to other population centers; 57,400 telephones (6.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 13 FM, 3 TV stations

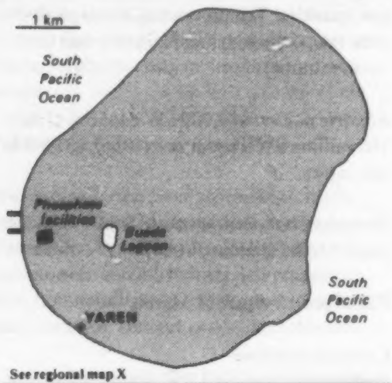
Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of Republic of South Africa; however, a South-West African Territory Force was established 1 August 1980 (includes an air element)

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 256,000; about 153,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, $128.3; 8% of central government budget

Nauru



See regional map X

Land
20.7 km^2; less than one-eighth the size of Washington, D. C.; insignificant arable land, no urban areas

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 24 km

People
Population: 8,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.3%

Nationality: noun—Nauruan(s); adjective—Nauruan

Ethnic divisions: 58% Nauruan, 26% other Pacific Islander, 8% Chinese, 8% European

Religion: Christian (two-thirds Protestant, one-third Catholic)

Language: Nauruan, a distinct Pacific Island language (official); English widely understood and spoken

Literacy: 99%

Government
Official name: Republic of Nauru

Type: republic

Capital: no capital city per se; government offices in Yaren District

Political subdivisions: 14 districts

National holidays: Independence Day, 31 January; Constitution Day, 17 May; Angram Day, 26 October

Branches: President elected from and by Parliament for an unfixed term; popularly elected 18-member unicameral legislature (Parliament); four-member Cabinet to assist the President appointed by him from Parliament members

Government leader: Hammer DEROBURT, President (since May 1978)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: last held in December 1983

Political parties and leaders: governing faction, President DeRoburt; opposition Nauru Party, Lagumot Harris

Member of: Commonwealth (special member), ESCAP, ICAO, INTERPOL, ITU, South Pacific Commission, SPF, UPU

Economy
GNP: over $160 million (1984), $20,000 per capita

Natural resources: phosphates

Agriculture: negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food and water

Major industries: mining of phosphates, about 2 million tons per year

Electric power: 13,250 kW capacity (1985); 48 million kWh produced (1985), 6,000 kWh per capita

Exports: $93 million (f.o.b., 1984)

Imports: $11 million (c.i.f., 1979); food, fuel, water

Major trade partners: exports—75% Australia and New Zealand; imports—Australia, UK, New Zealand, Japan

Monetary conversion rate: 1.0778 Australian dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: about 27 km total; 21 km paved 6 km improved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft, one on order

Airfields: 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate intraislan and international radio communications provided via Australian facilities; 1,500 tel phones (20.8 per 100 popl.); 3,600 radio receivers, 1 AM, no FM or TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
No formal defense structure and no regula armed forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 1,800; fit for military service, about 1,000; about 100 reach military age (18) annually

Nepal

Land
140,791 km²; the size of North Carolina; 38% alpine land (nonarable), waste, or urban; 32% forest; 16% agricultural; 14% permanent meadow and pasture

Land boundaries: 2,800 km

People
Population: 17,422,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Nepalese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Nepalese

Ethnic divisions: Newars, Indians, Tibetans, Gurungs, Magars, Tamangs, Bhotias, Rais, Limbus, Sherpas, as well as many smaller groups

Religion: only official Hindu kingdom in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu (about 88%) and Buddhist groups; small groups of Muslims and Christians

Language: Nepali (official); 20 mutually unintelligible languages divided into numerous dialects

Infant mortality rate: 143/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 47, women 45

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 4.1 million; 93% agriculture, 5% services, 2% industry; great lack of skilled labor

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Nepal

Type: nominally a constitutional monarchy; King Birendra exercises autocratic control over multitiered panchayat system of government

Capital: Kathmandu

Political subdivisions: 75 districts, 14 zones

Legal system: based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; legal education at Nepal Law College in Kathmandu; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Birthday of the King and National Day, 28 December

Branches: Council of Ministers appointed by the King; Rastriya Panchayat (National Assembly; 112 directly elected, 28 appointed by King)

Government leaders: BIRENDRA Bir Bikram Shah Dev, King (since 1973); Nagendra Prasad RIJAL, Prime Minister (since July 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: village, town, and district councils (panchayats) elected by universal suffrage; a constitutional amendment in 1980 provided for direct elections to the National Panchayat, which consists of 140 members (including 28 appointed by the King), who serve five-year terms; Nepal's first general election in 22 years was held in May 1981; general elections are scheduled for 12 May 1986

Political parties and leaders: all political parties outlawed but operate more or less openly; Nepali Congress Party (NCP), Ganesh Man Singh, K. P. Bhattarai, G. P. Koirala

Communists: Communist Party of Nepal (CPN); factions include V. B. Manandhar, Man Mohan Adhikari, Bharat Raj Joshi, Rai Majhi, Tulsi Lal, Krishna Raj Burma, Sahana Pradhan

Other political or pressure groups: numerous small, left-leaning student groups in the capital; Indian merchants in Terai and capital

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, SAARC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $2.4 billion (FY84/85 current prices), $142 per capita; 9% real growth in FY84/85 (est.)

Natural resources: quartz, water, timber, hydroelectric potential, scenic beauty

Agriculture: over 90% of population engaged in agriculture; main crops—rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Major industries: small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; match, cigarette, and brick factories

Electric power: 160,000 kW capacity (1985); 395 million kWh produced (1985), 23 kWh per capita

Exports: $157 million (FY84/85 est.); rice and other food products, jute, timber, manufactured goods

Imports: $450 million (FY84/85); manufactured consumer goods, fuel, construction materials, fertilizers, food products

Major trade partner: India

Budget: (FY84/85 revised est.) domestic revenues, $290 million; expenditures, $485 million

Monetary conversion rate: 20.40 Nepalese rupees=US$1 (November 1985)

Fiscal year: 15 July-14 July

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Nepal *(continued)*

Communications
Railroads: 169 km (1985), all 0.762-meter narrow gauge; all in Terai close to Indian border; 10 km from Raxaul to Bīrganj is government owned

Highways: 5,270 km total (1985); 2,322 km paved, 556 km gravel or crushed stone, 1,829 km improved and unimproved earth; additionally 241 km of seasonally motorable tracks

Civil air: 5 major and 11 minor transport aircraft

Airfields: 38 total, 38 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: poor telephone and telegraph service; fair radiocommunication and broadcast service; international radiocommunication service is poor; 10,000 telephones (less than 0.1 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, no FM or TV stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal Nepalese Army, Royal Nepalese Army Air Service, Nepalese Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,186,000; 2,114,000 fit for military service; 196,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 15 July 1986, $62.0 million; 9.6% of central government budget

Netherlands

See regional map V

Land
40,844 km²; the size of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined; 70% cultivated, 8% forest, 8% inland water, 5% waste, 9% other

Land boundaries: 1,022 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: 451 km

People
Population: 14,536,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.4%

Nationality: noun—Netherlander(s); adjective—Netherlands

Ethnic divisions: 99% Dutch, 1% Indonesian and other

Religion: 40% Roman Catholic, 31% Protestant, 24% unaffiliated

Language: Dutch

Infant mortality rate: 8.4/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 76

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 5.9 million (1984); 57% services, 30% manufacturing and construction, 6% transportation and communications, 5% ag riculture; 12.5% unemployed, September 1985

Organized labor: 33% of labor force

Government
Official name: Kingdom of the Netherland

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Amsterdam, but government resides at The Hague

Political subdivisions: 11 provinces and 4 special municipalities governed by centrall appointed commissioners of Queen

Legal system: civil law system incorporatin French penal theory; constitution of 1815 frequently amended, reissued 1947; judicia review in the Supreme Court of legislation of lower order rather than Acts of Parliament; legal education at six law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Queen's Day, 30 April

Branches: executive (Queen and Cabinet o Ministers), which is responsible to bicamera parliament (States General) consisting of a First Chamber (75 indirectly elected members) and a Second Chamber (150 directly elected members); independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual

Government leaders: BEATRIX Wilhelmina Armgard, Queen (since April 1980); Ruud LUBBERS, Prime Minister (since No vember 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: must be held at least every four years for lower house (next scheduled for 2 May 1986); following an amendment to the constitution that took effect in 1983, elections are held for the upper house every fou years (most recent August 1983)

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), Chairman Piet Bukman; Labor (PvdA), Max van den Berg; Liberal (VVD), Jan Kamminga; Democrats

66 (D'66), Jacob Kohnstamm; Communist (CPN), Henk Hoekstra; Pacifist Socialist (PSP), Bram van der Lek; Political Reformed (SGP), Hette G. Abma; Reformed Political Union (GPV), Jan van der Jagt; Radical Party (PPR), Herman Verbeek; Democratic Socialist 70 (DS'70), Z. Hartog; Rightist Peoples Party (RVP), Hendrik Koekoek; Reformed Political Federation (RPF), P. Lamgeler; Center Party (CP), H. Janmatt; Evangelical People's Party (EVP), J. Renes

Voting strength: (1982 election) 30.8% PvdA (47 seats), 29.3% CDA (45 seats), 23% VVD (36 seats), 4.3% D'66 (6 seats), 2.3% PSP (3 seats), 1.9% SGP (3 seats), 1.8% CPN (3 seats), 1.7% PPR (2 seats), 1.3% RDF (2 seats), 0.8% GPF (1 seat), 0.8% CP (1 seat); 0.7% EVP (1 seat); two members of the CDA were expelled from the party in 1984 and are now serving as independents

Communists: CPN claims about 27,000 members

Other political or pressure groups: large multinational firms; Federation of Netherlands Trade Union Movement (comprising Socialist and Catholic trade unions) and a Protestant trade union; Federation of Catholic and Protestant Employers Associations; the nondenominational Federation of Netherlands Enter prises; and IKV—Interchurch Peace Council

Member of: ADB, Benelux, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESCAP, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INRO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council (with respect to interests of the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname), NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $123.8 billion (1984), $8,500 per capita; 59.3% consumption, 18.4% investment, 16.8% government, 0.5% inventories, 5.0% net foreign demand, 1.7% real GNP growth (1984)

Natural resources: natural gas, oil

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; main crops—horticultural crops, grains, potatoes, sugar beets; food shortages—grains, fats, oils

Fishing: catch 328,000 metric tons (1983); exports of fish and fish products, $416.1 million (1982); imports, $150.2 million (1982)

Major industries: food processing, metal and engineering products, electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, natural gas

Shortages: crude petroleum, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp, pulpwood, lumber, feedgrains, oilseeds

Crude steel: 8.0 million metric ton capacity (1984); 5.7 million metric tons produced, 394 kg per capita (1984)

Electric power: 19,546,000 kW capacity (1985); 63.632 billion kWh produced (1985), 4,398 kWh per capita

Exports: $65.8 billion (f.o.b., 1984); foodstuffs, machinery, chemicals, petroleum products, natural gas, textiles

Imports: $62.3 billion (c.i.f., 1984); machinery, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp

Major trade partners: (1984) exports—71.9% EC (29.8% FRG, 13.8% Belgium-Luxembourg, 10.5% France, 9.4% UK), 5.0% US, 1.9% Communist; imports—53.3% EC (21.8% FRG, 11.4% Belgium-Luxembourg, 8.7% UK), 8.8% US, 5.3% Communist

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), $11.0 billion

Budget: (1985 est.) revenues, $47.4 billion; expenditures, $56.4 billion; deficit, $9.0 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 2.9820 guilders=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: Netherlands Railways (NS) operates 2,867 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 3,033 km total trackage; 1,810 km electrified, 1,800 km double track; 166 km privately owned

Highways: 108,360 km total; 92,525 km paved (including 2,185 km of limited access, divided highways); 15,835 km gravel, crushed stone

Inland waterways: 6,340 km, of which 35% is usable by craft of 900 metric ton capacity or larger

Pipelines: 418 km crude oil; 965 km refined products; 10,230 km natural gas

Ports: 8 major, 10 minor

Civil air: 98 major transport air craft

Airfields: 29 total, 28 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed, well maintained, and integrated; extensive system of multiconductor cables, supplemented by radio-relay links; 8.27 million telephones (57.5 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 38 FM, 29 TV stations; 9 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean antennas

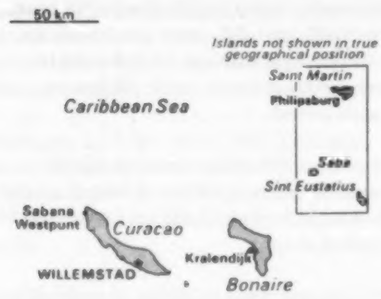
Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Netherlands Army, Royal Netherlands Navy/Marine Corps, Royal Netherlands Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,004,000; 3,397,000 fit for military service; 132,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $4.1 billion; about 9.2% of central government budget

Netherlands Antilles



See regional map III

Land

1,821 km²; more than one and one-half times the size of New York City; 95% waste, urban, or other; 5% arable

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: 364 km

People

Population: 236,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.3%

Nationality: noun—Netherlands Antillean(s); adjective—Netherlands Antillean

Ethnic divisions: 85% mixed African; remainder Carib Indian, European, Latin, and Oriental

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic; Protestant, Jewish, Adventist

Language: Dutch (official); Papiamento, a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English dialect predominates; English widely spoken; Spanish

Literacy: 95%

Labor force: 89,000 (1983); 65% government, 28% industry and commerce, 1.5% agriculture; unemployment about 16% on Curaçao and about 10% on Aruba (1984 est.)

Organized labor: 60-70% of labor force

Government

Official name: Netherlands Antilles

Type: autonomous territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands, enjoying complete domestic autonomy

Capital: Willemstad on Curaçao

Political subdivisions: three island territories—Bonaire, Curaçao, and the Windward Islands—St. Eustatius, southern part of St. Martin (northern part is French), Saba; Aruba, formerly part of the Antilles federation, assumed separate status (under Prime Minister Jan Hendrik Albert Eman) within the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 1 January 1986

Legal system: based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence; constitution adopted 1954

Branches: federal executive power rests nominally with Governor (appointed by the Crown); actual power exercised by eight-member Council of Ministers or cabinet presided over by Minister-President; legislative power rests with 22-member Legislative Council; independent court system under control of Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Justice (administrative functions under Minister of Justice); each island territory has island council headed by Lieutenant Governor

Government leaders: Domenico Felip MARTINA, Prime Minister (since January 1986); Dr. Rene ROMER, Governor (since 1983)

Suffrage: universal age 18 and over

Elections: federal elections mandatorily held every four years, last regular held 22 November 1985; island council elections every four years, last held 25 April 1983

Political parties and leaders: political parties are indigenous to each island:

Curaçao: Movement for a New Antilles (MAN), Domenico Felip Martina; Democratic Party (DP), Augustin Diaz; People's National Party (PNP), Maria Liberia-Peters; Frente Obrero de Liberacio (FOL), Wilson "Papa" Godett; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Efraim Cintje

Bonaire: Union Party of Bonaire (UPB), Charles E. R. Ellis; Democratic Party of Bonaire, Jopie Abraham; New Democratic Action (ADEN)

Windward Islands: Windward Islands Democratic Party (DPWI), Leo Chance and Claude Wathey; United Federation of Antillean Workers (UFA); Windward Islands People's Movement (WIPM); and others

Voting strength: in June 1984 the government of Prime Minister Don Martina lost its majority in the Legislative Council; an interim coalition government was appointed by the Governor; the coalition controls 15 of 22 seats in the Council and consists of members of the PNP, DP, MEP, DPWI, and UP parties

Communists: small leftist groups

Member of: EC (associate), INTERPOL; associated with UN through the Netherlands; UPU, WMO

Economy

GNP: $1.35 billion (1983), $9,140 per capita real growth rate, 1.0% (1984)

Natural resources: phosphates (Curaçao only), salt (Bonaire only)

Agriculture: corn, pulses

Major industries: petroleum refining on Curaçao (refinery currently closed but may start up again); petroleum transshipment facilities on Curaçao, Aruba, and Bonaire; tourism on Curaçao, Aruba, and St. Martin; light manufacturing on Curaçao and Aruba

Electric power: 433,000 kW capacity (1985 1.312 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,560 kWh per capita

Exports: $4.4 billion (f.o.b., 1983); 98% petroleum products, phosphate

Imports: $4.5 billion (c.i.f., 1983); 64% crude petroleum, food, manufactures

Major trade partners: exports—46% US, 2% Canada, 1% Netherlands; imports—35% Venezuela, 11% US, 4% Netherlands (1977)

Aid: bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-79), economic—Western (non-US) countries $353 million

Budget: (1984) central government revenues, $616 million; central government expenditures, $656 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.8 Netherlands Antillean florins (NAF)=US$1 (September 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 950 km total, 300 km paved, 650 km gravel and earth

Ports: 4 major (Willemstad, Oranjestad, Philipsburg, Kralendijk); 6 minor (of which 4 are significant ports for petroleum tankers)

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

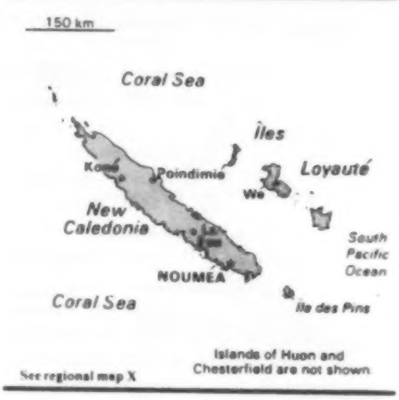
Airfields: 7 total, 7 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: generally adequate telecom facilities; extensive interisland radio-relay links; 65,000 telephones (24.6 per 100 popl.); 12 AM, 7 FM, 3 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of the Netherlands

Military manpower: males 15-49, 58,000; 33,000 fit for military service; about 2,400 reach military age (20) annually

New Caledonia



See regional map X

Islands of Huon and Chesterfield are not shown

Land
22,139 km²; larger than Massachusetts; 22% pasture, 15% forest, 6% arable, 57% waste or other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 2,254 km

People
Population: 152,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.2%

Nationality: noun—New Caledonian(s); adjective—New Caledonian

Ethnic divisions: Melanesian 42.5%, European 37.1%, Wallisian 8.4%, Polynesian 3.8%, Indonesian 3.6%, Vietnamese 1.6%

Religion: over 60% Roman Catholic, 30% Protestant

Language: French; Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

Labor force: 50,469 (1980 est.); Javanese and Tonkinese laborers were imported for plantations and mines in pre-World War II period; immigrant labor now coming from Wallis and Futuna, Vanuatu, and French Polynesia; est. 8% unemployment

Government
Official name: Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies

Type: French overseas territory; represented in French parliament by two deputies and one senator

Capital: Nouméa

Political subdivisions: 4 islands or island group dependencies—Ile des Pins, Ile Loyauté, Ile Huon, Island of New Caledonia

Legal system: French law

Branches: administered by High Commissioner, responsible to French Ministry for Overseas France and Council of Government; 46-seat Territorial Assembly

Government leader: Fernand WIBAUX, French High Commissioner and President of the Council of Government (since 1985); Kanak Provisional Government—Jean-Marie TJIBAOU, President (since December 1984)

Suffrage: universal

Elections: Assembly elections every five years, last in November 1984; referendum on New Caledonian independence scheduled for 1987

Political parties: white-dominated Rassemblement pour la Calédonie dans la République (RPCR)—Conservative; Melanesian proindependence Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS); Melanesian moderate Kanak Socialist Liberation (LKS)

Voting strength: (1984 election) Territorial Assembly—RPCR, 34 seats; LKS, 6 seats; splinter groups, 2 seats; FLNKS boycotted the election

Communists: number unknown; Palita extreme left party; some politically active Communists deported during 1950s; small number of North Vietnamese

Member of: EIB (associate), WFTU, WMO

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New Caledonia *(continued)*

Economy
GNP: $637 million (1979), $4,000 per capita; 1.0% growth (1977)

Natural resources: nickel, chrome, iron, cobalt, manganese, silver, gold, lead, copper

Agriculture: large areas devoted to cattle grazing; major products—coffee, maize, wheat, vegetables; 60% self-sufficient in beef

Industry: mining of nickel

Electric power: 400,000 kW capacity (1985); 2.1 billion kWh produced (1985), 14,000 kWh per capita

Exports: $257.4 million (f.o.b., 1980); 95% nickel metal (95%), nickel ore

Imports: $318.2 million (c.i.f., 1980); fuels and minerals, machines and electrical equipment

Major trade partners: (1980) exports—54.9% France; imports—32.5% France

Budget: (1981) revenues, $187.1 million; expenditures, $168.3 million

Monetary conversion rate: 127.05 francs CFP=US$1 (December 1982)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 5,399 km total (1979); 558 km paved, 2,251 km improved earth, 2,639 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 major (Nouméa), 21 minor

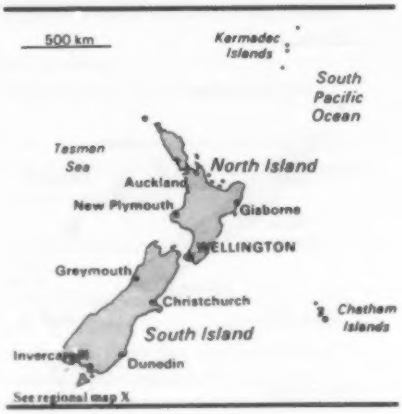
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 31 total, 30 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 23,000 telephones (17 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, no FM, 7 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of France

New Zealand



See regional map X

Land
268,676 km²; the size of Colorado; 50% pasture; 16% forest; 10% park and reserve; 3% cultivated; 1% urban; 20% waste, water, or other; 4 principal islands, 2 minor inhabited islands, several minor uninhabited islands

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: about 15,134 km

People
Population: 3,305,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

Nationality: noun—New Zealander(s); adjective—New Zealand

Ethnic divisions: 87% European, 9% Maori, 2% Pacific Islander, 2% other

Religion: 81% Christian, 18% none or unspecified, 1% Hindu, Confucian, and other

Language: English (official), Maori

Infant mortality rate: 12.5/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 70.5, women 77.0

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 1,371,000 (1984); 22% manufacturing; 22% public service; 16% wholesale and retail trade; 10% agriculture, hunting, and fishing; 8% transportation
communications; 7% finance; 5.7% regis
tered unemployed (February 1984)

Organized labor: 588,000 members; 48
labor force (1981)

Government
Official name: New Zealand

Type: independent state within Commo
wealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head
state

Capital: Wellington

Political subdivisions: 241 territorial un
(128 boroughs, 90 counties, 10 town and
trict councils); 579 special-purpose bodi

Legal system: based on English law, wit
special land legislation and land courts f
Maoris; constitution consists of various d
ments, including certain acts of the UK
New Zealand Parliaments; legal educati
at Victoria, Auckland, Canterbury, and
Otago Universities; accepts compulsory
jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Waitangi Day, 6 Febr
ary

Branches: unicameral legislature
(92-member House of Representatives,
monly called Parliament); Cabinet resp
ble to Parliament; three-level court syst
(magistrates and courts, Supreme Court,
Court of Appeal)

Government leader: David LANGE, Pr
Minister (since July 1984)

Suffrage: universal age 18 and over

Elections: held at three-year intervals o
sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prin
Minister; last election July 1984

Political parties and leaders: New Zeala
Labor Party (NZLP; government), Davi
Lange; National Party (NP; opposition),
McLay; Social Credit Political League (
cred), Bruce Beetham; New Zealand Pa
Bob Jones; Socialist Unity Party (SUP; p
Soviet), G. H. "Bill" Andersen

Voting strength: (1981 election) Parliament—National Party, 47 seats; Labor Party, 43 seats; Social Credit, 2 seats

Communists: CPNZ about 300, SUP about 100

Member of: ADB, ANZUS, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth of Nations, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, OECD, SPF, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GDP: $21.7 billion (year ending March 1985), $5,060 per capita; real average annual growth (1975-85), 1.1%

Natural resources: natural gas, iron sand, coal, timber

Agriculture: fodder and silage crops, 10% of land in use is planted in field crops; main products—wool, meat, dairy products; food surplus country

Fishing: catch 138,000 metric tons (1983); exports—130,000 metric tons valued at $300 million (1984)

Major industries: food processing, wood and paper products, textile production, machinery, transport equipment

Electric power: 7,473,000 kW capacity (1985); 26.307 billion kWh produced (1985), 8,040 kWh per capita

Exports: $5.5 billion (f.o.b., year ending June 1985); principal products—beef, wool, dairy

Imports: $6.0 billion (c.i.f., year ending June 1985); principal products—petroleum, cars, trucks, machinery and electrical equipment, iron and steel, petroleum products

Major trade partners: (trade year 1982/83) exports—15% Japan, 16% Australia, 15% US, 9% UK; imports—20% Japan, 19% Australia, 17% US, 9% UK, 5% FRG

Aid: ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), $406 million

Budget: (1984/85) expenditures, $7.3 billion; receipts, $6.0 billion; deficit, $1.3 billion

Monetary conversion rate: NZ$1.88=US$1 (5 February 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 4,716 km total (1980); all 1.067-meter gauge; 274 km double track; 113 km electrified; over 99% government owned

Highways: 93,137 km total (December 1980); 47,236 km paved, 45,901 km gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways: 1,609 km; of little importance to transportation

Pipelines: natural gas, 1,000 km; refined products, 160 km; condensate, 150 km

Ports: 3 major

Civil air: about 40 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 205 total, 197 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 51 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

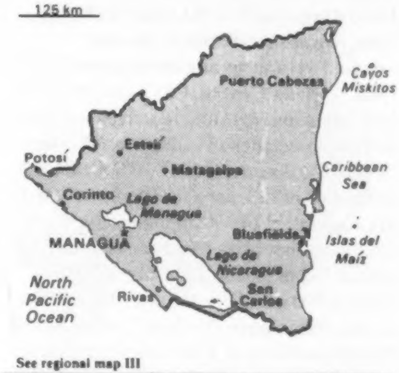
Telecommunications: excellent international and domestic systems; 1.7 million telephones (55 per 100 popl.); 64 AM, no FM, 14 TV stations, and 129 repeaters; submarine cables extend to Australia and Fiji Islands; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal New Zealand Air Force, Royal New Zealand Navy, New Zealand Army

Military manpower: males 15-49, 881,000; 633,000 fit for military service; about 30,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986, $500 million; about 5.1% of central government budget

Nicaragua



Land
130,000 km²; about the size of Iowa; 50% forest; 7% arable; 7% prairie and pasture; 36% urban, waste, or other

Land boundaries: 1,220 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 910 km

People
Population: 3,342,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.3%

Nationality: noun—Nicaraguan(s); adjective—Nicaraguan

Ethnic divisions: 69% mestizo, 17% white, 9% black, 5% Indian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish (official); English- and Indian-speaking minorities on Atlantic coast

Infant mortality rate: 84/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 56, women 60

Literacy: 66%

Labor force: 1,047,000 (1985); 46% service, 41% agriculture, 13% industry; 22% unemployment

Organized labor: 35% of Nicaragua's labor force is organized; of the seven confederations, five are Sandinista or Marxist oriented—the government-sponsored Sandinista Workers' Central (CST), 115,000 members, including state and municipal employees; the Association of Campesino Workers (ATC), 130,000 members; the General Confederation of Independent Workers (CGI-I), approximately 15,000 members; the Workers Front, about 100 members; and the Central for Labor Action and Unity (CAUS), about 3,000 members; the other two unions are the Nicaraguan Workers' Central (CTN), 25,000 members, and the Confederation of Labor Unification (CUS), 50,000 members

Government

Official name: Republic of Nicaragua

Type: republic

Capital: Managua

Political subdivisions: one national district and 16 departments; in 1982 the Sandinistas established six regions and three special zones, which both the government and the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) increasingly use for administrative purposes

Legal system: the Sandinista-appointed Government of National Reconstruction revoked the constitution of 1974 and issued a Fundamental Statute and a Program of the Government of National Reconstruction to guide its actions until a new constitution is drafted by the National Assembly, which was elected in November 1984

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September; Anniversary of the Revolution, 19 July

Branches: executive and administrative responsibility formally reside in the President, Vice President, and Cabinet; in reality, the nine-member National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) shares power with and dominates the executive; National Assembly was elected in November 1984 and inaugurated in January 1985 with a mandate to draft a new constitution; the country's highest judicial authority is the Sandinista-appointed Supreme Court, composed of seven members

Government leaders: Cdte. (José) Daniel ORTEGA Saavedra, President (since 10 January 1985); Sergio RAMIREZ Mercado, Vice President (since 10 January 1985)

Elections: national elections were held on 4 November 1984 for president and vice president (elected for a six-year term), and a 96-member National Assembly

Political parties and leaders: the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) is the ruling party and dominates political life; the FSLN has 61 seats in the National Assembly; only the Liberal Party, because of its ties to the Somoza family, has been specifically banned; the government prohibited most political activities by opposition parties under the state of emergency in March 1982 and expanded the emergency decree in October 1985; the main opposition parties boycotted the elections on the grounds that the regime had not provided them with sufficient political guarantees; the democratic opposition parties include the Social Democratic Party (PSD), Luis Rivas Leiva; the Social Christian Party (PSC), Erick Ramírez; the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCDN), Mario Rappaccioli; the Constitutionalist Liberal Party (PLC), Alfredo Reyes Duque Estrada; the Independent Liberal Party (PLI), Virgilio Godoy; the Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC), Mauricio Díaz; and the Democratic Conservative Party (PCD), Eduardo Molina; the PSD, PSC, PCDN and PLC, as well as opposition business and union organizations form the Democratic Coordinating Board—Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, president; the PPSC and PLI were allied with the FSLN in the Patriotic Front of the Revolution (FPR) until early 1984 but fielded their own candidates in the elections; a pro-FSLN faction dominates the PCD; the PCD has 14 seats in the National Assembly, the PLI 9, and the PPSC 6; two additional relatively obscure parties, the Central American Unionist Party (PUCA) and the Revolutionary Party of the Workers (PRT), were founded in late 1984

Communists: the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), Luis Sánchez Sancho, founded in 1944, has served as Nicaragua's Moscow-line Communist party; the Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCdeN), Eli Altamirano Pérez, is an ultraleft breakaway faction from the PSN; and the Popular Action Movement—Marxist-Leninist (MAP-ML), Isidro Téllez; only the PSN was a member of the FPR alliance with the FSLN, but all three have supported the revolution; the PCdeN and MAP-ML have criticized the Sandinistas for moving too slowly toward consolidation of a Marxist-Leninist regime; each of the three Communist parties has two seats in the National Assembly

Other political or pressure groups: the Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) is an umbrella group comprising 11 different chambers of associations, including such groups as the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Industry, and the Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE)

Member of: CACM, CEMA (observer), FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $2.9 billion (1985), $960 per capita; real GDP growth rate 1985, −7.1% (Note: conversion from national currency made at 50 cordobas=US$1, a highly overvalued official exchange rate)

Natural resources: gold, silver, copper, tungsten, arable land, timber, livestock, fish

Agriculture: main crops—cotton, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, beans, cattle

Major industries: food processing, chemicals, metal products, textiles and clothing, petroleum, beverages

Electric power: 400,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.14 billion kWh produced (1985), 350 kWh per capita

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Exports: $320 million (f.o.b., 1985); cotton, coffee, chemical products, meat, sugar, seafood

Imports: $850 million (f.o.b., 1985); food and nonfood agricultural products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, transportation equipment, machinery, construction materials, clothing, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—41% EC, 13% US, 8% CACM, 24% Japan, 7% CEMA, 7% other; imports—10% Mexico, 14% US, 9% CACM, 21% EC, 32% CEMA, 14% other (1984)

Aid: economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), $290 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), $540 million; Communist countries (1970-84), $760 million; military—US commitments (FY70-79), $20 million, Communist countries (1970-84) $515 million

Budget: 1984 expenditures, $1.1 billion; revenues, $0.7 billion; converted at 50 cordobas=US$1, at highest official exchange rate

Monetary conversion rate: multiple exchange policy; official rates vary from 10-50 cordobas=US$1 (January 1986); free market 1,200 cordobas=US$1 (January 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 344 km 1.067-meter gauge, government owned; majority of system not operating; 3 km 1.435-meter gauge line at Puerto Cabezas (does not connect with mainline)

Highways: 23,585 km total: 1,655 km paved, 2,170 km gravel or crushed stone, 5,425 km earth or graded earth, 14,335 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 2,220 km, including 2 large lakes

Pipelines: crude oil, 56 km

Ports: 1 major (Corinto), 7 minor

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 296 total, 261 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

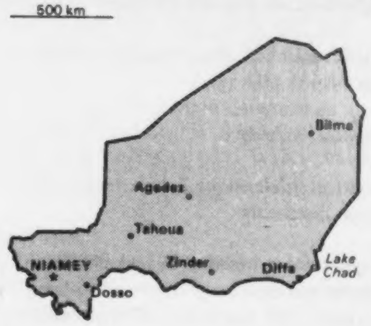
Telecommunications: low-capacity radio-relay and wire system being expanded; connection into Central American microwave net; Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 60,000 telephones (2.2 per 100 popl.); 42 AM, 6 TV stations; Intersputnik communications satellite facility planned

Defense Forces
Branches: Sandinista People's Army, Sandinista Navy, Sandinista Air Force/Air Defense, Sandinista People's Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, 678,000; 419,000 fit for military service; 33,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $1.4 billion; 50% of central government budget (includes both defense and security expenditures)

Niger



See regional map VII

Land
1,267,000 km^2; almost three times the size of California; 7.6% permanent meadow and pasture, 2.6% arable, 2.3% forest and woodland, .02% inland water, 87% other

Land boundaries: 5,745 km

People
Population: 6,715,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.4%

Nationality: noun—Nigerien(s) adjective—Nigerien

Ethnic divisions: 56% Hausa; 22% Djerma; 8.5% Fula; 8% Tuareg; 4.3% Beri Beri (Kanouri); 1.2% Arab, Toubou, and Gourmantche; about 4,000 French expatriates

Religion: 80% Muslim, remainder indigenous beliefs and Christians

Language: French (official); Hausa, Djerma

Infant mortality rate: 136/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 45

Literacy: 10%

Labor force: 2.5 million (1982) wage earners; 90% agriculture, 6% industry and commerce, 4% government

Organized labor: negligible

Government
Official name: Republic of Niger

Type: republic; military regime in power since April 1974

Capital: Niamey

Political subdivisions: 7 departments, 32 arrondissements

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, suspended 1974; committee appointed January 1984 to "reflect" on a new national charter; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holidays: Independence Day, 3 August; Republic Day, 18 December

Branches: executive authority exercised by President Seyni Kountché in the name of the Supreme Military Council (SMC), which is composed of army officers; office of prime minister created January 1983; since November 1983, civilians have held all cabinet portfolios except Defense and Interior, which are held by President Kountché

Government leader: Brig. Gen. Seyni KOUNTCHE, President of Supreme Military Council, Chief of State (since 1974); Hamid ALGABID, Prime Minister (since November 1983)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: popular elections currently allowed only for choosing representatives for village Development Councils, which advise on local economic development

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned

Communists: no Communist party; some sympathizers in outlawed Sawaba party

Member of: AfDB, APC, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $1.2 billion (1985 est.), $240 per capita (1985); annual real growth rate −3.1% (1985 est.)

Natural resources: uranium, coal, iron, tin, phosphates

Agriculture: commercial—cowpeas, groundnuts, cotton; main food crops—millet, sorghum, rice

Major industries: cement plant, brick factory, rice mill, small cotton gins, oil presses, slaughterhouse, and a few other small light industries; uranium production began in 1971

Electric power: 101,700 kW capacity (1985); 133 million kWh produced (1985), 20 kWh per capita

Exports: $319.1 million (1985 est.); uranium, livestock, cowpeas, onions, hides, skins; exports understated because much regional trade not recorded

Imports: $351.9 million (1982 est.); petroleum products, primary materials, machinery, vehicles and parts, electronic equipment, pharmaceuticals, chemical products, cereals, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: France (about half), other EC countries, Nigeria, UDEAC countries; US (3.8%, 1981); preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

Budget: (1986 est.) revenue $173 million, (1986 est.) $364.6 million expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs= US$1 (1985)

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 36,500 km total; 2,800 km bituminous, 10,700 km gravel and laterite, 23,000 km tracks

Inland waterways: Niger River navigable 300 km from Niamey to Gaya on the Benin frontier from mid-December through March

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

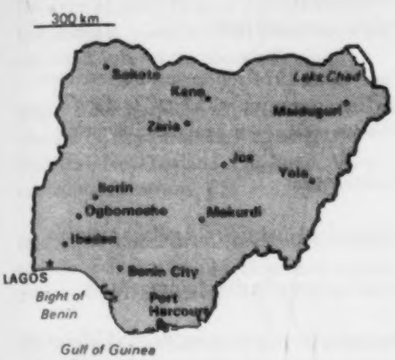
Airfields: 63 total, 58 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: small system of wire and radio-relay links concentrated in southwestern area; 9,800 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 2 FM, 12 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations, 4 domestic antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, paramilitary Republican Guard, paramilitary Presidential Guard, paramilitary National Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,456,000; 785,000 fit for military service; about 66,000 reach military age (18) annually

Nigeria



See regional map VII

Land
923,768 km²; more than twice the size of California; 35% forest; 24% arable (13% of total land area under cultivation); 41% desert, waste, urban, or other

Land boundaries: 4,034 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 853 km

People
Population: 105,448,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Nigerian(s); adjective—Nigerian

Ethnic divisions: of the more than 250 tribal groups, the Hausa and Fulani of the north, the Yoruba of the southwest, and the Ibos of the southeast comprise 65% of the population; about 27,000 non-Africans

Religion: no exact figures on religious breakdown, but about 50% Muslim, 30% Christian, and 20% indigenous beliefs

Language: English (official); Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani, and several other languages also widely used

Infant mortality rate: 157/1,000 (1981)

Life expectancy: men 45.9, women 49.2

Literacy: 25-30%

Labor force: est. 35-40 million (1984); 56% agriculture; 17% industry, commerce, and services; 15% government

Organized labor: 3.52 million wage earners belong to one of 42 recognized trade unions, which are under a single national labor federation, the Nigerian Labor Congress (NLC)

Government
Official name: Federal Republic of Nigeria

Type: military government since 31 December 1983

Capital: Lagos

Political subdivisions: 19 states, headed by appointed military governors

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic and tribal law

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 October

Branches: Armed Forces Ruling Council; National Council of Ministers and National Council of States; judiciary headed by Supreme Court

Government leader: Ibrahim BABANGIDA, President and Commander in Chief of Armed Forces (since August 1985)

Suffrage: none

Elections: last national elections under civilian rule held August-September 1983

Political parties and leaders: all political parties banned after 31 December 1983

Communists: the pro-Communist underground comprises a fraction of the small Nigerian left; leftist leaders are prominent in the country's central labor organization but have little influence on government

Member of: AfDB, APC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $63 billion (1984), $630 per capita; −0.6% growth rate (1984 est.); 40% inflation rate (August 1985)

Natural resources: petroleum, tin, columbite, iron ore, coal, limestone, lead, zinc

Agriculture: main crops—peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber, yams, cassava, sorghum, palm kernels, millet, corn, rice; livestock; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 512,000 metric tons (1982); imports nonprocessed and processed fish

Major industries: mining—crude oil, natural gas, coal, tin, columbite; processing industries—oil palm, peanut, cotton, rubber, petroleum, wood, hides, skins; manufacturing industries—textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics

Electric power: 3,732,900 kW capacity (1985); 8.175 billion kWh produced (1985), 80 kWh per capita

Exports: $11.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); oil (98%), cocoa, palm products, rubber, timber, tin

Imports: $9.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984); machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, wheat

Major trade partners: UK, EC, US

Budget: (1985) revenues, $12.3 billion; current expenditures, $6.0 billion; capital expenditure $6.4 billion

Monetary conversion rate: .98 naira=US$1 (December 1985)

Nigeria *(continued)*

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,505 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways: 107,990 km total 30,019 km paved (mostly bituminous surface treatment); 25,411 km laterite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth; 52,560 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 8,575 km consisting of Niger and Benue rivers and smaller rivers and creeks

Pipelines: 2,042 km crude oil; 120 km natural gas; 3,000 km refined products

Ports: 6 major (Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Warri, Onne, Sapele), 9 minor

Civil air: 72 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 89 total, 85 usable; 30 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

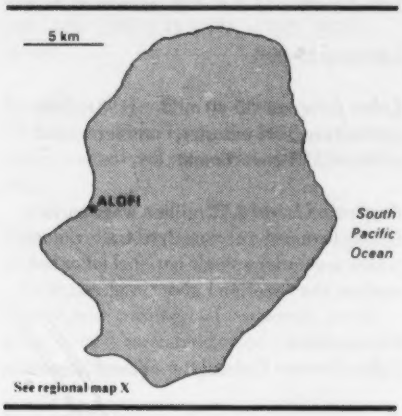
Telecommunications: above-average system limited by poor maintenance; major expansion in progress; radio-relay and cable routes; 155,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 37 AM, 9 FM, 34 TV stations; satellite station with Atlantic and Indian Ocean antennas, domestic satellite system with 19 stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Police Force

Military manpower. males 15-49, 22,607,000; 12,999,000 fit for military service; 1,081,000 reach military age (18) annually

Niue



See regional map X

Land

259 km²; about twice the size of Washington, D. C.; 20% forest

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 64 km

People

Population: 2,672 (July 1986), average annual growth rate −4.4%

Nationality: noun—Niuean(s); adjective—Niuean

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian, with some 200 Europeans, Samoans, and Tongans

Religion: 75% Ekalesia Nieue (Niuean Church)—a Christian Protestant church closely related to the London Missionary Society, 10% Morman, 5% Roman Catholic, Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh-day Adventist

Language: Polynesian tongue closely related to Tongan and Samoan; English

Literacy: education compulsory between 5 and 14 years of age

Labor force: approx. 1,000 (1981); most Niueans work on family plantations; paid work exists only in government service, small industry, and the Niue Development Board

Government

Official name:n0 Niue

Type: (since 1974) self-governing territory "in free association with New Zealand"; Niueans retain New Zealand citizenship

Capital: Alofi

Political subdivisions: 14 village councils

Legal system: English common law

Branches: Executive consists of a Cabinet of four members—the Premier (elected by the Assembly) and three ministers (chosen by the Premier from among Assembly members); Legislative Assembly consists of 20 members (14 village representatives and 6 elected on a common roll); if requested by the Assembly, New Zealand will also legislate for the island

Government leaders: Sir Robert R. REX, Premier (since early 1950s); John SPRINGFORD, New Zealand Representative (since 1974)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every three years; last election held March 1984

Member of: ESCAP (associate member), SPF

Economy

GNP: $3 million (1984), per capita GDP $1,080 (1984)

Agriculture: coconuts, passion fruit, honey, limes; subsistence crops—taro, yams, cassava (tapioca), sweet potatoes; pigs, poultry, beef cattle

Fishing: 930,000 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: small tourist industry

Electric power: network completed in 1977, with all villages linked to service

Exports: $301,224 (f.o.b. 1983); canned coconut cream, copra, honey, passion fruit products, pawpaw, root crops, limes, footballs, handicrafts

Imports: $1,504,180 (c.i.f. 1983); food and live animals, manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, lubricants, chemicals, drugs

Major trade partners: exports—New Zealand, Fiji, Cook Islands, Australia; imports—New Zealand, Fiji, Japan, Western Samoa, Australia, US

Budget: revenues (including New Zealand subsidy of $2.3 million) $3.2 million; expenditures, $3.8 million (FY83/84 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: uses New Zealand currency; NZ$1.88=US$1 (5 February 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 123 km all-weather roads, 106 km access and plantation roads

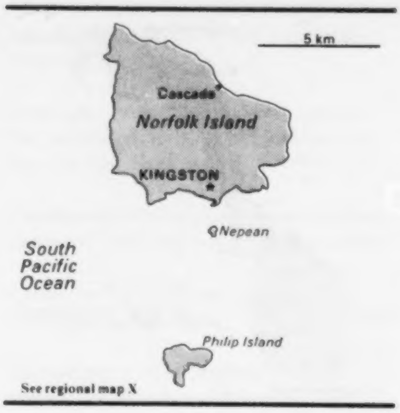
Ports: no harbor; open roadstead offers anchorage offshore from Alofi, from where servicing is by small boat

Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runway of 1,650 m capable of taking intermediate-size jet aircraft

Telecommunications: single-line telephone system connects all villages on island; est. 1,000 radio receivers in use (1983); 1 radio station; no TV service

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of New Zealand

Norfolk Island



Land
34.5 km²; less than one-third the size of Washington, D. C.; consists of Norfolk, Nepean, and Philip Island (the last two are uninhabited); 400 hectares arable land

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: 32 km (mostly inaccessible cliffs)

People
Population: 2,473 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Norfolk Islander(s); adjective—Norfolk Islander

Ethnic divisions: descendants of the "Bounty" mutiny families; more recently, Australian and New Zealand settlers

Religion: Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, Uniting Church in Australia, and Seventh-day Adventists

Language: English (official); "Norfolk"—a mixture of 18th Century English and ancient Tahitian

Literacy: probably high

Government
Official name: Territory of Norfolk Island

Type: Australian territory

Capital: Kingston (administrative center), Burnt Pine (commercial center)

Political subdivisions: external territory of Australia

Legal system: wide legislative and executive responsibility under the Norfolk Island Act of 1979; Supreme Court

National holiday: Pitcairners Arrival Day Anniversary, 8 June

Branches: 9-member elected Legislative Assembly; chief executive is Australian administrator named by governor general

Government leader: David E. BUFFETT, Chief Minister of Norfolk Island (since 1983)

Suffrage: proportional representation; all persons born on the island are Australian citizens

Elections: last held 18 May 1983; every three years

Economy
Agriculture: Kentia palm seed, cereals, vegetables, fruit

Major industries: tourism ($10 million)

Electric power: 7,000 kW capacity (1985); 8 million kWh produced (1985), 3,300 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.9 billion (1982-83); seed of the Norfolk Island pine; Kentia palm seeds, small quantities of avocados

Imports: $15.1 million (1982-83)

Major trade partners: imports—Australia and Pacific Islands, New Zealand, Asia, Europe; exports—Australia and Pacific Islands, New Zealand, Asia, and Europe

Budget: revenue, $2.7 million; expenditure, $3.3 million (1983); main source of income is sale of postage stamps and customs duties; expenses—administrative $1.2 million, education $0.5 million, health $0.5 million, welfare $0.2 million, maintenance $0.4 million

Norfolk Island *(continued)*

Monetary conversion rate: 1.44 Australian dollars=US$1 (5 February 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 80 km of roads, including 53 km of sealed roads; remainder are earth formed or coral surfaced

Inland waterways: no water on Neapean and Philip

Ports: none; loading jetties at Kingston and Cascade

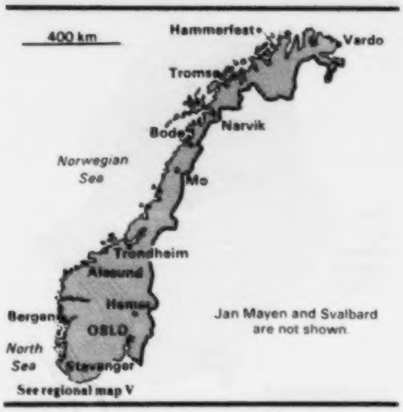
Airfields: 1 (Australian-owned airport) with runway 1,220-2,429 m

Telecommunications: 1,500 radio receivers (1982); radio link service between island and Sydney; 987 telephones (1982)

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of Australia

Norway



Jan Mayen and Svalbard are not shown.

See regional map V

Land

Continental Norway, 324,219 km²; slightly larger than New Mexico; Svalbard, 62,160 km²; Jan Mayen, 373 km²; 21% forest; 3% arable, 2% meadow and pasture; 74% other

Land boundaries: 2,579 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: mainland 3,419 km; islands 2,413 km (excludes long fjords and numerous small islands and minor indentations, which total as much as 16,093 km overall)

People

Population: 4,165,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.3%

Nationality: noun—Norwegian(s); adjective—Norwegian

Ethnic divisions: Germanic (Nordic, Alpine, Baltic) and racial-cultural minority of 20,000 Lapps

Religion: 94% Evangelical Lutheran (state church), 4% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% other

Language: Norwegian (official); small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities

Infant mortality rate: 7.9/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 72.7, women 79.5

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: 2.031 million (1984); 30.9% services; 19.6% mining and manufacturing; 16.7% commerce; 8.8% transportation; 7.6% construction; 7.2% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 5.7% banking and financial services (1983); 3.9% unemployed (1984)

Organized labor: 66% of labor force (1985)

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Norway

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Oslo

Political subdivisions: 19 counties, 407 communes, 47 towns

Legal system: mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; constitution adopted in 1814 and modified in 1884; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; legal education at University of Oslo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Constitution Day, 17 May

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Storting—Lagting, upper house; Odelsting, lower house); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 5 superior courts, 104 lower courts

Government leaders: OLAV V, King (since 1957); Kare WILLOCH, Prime Minister (since September 1981)

Suffrage: universal at age 18 but not compulsory

Elections: held every four years (next in 1989)

Political parties and leaders: Labor, Gro Harlem Brundtland; Conservative, Rolf Presthus (in April 1986); Center, Johan J.

Jakobsen; Christian People's, Kjell Magne Bondevik; Liberal, Odd Einar Dorum; Socialist Left, Theo Koritzinsky; Norwegian Communist, Hans I. Kleven; Progressive, Carl I. Hagen

Voting strength: (1985 election) Labor, 40.8%; Conservative, 30.4%; Christian People's, 8.3%; Center, 6.6%; Socialist Left (Socialist Electoral Alliance), 5.5%; Progressive, 3.7%; Liberal, 3.1%; Red Electoral Alliance, 0.6%; Liberal People's Party (antitax), 0.5%; Norwegian Communist, 0.2%; other 0.4%

Communists: 15,500 est.; 5,500 Norwegian Communist Party (NKP); 10,000 Workers Communist Party Marxist-Leninist (AKP-ML, pro-Chinese)

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IEA (associate member), IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $53.15 billion in 1984, $12,838 per capita; 48.0% private consumption; 19.4% government consumption; 26.4% gross fixed investment; −0.7% change in stockbuilding; net exports of goods and services 10.0%; 1984 growth rate 3.8%, in 1980 prices

Natural resources: oil, copper, gas, pyrites, nickel, iron, zinc, lead, fish, timber, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; main crops—feed grains, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; 40% self-sufficient; food shortages—food grains, sugar

Fishing: catch 2.48 million metric tons (1984); exports $766 million (1984)

Major industries: oil and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, wood pulp, paper products, metals, chemicals

Shortages: most raw materials except timber, petroleum, iron, copper, and ilmenite ore; dairy products and fish

Crude petroleum: 35.0 million metric tons produced (1984), exports $6.3 billion (1984)

Crude steel: 915,000 metric tons produced (1984), 228 kg per capita

Electric power: 23,035,000 kW capacity (1985); 119.082 billion kWh produced (1985), 28,626 kWh per capita

Exports: $18.9 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—oil, natural gas, metals, chemicals, machinery, fish and fish products, pulp and paper, ships

Imports: $13.9 million (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—machinery, fuels and lubricants, transport equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, clothing, ships

Major trade partners: 59.4% EC (25.3% UK, 16.2% FRG, 12.9% Sweden), 6.7% US (1984)

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic commitments (1970-83), $2.1 billion

Budget: revenues, $29.0 billion; expenditures, $25.7 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 7.69 kroner= US$1 (23 December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 4,257 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; Norwegian State Railways (NSB) operates 4,242 km (2,443 km electrified and 94 km double track); 16 km privately owned and electrified

Highways: 78,116 km total; 17,699 km concrete and bitumen; 19,277 km bituminous treated; 41,140 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

Inland waterways: 1,577 km; 1.5-2.4 m draft vessels maximum

Pipelines: refined products, 53 km

Ports: 9 major, 69 minor

Civil air: 62 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 96 total, 95 usable; 54 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: high-quality domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and telex services; 2.39 million telephones (57.9 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 843 FM, 1,744 TV stations; 4 coaxial submarine cables; 6 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Norwegian Army, Royal Norwegian Navy, Royal Norwegian Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,049,000; 852,000 fit for military service; 33,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $1.6 billion; 10.6% of central government budget

Oman

See regional map VI

Land

About 212,380 km²; about the size of New Mexico; negligible amount forested; remainder desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 1,384 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 2,092 km

People

Population: 1,271,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.4%

Nationality: noun—Omani(s); adjective—Omani

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Arab, with small Baluchi, Zanzibari, and Indian groups

Religion: 75% Ibadhi Muslim; remainder Sunni Muslim, Shi'a Muslim, some Hindu

Language: Arabic (official); English, Baluchi, Urdu, Indian dialects

Infant mortality rate: 121/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 51, women 54

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 500,000; 50% are non-Omani; est. 60% agriculture

Government

Official name: Sultanate of Oman

Type: absolute monarchy; independent, with strong residual UK influence

Capital: Muscat

Political subdivisions: 1 province (Dhofar), 2 governorates (Musandam and Muscat), and numerous districts (wilayats)

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; no constitution; ultimate appeal to the Sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—Sultan, who appoints 45-member State Consultative Assembly to advise him; legislative—none; judicial—traditional Islamic judges and a nascent civil court system

National holiday: National Day, 18-19 November

Government leader: QABOOS bin Said, Sultan (since July 1970)

Political parties: none

Other political or pressure groups: outlawed Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), based in South Yemen

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $7.7 billion (1984), $6,300 per capita (est.)

Natural resources: oil, copper, asbestos, some marble, limestone, chromium, gypsum

Agriculture: based on subsistence farming (fruits, dates, cereals, cattle, camels), fishing

Major industries: crude petroleum production in 1984, 415,000 b/d

Electric power: 950,900 kW capacity (1985); 2.082 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,695 kWh per capita

Exports: $4.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984), mostly petroleum; nonoil consist mostly of re-exports, processed copper, and some agricultural goods

Imports: $2.7 billion (c.i.f., 1984), machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, livestock, lubricants

Major trade partners: exports—52% Japan, 30% Europe, 8% US (1983); imports—21.3% Japan, 16.6% UK, 17.8% UAE, 7.6% US (1984)

Budget: (1984) revenues, $5.1 billion; expenditures, $6.1 billion

Monetary conversion rate: .3454 rial=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 16,900 km total; 2,200 km bituminous surface, 14,700 km motorable track

Pipelines: crude oil 1,300 km; natural gas 1,030 km

Ports: 2 major (Mīnā' Qābūs, Mīnā' Raysūt), 5 minor

Civil air: 26 major transport aircraft, including multinationally owned Gulf Air Fleet

Airfields: 125 total, 119 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 58 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

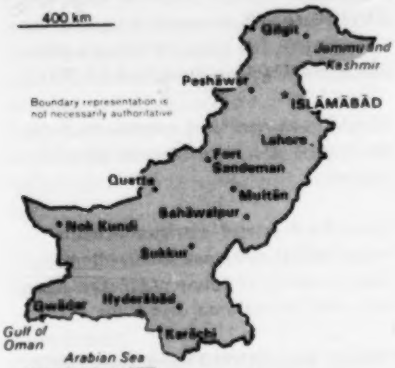
Telecommunications: fair system of open-wire, radio-relay, and radio communications stations; 23,000 telephones (2.2 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 3 FM, 11 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station, 8 domestic satellite stations, 1 Arab satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Royal Oman Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 285,000; 162,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $2.075 billion; 37.4% of central government budget

Pakistan



See regional map VIII

Land
803,943 km² (excludes Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir, the Pakistani-controlled parts of the former state of Jammu and Kashmir); larger than Texas; 40% arable, including 24% cultivated; 34% probably mostly waste; 23% unsuitable for cultivation; 3% forested

Land boundaries: 5,900 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 1,046 km

People
Population: 101,855,000, excluding Jūnāgadh, Mānāvadar, Gilgit, Baltistan, and the disputed area of Jammu and Kashmir (July 1986); average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Pakistani(s); adjective—Pakistani

Ethnic divisions: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushtan (Pathan), Baluchi

Religion: 97% Muslim, 3% Christian, Hindu, and other

Language: Urdu and English (official); total spoken languages—64% Punjabi, 12% Sindhi, 8% Pushtu, 7% Urdu, 9% Baluchi and other; English is lingua franca

Infant mortality rate: 119/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 51, women 49

Literacy: 24%

Labor force: 25.24 million (1982 est.); extensive export of labor; 52% agriculture, 21% industry, 8% services, 19% other

Organized labor: negligible

Government
Official name: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Type: parliamentary with strong executive, federal republic; military seized power 5 July 1977; President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq lifted martial law and restored 1973 Constitution on 30 December 1985 but retained his position as Army Chief of Staff; parliament, elected in February 1985, serves 5-year term

Capital: Islāmābād

Political subdivisions: four provinces (Baluchistan, North-West Frontier, Punjab, Sind), 1 territory (Federally Administered Tribal Areas)

Legal system: based on English common law but gradually being transformed to correspond to Koranic injunction; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; President Zia's government has established Islamic Sharia courts paralleling the secular courts and has introduced Koranic punishments for criminal offenses; martial law courts abolished 30 December 1985, and all cases, including those concerning national security, now require due process

National holiday: Pakistan Day, 23 March

Government leader: Gen. Mohammed ZIA-UL-HAQ, President and Army Chief of Staff (since July 1977); confirmed as President through March 1990 in special referendum in December 1984; Prime Minister Mohammed Khan JUNEJO (since March 1985)

Suffrage: universal from age 18

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Elections: opposition agitation against rigging elections in March 1977 led to military coup; military promised to hold new national and provincial assembly elections in October 1977 but postponed them indefinitely; elections for municipal bodies were held in 1979 and 1983; nonparty national elections were held in February 1985; many outlawed political parties boycotted polling

Political parties and leaders: relegalized in December 1985 under legislation requiring parties to register and open books for inspection; government still has wide authority under civil code to restrict political activity; law requires disqualification of any parliamentary delegate who changes party affiliation; majority party in parliament is Pakistan Muslim League (PML), Mohammed Khan Junejo; principle opposition party is secular socialist; Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Benazir Bhutto (major leader); others include Tehrik-i-Istiqlal, Asghar Khan; National Democratic Party (NDP), Sherbaz Mazari (formed in 1975 by members of outlawed National Awami Party—NAP—of Abdul Wali Khan, who is de facto NDP leader); all the aforementioned are in the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), formed in February 1981; Pakistan National Party (PNP), Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo (Baluch elements of the former NAP); Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Fazlur Rahman

Communists: party membership very small; sympathizers estimated at several thousand; party is outlawed

Other political or pressure groups: military remains dominant political force; Ulema (clergy), industrialists, and small merchants also influential

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OIC, Economic Cooperation Organization, SAARC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WFTU, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GNP: figures reflect impact of rupee devaluation in 1982; $31 billion (FY85 est.); $300 per capita (FY85); real growth 8.4% (FY85)

Natural resources: land, extensive natural gas, limited petroleum, poor quality coal, iron ore

Agriculture: extensive irrigation; main crops—wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 343,400 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: cotton textiles, steel, food processing, tobacco, engineering, chemicals, natural gas

Electric power: 5,187,000 kW capacity (1985); 20.42 billion kWh produced (1985), 206 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.5 billion (f.o.b., FY85); primarily rice, cotton, and textiles

Imports: $5.9 billion (f.o.b., FY85); petroleum (crude and products), cooking oil, and defense equipment

Major trade partners: FY85 exports—Japan 12%, US 10%, Saudi Arabia 7%, UK 7%, Iran 2%; imports—Japan 13%, US 12%, Saudi Arabia 11%, UK 6%, Malaysia 6%, China 3%, Iran 1%

Budget: FY85—current expenditures, $4.9 billion; development expenditures, $1.3 billion (reflects impact of rupee devaluation)

Monetary conversion rate: 15.89 rupees=US$1 (FY85 average); in January 1982, the rupee was delinked from the US dollar and floated

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: (1984) 8,822 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 535 km 1.000-meter gauge, and 610 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge; 1,037 km broad gauge double track and 286 km electrified; government owned

Highways: 98,000 km total (1984); 40,000 km paved, 23,000 km gravel, 29,000 improved earth, and unimproved earth road sand tracks

Inland waterways: negligible

Pipelines: 250 km crude oil; 2,269 km natural gas; 750 km refined products

Ports: 2 major, 4 minor

Civil air: 30 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 117 total, 98 usable; 69 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 29 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 41 with runways 1,200-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good international radiocommunication service over microwave and INTELSAT satellite; domestic radio communications poor; broadcast service good; 314,000 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 27 AM, no FM, 16 TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force, Navy, Civil Armed Forces, National Guards

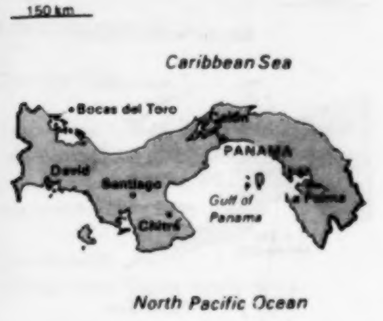
Military manpower: males 15-49, 24,519,000; 16,686,000 fit for military service; 1,234,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, $2.19 billion; about 26% of central government budget s, National Guards

Military manpower: males 15-49, 24,519,000; 16,686,000 fit for military service; 1,234,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, $2.19 billion; about 26% of central government budget

Panama



See regional map III

Land
77,080 km²; slightly larger than West Virginia; 24% agricultural land (11% pasture, 9% fallow, 4% crop); 20% exploitable forest; 56% other forest, urban or waste

Land boundaries: 630 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 2,490 km

People
Population: 2,227,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.1%

Nationality: noun—Panamanian(s); adjective—Panamanian

Ethnic divisions: 70% mestizo, 14% West Indian, 10% white, 6% Indian

Religion: over 93% Roman Catholic, 6% Protestant

Language: Spanish (official); 14% speak English as native tongue; many Panamanians bilingual

Infant mortality rate: 20.1/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 71

Literacy: 90%

Labor force: est. 680,471 (1984); 45% commerce, finance, and services; 29% agriculture, hunting, and fishing; 10% manufacturing and mining; 5% construction; 5% transportation and communications; 4% Canal Zone; 1.2% utilities; 2% other; unemployed estimated at 20% (January 1985); shortage of skilled labor but an oversupply of unskilled labor

Organized labor: approximately 15% of labor force (1982)

Government
Official name: Republic of Panama

Type: centralized republic

Capital: Panama

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 1 intendancy

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted in 1972, but major reforms adopted in April 1983; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Panama; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 3 November

Branches: under April 1983 reforms, a President, two Vice Presidents, and a 67-member Legislative Assembly are elected by popular vote for 5-year terms; nine Supreme Court Justices and nine alternates serve 10-year terms; two justices and their alternates are replaced every other December by presidential nomination and legislative confirmation

Government leaders: Eric Arturo DELVALLE Henríquez, President (since September 1985); Roderick ESQUIVEL, First Vice President (since October 1985); Second Vice President, unfilled

Suffrage 18: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: seven electoral slates made up of 14 registered political parties were on the May 1984 ballot with the president and other winners decided by simple pluralities; mayoral and municipal elections were held in June 1984

Political parties and leaders: (registered for 1984 presidential and legislative elections) National Democratic Union (UNADE; government coalition)—Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD, official government party), Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, Carlos Ozores Typaldos; Republican Party (PR), Eric Arturo Devalle Henríquez; Liberal Party (PL), Roderick Lorenzo Esquivel; Labor Party (PALA), Ramón Sieiro Mungas and Carlos Eleta Almarán; Panamenista Party (PP), Luis Suarez; Popular Broad Front Party (FRAMPO), Alvaro Arosemena; Democratic Opposition Alliance (ADO, opposition)—Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Ricardo Arias Calderón; Authentic Panamenista Party (PPA), Arnulfo Arías Madrid; Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement (MOLIRENA), Alfredo Ramirez, Sr.; other opposition parties—Popular Nationalist Party (PNP), Olimpo A. Saez Maruci; Popular Action Party (PAPO), Carlos Iván Zuniga; People's Party (PdP, Soviet-oriented Communist), Rubén Darío Sousa Batista; Socialist Workers Party (PST), José Cambra; Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT), leader unknown

Voting strength: in the May 1984 elections the government coalition received 300,748 votes, narrowly defeating the opposition alliance, which received 299,035 votes; UNADE won 45 seats in the 67-member Legislative Assembly, and ADO won the remaining 22 seats

Communists: People's Party (PdP), progovernment mainline Communist party, did not obtain the 3 percent of the total vote in 1984 elections to retain its legal status

Other political or pressure groups: National Council of Organized Workers (CONATO); National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP); Panamanian Association of Business Executives (APEDE)

Member of: FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFC,

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ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $4.4 billion (1984), $2,159 per capita; real growth (1984), −1.0%

Natural resources: copper, mahogany forests, shrimp

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, rice, sugarcane, coffee, corn; self-sufficient in basic foods; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 143,000 metric tons (1983); exports $53.2 million (1984)

Major industries: food processing, beverages, petroleum products, construction materials, clothing, paper products

Electric power: 1,200,000 kW capacity (1985); 3.1 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,420 kWh per capita

Exports: $419 million (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum products, bananas, shrimp, sugar

Imports: $1.34 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum products, manufactured goods, machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—59.1% US, 17% Central America and Caribbean, 16% EC, 8% other; imports—30% US, 19% Central America and Caribbean, 10% Mexico, 8% Japan, 8% Venezuela, 6% EC, 15% other (1984)

Aid: economic—US, including Ex-Im commitments (FY70-84), $394 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), $468 million; Communist countries (1970-84), $5 million; military—US (FY70-84), $37 million

Budget: (1984) revenues, $886 million; expenditures, $1.175 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 balboa=US$1 (January 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 238 km total; 78 km 1.524-meter gauge, 160 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 8,530 km total; 2,745 km paved, 3,270 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,515 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 800 km navigable by shallow draft vessels; 82 km Panama Canal

Pipelines: crude oil, 130 km

Ports: 2 major (Cristóbal and Balboa), 8 minor

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 132 total, 128 usable; 42 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: domestic and international telecom facilities well developed; connection into Central American microwave net; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas; 220,000 telephones (10.5 per 100 popl.); 80 AM, 12 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

Defense Forces
Branches: Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama (formerly known as the National Guard) includes military ground forces (still designated National Guard), Panamanian Air Force, National Navy, Panama Canal Defense Force, police force, traffic police/highway patrol, National Department of Investigation, Department of Immigration

Military manpower: males 15-49, 571,000; 393,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year beginning 1 January 1985, $99 million; 3.6% of central government budget

Papua New Guinea

See regional map X

Land
461,691 km²; slightly larger than California; 70% forest, 3% cultivated, 2% pasture, 25% other

Land boundaries: 966 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone); maritime limits measured from claimed "archipelagic baselines," which generally connect the outermost points of the outer islands or drying reefs

Coastline: about 5,152 km

People
Population: 3,395,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.1%

Nationality: noun—Papua New Guinean(s); adjective—Papua New Guinean

Ethnic divisions: predominantly Melanesian and Papuan; some Negrito, Micronesian, and Polynesian

Religion: over half of population nominally Christian (490,000 Catholic, 320,000 Lutheran, other Protestant sects); remainder indigenous beliefs

Language: 715 indigenous languages; pidgin English in much of the country and Motu in Papua region are lingua franca; English spoken by 1-2% of population

Infant mortality rate: 102/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 50

Literacy: 32%

Labor force: 1.66 million (1980); 732,806 (1980) in salaried employment; 54% agriculture, 25% government, 9% industry and commerce, 8% services

Government
Official name: Papua New Guinea

Type: independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Port Moresby

Political subdivisions: 20 provinces

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 16 September

Branches: executive—National Executive Council; legislature—House of Assembly (109 members); judiciary—court system consists of Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea and various inferior courts (district courts, local courts, children's courts, wardens' courts)

Government leaders: Sir Kingsford DIBELA, Governor General (since March 1983); Paias WINGTI, Prime Minister (since November 1985)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: preferential-type elections for 109-member House of Assembly every five years, last held in June 1982

Political parties: Pangu Party, People's Progress Party, United Party, Papua Besena, National Party, Melanesian Alliance

Communists: no significant strength

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, CIPEC (associate), Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, South Pacific Commission, SPF, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GNP: $2.2 billion (1984), $660 per capita; real growth (1984) 2.2% est.; 8.5% inflation rate (1985 est.)

Natural resources: gold, copper, silver, gas

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, cocoa, coconuts, timber, tea

Major industries: sawmilling and timber processing, copper mining (Bougainville), fish canning

Electric power: 750,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.7 billion kWh produced (1985), 511 kWh per capita

Exports: $840 million (f.o.b., 1983); gold ($206 million), copper ($149 million), coffee ($123 million), palm oil ($84 million), logs ($78 million), cocoa ($74 million), copra ($54 million), coconut oil ($43 million), tea ($17 million)

Imports: $906 million (f.o.b., 1983); machinery and equipment ($259 million), fuels and lubricants ($186 million), food and live animals ($50 million), chemicals ($71 million), other manufactured ($67 million)

Major trade partners: Australia, UK, Japan

Aid: economic—Australia, commitments (1970-83) $4.0 billion; US, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), $219 million; other Western countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-84), $6.0 billion

Budget: (1984) total revenue $518 million—tax revenue $441 million, non-tax $77 million; total expenditures—$698 million, capital $165 million

Monetary conversion rate: .9009 kina = US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 19,200 km total; 640 km paved, 10,960 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 7,600 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 10,940 km

Ports: 5 principal, 9 minor

Civil air: about 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 534 total, 433 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 36 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: Papua New Guinea telecom services are adequate and are being improved; facilities provide radiobroadcast, radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio and international radiocommunication services; submarine cables extend from Madang to Australia and Guam; 45,274 telephones (1.5 per 100 popl.); 31 AM, no FM, or TV stations

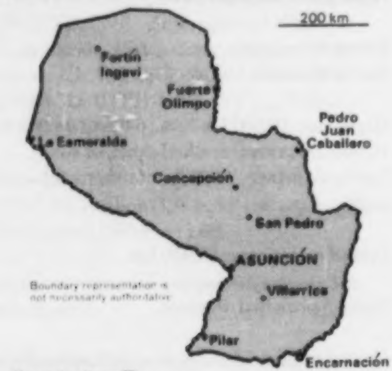
Defense Forces
Branches: Papua New Guinea Defense Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 817,000; about 452,000 fit for military service

Supply: dependent on Australia

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $33.4 million; about 3% of central government budget

Paraguay



See regional map IV

Land

406,750 km²; the size of California; 52% forest; 24% meadow and pasture; 22% urban, waste, and other; 2% crop

Land boundaries: 3,444 km

People

Population: 4,119,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Paraguayan(s); adjective—Paraguayan

Ethnic divisions: 95% mestizo (Spanish and Indian), 5% white and Indian

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic; Mennonite and other Protestant denominations

Language: Spanish (official) and Guarani

Infant mortality rate: 64/1,000 (1981)

Life expectancy: 68

Literacy: 81%

Labor force: 1.1 million (1983 est.); 44% agriculture; 34% industry and commerce, 18% services, 4% government; unemployment rate 15% (1984)

Organized labor: about 5% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Paraguay

Type: republic; under authoritarian rule

Capital: Asunción

Political subdivisions: 19 departments and the national capital

Legal system: based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; constitution promulgated 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at National University of Asunción and Catholic University of Our Lady of the Assumption; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 14 May

Branches: President heads executive; bicameral legislature (Senate, Chamber of Deputies); judiciary headed by Supreme Court

Government leader: Gen. (Ret.) Alfredo STROESSNER, President (since May 1954)

Suffrage: universal; compulsory between ages of 18 and 60

Elections: President and Congress elected together every five years (last election February 1983)

Political parties and leaders: Colorado Party, Juan Ramón Chaves; Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), Miguel Angel Martínez Yaryes; Christian Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Alfredo Rojas León; Febrerista Revolutionary Party (PRF), Fernando Vera; Liberal Party (PL), Joaquín Burgos; Popular Colorado Movement (MOPOCO), Waldino Lovera; Radical Liberal Party (PLR), Emilio Forestieri

Voting strength: (February 1983 general election) 90% Colorado Party, 5.6% Radical Liberal Party, 3.2% Liberal Party; Febrerista Party boycotted elections

Communists: Oscar Creydt faction and Miguel Angel Soler faction (both illegal); est. 3,000 to 4,000 party members and sympathizers in Paraguay, very few are hard core; party in exile is small and deeply divided

Other political or pressure groups: Popular Colorado Movement (MoPoCo) led by Epifanio Méndez, in exile; National Accord includes MoPoCo and Febrerista, Radical Liberal, and Christian Democratic Parties

Member of: FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, LAIA, OAS, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $4.8 billion (1985), $1,020 per capita, depending on exchange rate (1984); 7% public consumption; 66% private consumption (1983), 28% gross domestic investment; real growth rate 1985, 4.5%

Natural resources: iron, manganese, limestone, hydroelectric power, forests

Agriculture: main crops—oilseeds, soybeans, cotton, wheat, manioc, sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, rice, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most foods

Major industries: meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, light consumer goods, cement, construction

Electric power: 1,675,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.118 billion kWh produced (1985), 280 kWh per capita

Exports: $361.3 million (f.o.b., 1984); cotton, oilseeds, meat products, tobacco, timber, coffee, essential oils, tung oil

Imports: $649.1 million (f.o.b., 1984); fuels and lubricants, machinery and motors, motor vehicles, beverages and tobacco, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—21% Brazil, 14% Netherlands, 12% Argentina, 12% FRG, 9% US, 7% Switzerland, 2% Japan; imports—28% Brazil, 19% Argentina, 7% FRG, 6% US, 5% Japan, 5% UK (1983)

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Peru

Aid: economic bilateral commitments, US (FY70-84) $154 million, other Western countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), $596 million; military commitments (FY70-84), US $18 million

Budget: (1983 est.) revenues, $494 million; expenditures, $741 million

Monetary conversion rate: 240 guaranies=US$1 (January 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 970 km total; 440 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 60 km 1.000-meter gauge, 470 km various narrow gauge (privately owned)

Highways: 21,960 km total; 1,788 km paved, 474 km gravel, and 19,698 km earth

Inland waterways: 3,100 km

Ports: 1 major (Asunción), 9 minor (all river)

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

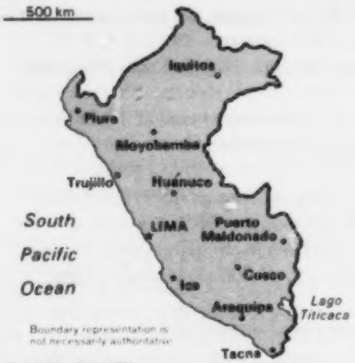
Airfields: 880 total, 770 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 29 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: principal center in Asunción, fair intercity microwave net; 78,300 telephones (2.3 per 100 popl.); 40 AM, 6 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Paraguayan Army, Paraguayan Navy, Paraguayan Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 979,000; 778,000 fit for military service; 48,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $76.4 million; 17.2% of central government budget



See regional map IV

Land
1,285,216 km (other estimates range as low as 1,248,380 km); five-sixths the size of Alaska; 55% forest; 14% meadow and pasture; 2% crop; 29% urban, waste, or other

Land boundaries: 6,131 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 2,414 km

People
Population: 20,207,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Peruvian(s); adjective—Peruvian

Ethnic divisions: 45% Indian; 37% mestizo (white-Indian); 15% white; 3% black, Japanese, Chinese, and other

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish and Quechua (official), Aymara

Infant mortality rate: 80/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 56.5

Literacy: est. 80%

Labor force: 4.9 million (1981); 40% government and other services, 41% agriculture, 19% industry (1981); unemployment about 10.9% (1984); underemployment 54.2%

Organized labor: about 40% of salaried workers (1983 est.)

Government
Official name: Republic of Peru

Type: republic

Capital: Lima

Political subdivisions: 24 departments with limited autonomy plus constitutional Province of Callao

Legal system: based on civil law system; 1979 constitution reestablished civilian government with a popularly elected president and bicameral legislature; legal education at the National Universities in Lima, Trujillo, Arequipa, and Cuzco; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 28 July

Branches: executive, judicial, bicameral legislature (Senate, Chamber of Deputies)

Government leader: Alan GARCIA Pérez, President (since July 1985); Luis ALVA Castro, Prime Minister (since July 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections for president and congress held every five years; election for president and congress held 14 April 1985; new government inaugurated 28 July 1985

Political parties and leaders: American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), Alan García; United Left (IU), Alfonso Barrantes; Popular Christian Party (PPC), Luis Bedoya Reyes; Popular Action Party (AP), Fernando Belaúnde Terry

Voting strength: (1985 presidential election) 48% APRA, 23% IU, 14% PPC, 5% AP

Peru *(continued)*

Communists: Communist Party of Peru (PCP), pro-Soviet, 2,000; pro-Chinese (2 factions) 1,200

Member of: Andean Pact, AIOEC, ASSIMER, CIPEC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, INTERPOL, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GNP: $17 billion (1984), $980 per capita (1984); 72% private consumption, 15% public consumption, 13% gross investment; 1% net foreign balance (1983); real growth rate (1985), 2.5%

Natural resources: minerals, metals, petroleum, forests, fish

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, potatoes, beans, rice, barley, coffee, cotton, sugarcane; imports—wheat, meat, lard and oils, rice, corn; an illegal producer of coca for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 1.450 million metric tons (1983); exports—oil, other products, $137 million (1984); meal, $202 million (1982)

Major industries: mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles and clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, shipbuilding, metal fabrication

Electric power: 3,720,000 kW capacity (1985); 13.1 billion kWh produced (1985), 671 kWh per capita

Exports: $3.3 billion (f.o.b., 1984); fishmeal, cotton, sugar, coffee, copper, iron ore, gold, refined silver, lead, zinc, crude petroleum and byproducts

Imports: $2.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports—38% US, 20% EC, 11% Japan, 9% Latin America, 4% UK (1984); imports—29% US, 22% EC, 17% Latin America, 7% Japan, 5% FRG (1984)

Budget: 1984—revenues, $2.7 billion; expenditures, $3.6 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 13,943 soles= US$1 (November 1985); new currency, the inti, has been in circulation since January 1986; 1 inti=1,000 soles (January 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 1,876 km total; 1,576 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 300 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 56,645 km total; 6,030 km paved, 11,865 km gravel, 14,610 km improved earth, 24,140 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 8,600 km of navigable tributaries of Amazon River system and 208 km Lago Titicaca

Pipelines: crude oil, 800 km; natural gas and natural gas liquids, 64 km

Ports: 7 major, 25 minor

Civil air: 27 major transport aircraft

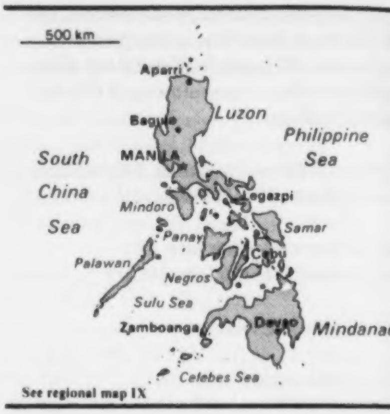
Airfields: 246 total, 228 usable; 32 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 25 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 43 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fairly adequate for most requirements; nationwide radio-relay system; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations, 12 domestic antennas; 544,000 telephones (2.9 per 100 popl.); 250 AM, 138 TV stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Peruvian Army, Peruvian Navy, Peruvian Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,843,000; 3,282,000 fit for military service; 188,000 reach military age (20) annually

Philippines



See regional map IX

Land
300,440 km²; slightly larger than Nevada; 53% forest, 30% arable, 5% pasture, 12% other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): up to 285 nm, based on limits described in the Treaty of Paris, 10 December 1898, the US-Spain Treaty of 7 November 1900, and the US-UK Treaty of 2 January 1930, are considered to be the territorial sea (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: about 22,540 km

People
Population: 58,091,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.2%

Nationality: noun—Filipino(s); adjective—Philippine

Ethnic divisions: 91.5% Christian Malay, 4% Muslim Malay, 1.5% Chinese, 3% other

Religion: 83% Roman Catholic, 9% Protestant, 5% Muslim, 3% Buddhist and other

Language: Pilipino (based on Tagalog) and English (both official)

Infant mortality rate: 59/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: 64

Literacy: about 88%

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Labor force: 20.0.61 million (1985 prelim); 47.0% agriculture, 20% industry and commerce, 13.5% services, 10.0% government, 9.5% other; 6.2% unemployment rate (1984 prelim.)

Government

Official name: Republic of the Philippines

Type: republic

Capital: Manila (de facto), Quezon City (designated)

Political subdivisions: 74 provinces and 61 chartered cities

Legal system: based on Spanish, Islamic, and Anglo-American law; parliamentary constitution passed 1973; constitution amended in 1981 to provide for French-style mixed presidential-parliamentary system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila University, and 71 other law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 12 June

Branches: constitution provides for unicameral legislature (Batasang Pambansa) and a strong executive branch under President and Prime Minister; judicial branch headed by Supreme Court with descending authority in a three-tiered system of local, regional trial, and intermediate appellate courts

Government leader: Corazon AQUINO, President (since February 1986); Salvador LAUREL, Vice President, Prime Minister, and Foreign Minister (since February 1986)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory

Elections: presidential election held on 7 February 1986; Ferdinand Marcos initially declared winner; following civil unrest and military rebellion, he left office and Aquino assumed presidency; provincial and legislative elections may be scheduled for late 1986

Political parties: national parties are New Society Movement (KBL); United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO); and the Liberals, Nacionalistas, and PDP-Laban; prominent regional parties include the Mindanao Alliance and the Pusyon Visaya

Communists: the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) controls about 16,000 full-time insurgents; not recognized as legal party; a second Communist party, the pro-Soviet Philippine Communist Party (PKP), has quasi-legal status

Member of: ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $33.590 billion (1985 prelim.), $590 per capita; −3.8% real growth, 1985 prelim.

Natural resources: timber, petroleum, nickel, iron, cobalt, silver, gold

Agriculture: main crops—rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, bananas, abaca, tobacco

Fishing: catch 1.8 million metric tons (1982)

Major industries: textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, electronics assembly

Electric power: 6,290,000 kW capacity (1985); 22 billion kWh produced (1985), 387 kWh per capita

Exports: $4.636 billion (f.o.b., 1985 prelim.); coconut products, sugar, logs and lumber, copper concentrates, bananas, garments, nickel, electrical components, gold

Imports: $5.085 billion (f.o.b., 1985 prelim.); petroleum, industrial equipment, wheat

Major trade partners: (1983) exports—36% US, 20% Japan; imports—23% US, 17% Japan

Budget: (1984) revenues, $3.1 billion; expenditures, $2.8 billion, deficit, $0.3 billion

Monetary conversion rate: (floating) 18.8 pesos=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 378 km operable (1982); 34% government owned

Highways: 152,800 km total (1980); 27,800 km paved; 73,000 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 52,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 3,219 km; limited to shallow-draft (less than 1.5 m) vessels

Pipelines: refined products, 357 km

Ports: 10 major, numerous minor

Civil air: approximately 53 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 331 total, 284 usable; 70 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 48 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good international radio and submarine cable services; domestic and interisland service adequate; 707,000 telephones (1.28 per 100 popl.); 267 AM stations, including 6 US; 55 FM stations; 33 TV stations, including 4 US; submarine cables extended to Hong Kong, Guam, Singapore, Taiwan, and Japan; tropospheric-scatter link to Taiwan; 2 international ground satellite stations; 11 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Constabulary—Integrated National Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,553,000; 10,315,000 fit for military service; about 610,000 reach military age (20) annually

Supply: limited small arms and small arms ammunition, small patrol craft production; licensed assembly of transport aircraft; most other materiel obtained from US; naval ships and equipment from Australia, Japan, Singapore, US, and FRG; aircraft and helicopters from FRG, US, Italy, Australia, and the Netherlands

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $569 million; about 15.7% of central government budget

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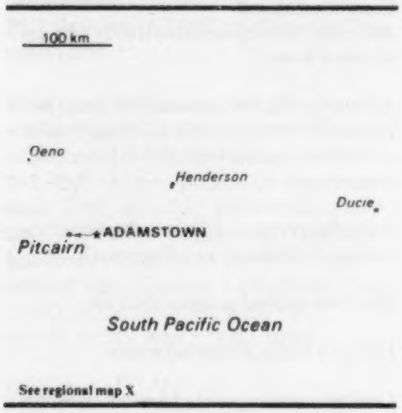
Pitcairn Islands



Land

47 km²; about one third the size of Washington, D. C.; Pitcairn (5 km²), plus four uninhabited islands (Oeno—5 km², Ducie—5 km², Henderson—31 km², Sandy 1 km²); volcanic, fertile land

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: Pitcairn 10 km; Oeno 5.5 km; Ducie 8 km; Henderson 26 km; Sandy 1.5 km

People

Population: 62 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 5.0%

Nationality: noun—Pitcairn Islander(s); adjective—Pitcairn Islander

Ethnic divisions: descendants of "Bounty" mutineers

Religion: 100% Seventh Day Adventists

Language: English (official); also a Tahitian/English dialect

Literacy: probably high

Labor force: no business community in the usual sense; some public works; subsistence farming and fishing

Government

Official name: Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno Islands

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: Adamstown—main settlement

Legal system: Island Court; provisions for a Supreme Court

Branches: administered locally by Island Council consisting of four elected island officers, a secretary, and five nominated members

Government leader: Terence D. O'LEARY, Governor and UK High Commissioner to New Zealand (since 1982); B. YOUNG, Island Magistrate and Chairman of the Island Council (since 1985)

Suffrage: 18 years old and 3 years residency

Elections: annual; Island Magistrate elected for a 3-year term

Communists: none

Economy

GNP: expenditure $NZ911,000 (1981/82); bartering important part of life

Natural resources: re-afforestation of miro trees (used for handicrafts)

Agriculture: local use—citrus, sugarcane, watermelons, bananas, yams, taro, beans, pumpkin, coconuts, wild goats, poultry

Fishing: plentiful

Major industries: postage stamp sales

Electric power: 25 kW capacity (1985); .05 million kWh produced (1985), 1,850 kWh per capita

Exports: fruits, vegetables, curios

Imports: fuel oil, machinery, building materials, flour, sugar, other foodstuffs

Budget: revenue $NZ812,639, expenditure $NZ1,119,882 (1983/84 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: NZ$1.88=US$1 (5 February 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 6.4 km dirt roads

Ports: boat harbor and jetty at Bounty Bay

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: party line telephone service on the island; radio station at "Taro Ground"; diesel generator provides electricity

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Poland

Land

312,612 km²; smaller than New Mexico; 49% arable, 27% forest, 14% other agricultural, 10% other

Land boundaries: 3,090 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (6 nm contiguous zone claimed in addition to the territorial sea; 200 nm fishing zone, with lateral limits based on geographic coordinates)

Coastline: 491 km

People

Population: 37,546,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.8%

Nationality: noun—Pole(s); adjective—Polish

Ethnic divisions: 98.7% Polish, 0.6% Ukrainian, 0.5% Byelorussian, less than 0.05% Jewish, 0.2% other

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (about 75% practicing), 5% Uniate, Greek Orthodox, Protestant, and other

Language: Polish, no significant dialects

Infant mortality rate: 19.3/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 71.6

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 17.54 million; 44% industry and commerce, 30% agriculture, 11% services, 8% government (1985)

Organized labor: new government trade unions formed following dissolution of Solidarity and all government unions in October 1982

Government

Official name: Polish People's Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Warsaw

Political subdivisions: 49 provinces

Legal system: mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1952; court system parallels administrative divisions with Supreme Court, composed of 104 justices, at apex; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at seven law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Liberation Day, 22 July

Branches: unicameral legislature (Sejm), executive, judicial system dominated by parallel Communist party apparatus

Government leaders: Zbigniew MESSNER, Chairman of Council of Ministers (Premier; since November 1985); Army Gen. Wojciech JARUZELSKI, Chairman of Council of State (President; since November 1985)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: parliamentary and local government every four years; last election held October 1985

Political party and leader: Polish United (Communist) Workers' Party (PZPR), Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary (since October 1981)

Voting strength: (March 1985 election) 78.86% voted for Communist-approved candidates

Communists: 2.2 million (1984)

Other political or pressure groups: United Peasant Party (ZSL), Democratic Party (SD); powerful Roman Catholic Church, Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON)

Member of: CEMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ICES, IHO, ILO, Indochina Truce Commission, IMO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, Korea Truce Commission, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, Warsaw Pact, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $228.5 billion in 1984 (1984 dollars), $6,190 per capita; 1984 growth rate 3.4%

Natural resources: coal, sulfur, copper, natural gas, silver

Agriculture: self-sufficient for minimum requirements; main crops—grain, sugar beets, oilseed, potatoes, exporter of livestock products and sugar; importer of grains

Fishing: catch 672,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: machinebuilding, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, food processing

Crude steel: 16.5 million metric tons produced (1984), about 445 kg. per capita

Electric power: 30,020,000 kW capacity (1985); 143.5 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,854 kWh per capita

Exports: $17.448 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 47.8% machinery and equipment; 29.2% fuels, minerals, and metals; 11.8% manufactured consumer goods, 8.5% agricultural and forestry products; 2.7% other (1984)

Imports: $16.197 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 27.2% machinery and equipment; 41.0% fuels, minerals, and metals; 14.0% agricultural and forestry products; 10.0% manufactured consumer goods, 7.8% other (1984)

Poland *(continued)*

Major trade partners: $32.726 billion (1984); 66% with Communist countries, 24% with West, 10% with less developed countries

Monetary conversion rate: 148 złotys=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 27,176 km total; 23,969 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 397 km 1.524-meter broad gauge, 2,810 km narrow gauge; 8,843 km double track; 8,307 km electrified; government owned (1984)

Highways: 254,000 km total; 57,353 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 97,561 km crushed stone, gravel; 99,086 km earth (1983)

Inland waterways: 4,017 km navigable rivers and canals (1984)

Pipelines: 4,500 km for natural gas; 1,986 km for crude oil (1984); 322 km for refined products

Freight carried: rail—425.5 million metric tons, 123.5 billion metric ton/km (1985); highway—1,420 million metric tons, 36.5 billion metric ton/km (1985); inland waterway—15.45 million metric tons, 1.44 billion metric ton/km (1985); ocean—193.4 billion metric ton/km (1985)

Ports: 4 major (Gdańsk, Gdynia, Szczecin, Świnoujście), 12 minor (1979); principal inland waterway ports are Gliwice, Wrocław, and Warsaw (1979)

Defense Forces

Branches: Ground Forces, National Air Defense Forces, Air Force Command, Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 9,392,000; 7,454,000 fit for military service; 258,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, 307 billion złotys; 7.7% of total budget

Portugal

See regional map V and VII

Land

Portugal, 92,082 km², including the Azores and Madeira Islands; slightly smaller than Indiana; 49% arable; 31% forest; 6% meadow and pasture; 14% waste, urban, inland water, or other

Land boundaries: 1,207 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 860 km; excludes Azores (708 km) and Madeira Islands (225 km)

People

Population: 10,095,000 (July 1986), including the Azores and Madeira Islands; average annual growth rate 0.5%

Nationality: noun—Portuguese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Portuguese

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands; citizens of black African descent who immigrated to mainland during decolonization number less than 100,000

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 1% Protestant sects, 2% other

Language: Portuguese

Infant mortality rate: 19.8/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: 71

Literacy: 80%

Labor force: 4.5 million (1984); 37% services, 36% industry, 27% agriculture; unemployment, 10.6% (December 1984)

Organized labor: about 45% of Portuguese labor is organized; the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Portuguese Workers—Intersindical (CGTP-IN) represents about half of the unionized labor force; its main competition, the General Workers Union (UGT), is organized by the Socialists and Social Democrats and represents a little less than half of unionized labor

Government

Official name: Portuguese Republic

Type: republic, first government under new constitution formed July 1976

Capital: Lisbon

Political subdivisions: 18 districts in mainland Portugal; Portugal's two autonomous regions, the Azores and Madeira Islands, have 4 districts (3 of them in the Azores); Macau, Portugal's remaining overseas territory, was granted broad executive and legislative autonomy in February 1976; Portugal has not officially recognized the unilateral annexation of Portuguese Timor by Indonesia

Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted April 1976 and revised October 1982; the Constitutional Tribunal reviews the constitutionality of legislation; legal education at Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: 25 April

Branches: executive with President and Prime Minister; unicameral legislature (popularly elected 250-seat Assembly of the Republic); independent judiciary

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Government leaders: Mario SOARES, President (since March 1986); Anibal Cavaco SILVA, Prime Minister (since November 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: national elections for Assembly of the Republic normally to be held every four years; Assembly elections held October 1985; national election for President to be held every five years (scheduled for 29 January 1986), second constitutional president elected in December 1980; local elections to be held every three years, last elections in December 1985

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party (PSD), Anibal Cavaco Silva; Portuguese Socialist Party (PS), Mario Soares; Party of Democratic Renewal (PRD), Herminio Martinho; Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), Alvaro Cunhal; Social Democratic Center (CDS), Adriano Moreira

Voting strength: (1985 parliamentary election) Social Democrats, 29.87%; Socialists, 20.77%; Democratic Renewal, 17.92%; Communists (in a front coalition called the United Peoples Alliance—APU), 15.49%; Center Democrats, 9.96% (1985 local elections) PSD, 34.02%; PS, 27.39%; APU, 19.44%; CDS, 9.7%; PRD, 4.74% (unofficial results)

Communists: Portuguese Communist Party claims membership of 200,753 (December 1983)

Member of: Council of Europe, EC, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $19.2 billion (1984); 15% government consumption, 7[illegible]% private consumption; 23% fixed capital formation; −0.7% change in stocks; −8% net exports; real growth rate −1.7% (1984)

Natural resources: fish, forests (cork), tungsten, iron, uranium ores

Agriculture: generally underdeveloped; main crops—grains, potatoes, olives, grapes for wine; deficit foods—sugar, grain, meat, fish, oilseed

Fishing: catch 243,423 metric tons (1984)

Major industries: textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper, and cork; metalworking; oil refining; chemicals; fish canning; wine

Crude steel: 690,675 tons produced (1983), 69 kg per capita

Electric power: 5,124,000 kW capacity (1985); 16.829 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,675 kWh per capita

Exports: $5.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—cotton textiles, cork and cork products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin, machinery, and appliances

Imports: $7.8 billion (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—petroleum, cotton, industrial machinery, iron and steel, chemicals

Major trade partners: 58% EC, 9% US, 2% Communist countries, 18% other developed countries, 11% less developed countries

Aid: economic authorizations—US, including Ex-Im, $1.5 billion (FY70-84); other Western countries (ODA and OOF), $749 million (1970-82); military authorizations—US, $475 million (FY70-84)

Budget: (1984) expenditures, $7.0 billion; revenues, $4.5 billion; deficit, $2.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 163.31 escudos=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,630 km total: state-owned Portuguese Railroad Co. (CP) operates 2,858 km 1.665-meter gauge (434 km electrified and 426 km double track), 760 km 1.000-meter gauge; 12 km (1.435-meter gauge) electrified, double, nongovernment owned

Highways: 57,499 km total; 49,537 km paved (bituminous, gravel, and crushed stone), including 140 km of limited-access divided highway; 7,962 km improved earth; plus an additional 4,100 km of unimproved earth roads (motorable tracks)

Inland waterways: 820 km navigable; relatively unimportant to national economy, used by shallow-draft craft limited to 297-metric-ton cargo capacity

Pipelines: crude oil, 11 km

Ports: 7 major, 34 minor

Civil air: 34 major transport aircraft

Airfields (including Azores and Madeira Islands): 69 total, 66 usable; 35 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: facilities are generally adequate; 1.68 million telephones (16.6 per 100 popl.); 50 AM, 52 FM, 66 TV stations; 6 submarine cables; 3 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas (on mainland and Azores)

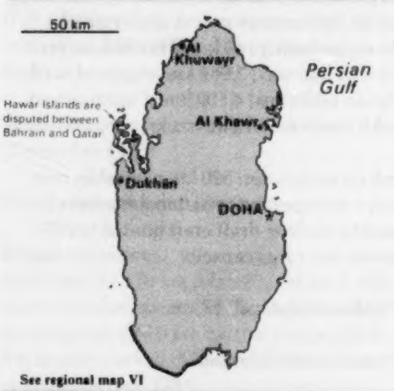
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,430,000; 1,989,000 fit for military service; 90,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $652 million; about 10% of central government budget

Qatar



See regional map VI

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Land

About 11,000 km²; smaller than Connecticut; negligible forest; mostly desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 56 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (exclusive economic zone to median line)

Coastline: 563 km

People

Population: 305,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 4.2%

Nationality: noun—Qatari(s); adjective—Qatari

Ethnic divisions: 40% Arab, 18% Pakistani, 18% Indian, 10% Iranian

Religion: 95% Muslim

Language: Arabic (official); English is commonly used as second language

Life expectancy: 72

Literacy: 40%

Labor force: 104,000 (1983); 85% non-Qatari in private sector

Government

Official name: State of Qatar

Type: traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971

Capital: Doha

Legal system: discretionary system of law controlled by the ruler, although civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters; a constitution was promulgated in 1970

National holiday: Independence Day, 3 September

Branches: executive—Amir and Council of Ministers; legislature—State Advisory Council

Government leader: Khalifa bin Hamad Al THANI, Amir and Prime Minister (since February 1972)

Suffrage: no specific provisions for suffrage laid down

Elections: constitution calls for elections for part of State Advisory Council, a consultative body, but no elections have been held

Political parties and leaders: none

Other political or pressure groups: a few small clandestine organizations are active

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $7.6 billion (1983); $27,000 per capita (1983)

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, fish

Agriculture: farming and grazing on small scale; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported; rice and dates staple diet

Major industries: oil production and refining; crude oil production averaged 399,000 b/d (1984); oil revenues accrued $3.1 billion (est.) in FY85, representing 95% of government revenue

Electric power: capacity 1,304,200 kW (1985); 4.569 billion kWh produced (1985), 15,650 kWh per capita

Exports: $4.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984), of which petroleum accounted for $4.2 billion

Imports: $1.0 billion (c.i.f., 1984)

Budget: (FY85) revenues, $2.7 billion; expenditures, $4.3 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 3.64 Qatar riyals=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 840 km total; 490 km bituminous; 350 km gravel; undetermined mileage of earth tracks

Pipelines: crude oil, 235 km; natural gas, 400 km

Ports: 2 major (Doha, Musay'īd), 1 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: modern system centered in Doha; 96,000 telephones (37 per 100 popl.); 1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 1 Arab satellite station under construction; tropospheric scatter to Bahrain; radio-relay to Saudi Arabia; submarine cable to Bahrain and UAE; 2 AM, 1 FM, 3 TV stations

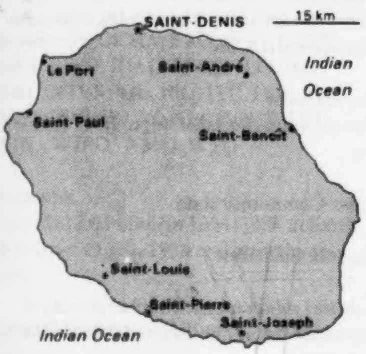
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Sea Arm, Air Force, Police Department

Military manpower: males 15-49, 130,000; 70,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, $157 million; 7.3% of central government budget

Reunion



See regional map VII

Land
2,512 km^2; about three times the size of New York City; two-thirds of island extremely rugged, consisting of volcanic mountains; 48,600 hectares (less than one-fifth of the land) under cultivation

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 201 km

People
Population: 539,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.0%

Nationality: noun—Reunionese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Reunionese

Ethnic divisions: most of the population is of thoroughly intermixed ancestry of French, African, Malagasy, Chinese, Pakistani, and Indian origin

Religion: 94% Roman Catholic

Language: French (official), Creole widely used

Literacy: over 80% among younger generation

Labor force: primarily agricultural workers; high seasonal unemployment

Government
Official name: Department of Reunion

Type: overseas department of France; represented in French Parliament by three deputies and two senators

Capital: Saint-Denis

Legal system: French law

Branches: Reunion is administered by a Prefect appointed by the French Minister of Interior, assisted by a Secretary General and an elected 36-man General Council; in 1974 France created an elected 45-member Regional Assembly to coordinate economic and social development policies; in 1981 both the General Council and the Regional Assembly received greater authority for fiscal policy

Government leader: Michel BLANGY, Commissioner of the Republic (since February 1984)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: last municipal and General Council elections in 1983; parliamentary election June 1981; Regional Assembly election February 1983

Political parties and leaders: Reunion Communist Party (RCP), Paul Verges; Popular Movement for the Liberation of Reunion, Georges Sinamale; other political candidates affiliated with metropolitan French parties, which do not maintain permanent organizations on Reunion

Voting strength: (parliamentary election 1981) Union for French Democracy – Rally for the Republic coalition elected two deputies; the Socialists elected one; in the 1983 Regional Assembly election, leftist parties received 45.7% of the vote

Communists: Communist Party small but has support among sugarcane cutters and the minuscule Popular Movement for the Liberation of Reunion (MPLR) and in Le Port District

Member of: WFTU

Economy
Agriculture: cash crops—almost entirely sugarcane, small amounts of vanilla and perfume plants; food crops—tropical fruit and vegetables, manioc, bananas, corn, market garden produce, some tea, tobacco, and coffee; food crop inadequate, most food needs imported

Major industries: 12 sugar processing mills, rum distilling plants, cigarette factory, 2 tea plants, fruit juice plant, canning factory, a slaughterhouse, and several small shops producing handicraft items

Electric power: 180,000 kW capacity (1985); 551 million kWh produced (1985), 1,026 kWh per capita

Exports: $128 million (f.o.b., 1980); 90% sugar, 5% rum and molasses, 4% perfume essences, 1% vanilla and tea

Imports: $871 million (c.i.f., 1980); manufactured goods, food, beverages, tobacco, machinery and transportation equipment, raw materials, and petroleum products

Major trade partners: France and Mauritius

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $4.0 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 7.974 French francs=US$1 (31 October 1983)

Fiscal year: probably calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 2,800 km total; 2,200 km paved, 600 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth

Ports: 1 major (Port de la Pointe des Galets at Le Port)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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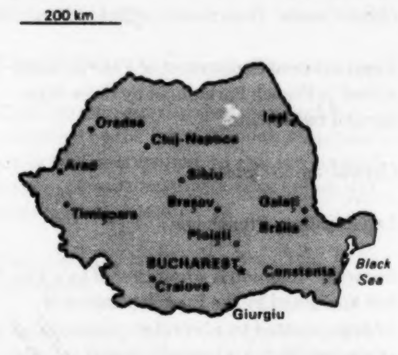
Reunion *(continued)*

Telecommunications: adequate system for needs; modern open-wire line and radio-relay network; principal center Saint-Denis; radiocommunication to Comoros Islands, France, Madagascar; new radio-relay route to Mauritius; 71,500 telephones (14.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 9 FM stations; 1 TV station with 17 relay transmitters; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of France

Military manpower: males 15-49, 156,000; 81,000 fit for military service; 7,000 reach military age (18) annually

Romania



See regional map V

Land
237,499 km²; slightly smaller than Oregon; 44% arable, 27% forest, 19% other agricultural, 10% other

Land boundary: 2,969 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 225 km

People
Population: 22,830,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.4%

Nationality: noun—Romanian(s); adjective—Romanian

Ethnic divisions: 88.1% Romanian; 7.9% Hungarian; 1.6% German; 2.4% Ukrainian, Serb, Croat, Russian, Turk, and Gypsy

Religion: 80% Romanian Orthodox; 6% Roman Catholic; 4% Calvinist, Lutheran, Jewish, Baptist

Language: Romanian, Hungarian, German

Infant mortality rate: 23.9/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 69.3, women 71.8

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 10.5 million (1983); 37.8% industry, 29.2% agriculture, 33.0% other non-agricultural (1983)

Government
Official name: Socialist Republic of Romania

Type: Communist state

Capital: Bucharest

Political subdivisions: 40 counties; city of Bucharest has administrative status equal to a county

Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory that increasingly reflects Romanian traditions; constitution adopted 1965; legal education at University of Bucharest and two other law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Liberation Day, 23 August

Branches: Presidency; Council of Ministers; Grand National Assembly, under which is Office of Prosecutor General and Supreme Court; Council of State

Government leaders: Nicolae CEAUŞESCU, President of the Socialist Republic (head of state; since 1967); Constantin DASCALESCU, Prime Minister (since May 1982)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: elections held every five years for Grand National Assembly deputies and local people's councils; last election held March 1985

Political parties and leaders: Communist Party of Romania only functioning party, Nicolae Ceauşescu, Secretary General (since March 1965)

Voting strength: (1985 election) overall participation reached 99.99%; of those registered to vote (15,733,060), 97.73% voted for party candidates

Communists: 3,400,000 (November 1984)

Member of: CEMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $117.6 billion in 1984 (1984 dollars), $5,200 per capita; 1984 real growth rate, 4.3%

Natural resources: oil, timber, natural gas, coal

Agriculture: net exporter; main crops—corn, wheat, oilseed; livestock—cattle, hogs, sheep; consumer and food supplies weak

Fishing: catch 244,000 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: mining, forestry, construction materials, metal production and processing, chemicals, machine-building, food processing

Shortages: energy, iron ore, coking coal, metallurgical coke, cotton fibers, natural rubber

Crude steel: 14.4 million metric tons produced (1984), 635 kg per capita

Electric power: 18,768,000 kW capacity (1985); 76.313 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,351 kWh per capita

Exports: $12.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 32.0% machinery and equipment; 28.0% fuels, minerals, and metals; 16.0% manufactured consumer goods; 12.0% agricultural materials and forestry products; 12.0% other (1984)

Imports: $10.3 billion (f.o.b. 1984); 24.7% machinery and equipment; 52.6% fuels, minerals, and metals; 10.8% agricultural and forestry products; 4.2% manufactured consumer goods; 7.7% other (1984)

Major trade partners: $23.0 billion in 1984; 48% non-Communist countries, 52% Communist countries (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 17.1 lei=US$1 (September 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 11,106 km total; 10,589 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 472 km narrow gauge, 45 km broad gauge; 3,113 km electrified, 2,642 km double track; government owned (1983)

Highways: 73,369 km total; 29,233 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 38,880 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 5,256 km other (1983)

Inland waterways: 1,724 km (1984)

Pipelines: 2,800 km crude oil; 1,429 km refined products; 6,400 km natural gas

Freight carried: rail—270.5 million metric tons (1985), 72.3 billion metric ton/km (1983); highway—469.2 million metric tons (1983), 8.3 billion metric ton/km (1983); waterway—14.6 million metric tons (1983), 2.3 billion metric ton/km (1983)

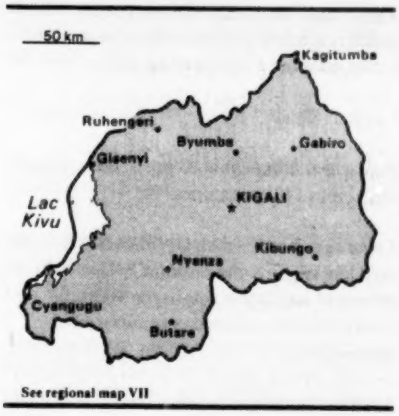
Ports: 4 major (Constanţa, Galaţi, Braila, Mangalia), 7 minor; principal inland waterway ports are Giurgiu, Turnu Severin, and Orşova

Defense Forces
Branches: Romanian People's Army, Security Troops; Patriotic Guard, Air and Air Defense Forces, Romanian Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,630,000; 4,758,000 fit for military service; 202,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, 12.3 billion lei; about 3.4% of total budget

Rwanda



See regional map VII

Land
26,338 km²; the size of Maryland; almost all arable land; about 33% cultivated; about 33% pasture; 9% forest

Land boundaries: 877 km

People
Population: 6,489,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.8%

Nationality: noun—Rwandan(s); adjective—Rwandan

Ethnic divisions: 85% Hutu, 14% Tutsi, 1% Twa (Pygmoid)

Religion: 65% Catholic, 9% Protestant, 1% Muslim, rest indigenous beliefs

Language: Kinyarwanda, French (official); Kiswahili used in commercial centers

Infant mortality rate: 102/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 48

Literacy: 37%

Labor force: 3.6 million (1985); 92% agriculture, 2% industry and commerce, 7% government and services

Government
Official name: Republic of Rwanda

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Type: republic; presidential system in which military leaders hold key offices; new constitution adopted 17 December 1978

Capital: Kigali

Political subdivisions: 10 prefectures, subdivided into 143 communes

Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 1 July

Branches: executive (President, 16-member Cabinet); unicameral legislative (National Development Council); judiciary (4 senior courts, magistrates)

Government leader: Maj. Gen. Juvénal HABYARIMANA, President and Head of State (since 1973)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: national elections, including constitutional referendum and presidential plebiscite, held December 1978; National Development Council elected and President reelected in December 1983

Political parties and leaders: National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND), General Habyarimana (officially a "development movement," not a party)

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfDB, EAMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $1.6 billion (1984), $257 per capita; real growth rate (1984 est.), 5.5%

Natural resources: gold, cassiterite, wolframite

Agriculture: cash crops—mainly coffee, tea, some pyrethrum; main food crops—bananas, cassava; stock raising; self-sufficiency declining; country imports foodstuffs

Major industries: mining of cassiterite (tin ore) and wolframite (tungsten ore), tin factory, cement factory, agricultural processing, and production of beer, soft drinks, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes

Electric power: 42,000 kW capacity (1985), 110 million kWh produced (1985), 17 kWh per capita

Exports: $147.9 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); mainly coffee, tea, cassiterite, wolframite, pyrethrum

Imports: $204.9 million (c.i.f., 1984 est.); textiles, foodstuffs, machines, equipment, capital goods, steel, petroleum products, cement and construction material

Major trade partners: US, Belgium, FRG, Kenya

External debt: $225 million (1983), external debt ratio 4.5% (1983)

Budget: (1983 est.) revenues, $161.5 million; current expenditures, $164.3 million; development expenditures, $30.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 100.96 Rwanda francs=US$1 (August 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 5,000 km total; 460 km paved, 1,725 km gravel and/or improved earth, 2,700 km unimproved

Inland waterways: Lake Kivu navigable by shallow draft barges and native craft

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 8 total, 8 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system with low-capacity radio-relay system centered on Kigali; 4,600 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 5 FM, no TV stations; SYMPHONIE satellite station, 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

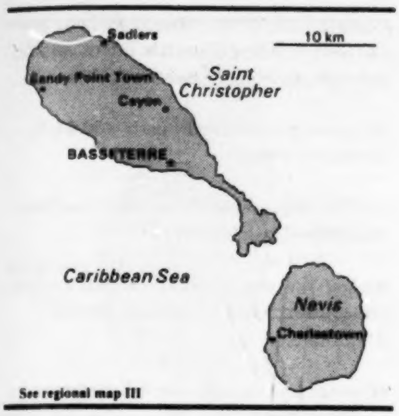
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, paramilitary, Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,386,000; 702,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $34.4 million; 14% of central government budget

St. Christopher and Nevis



Land
261 km²; about one-third the size of New York City; 40% arable, 33% waste and built on, 17% forest, 10% pasture

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 135 km

People
Population: 40,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate −1.2%

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent

Nationality: noun—Kittsian(s), Nevisian(s); adjective—Kittsian, Nevisian

Religion: Anglican, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic

Language: English

Literacy: 80%

Labor force: 20,000 (1981)

Organized labor: 6,700

Government
Official name: Federation of St. Christopher and Nevis

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Basseterre, St. Christopher; Charlestown, Nevis

Political subdivisions: 11 districts

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial organ is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Branches: legislative, 11-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister; separate Nevis Island Legislature and Nevis Island Assembly headed by Premier

Government leaders: Dr. Kennedy Alphonse SIMMONDS, Prime Minister (since 1980); Sir Clement ARRINDELL, Governor General (since 1981)

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage

Elections: at least every five years; last election held June 1984

Political parties and leaders: St. Christopher and Nevis Labor Party (SKNLP), Lee Moore; People's Action Movement (PAM), Kennedy Simmonds; Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), Simeon Daniel

Voting strength: (June 1984 election) House of Assembly—PAM, 6 seats; SKNLP, 2 seats; NRP, 3 seats

Communists: none known

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, IBRD, IMF, ISO, OAS, UN

Economy
GNP: $61.9 million (1983), $820 per capita; 4.1% real growth in 1984

Agriculture: main crops—sugar on St. Christopher, cotton on Nevis

Major industries: sugar processing, tourism, cotton, salt, copra

Electric power: 12,000 kW capacity (1985); 32 million kWh produced (1985), 780 kWh per capita

Exports: $30.6 million (1983); sugar

Imports: $47.3 million (1983); foodstuffs, manufactures, fuel

Major trade partners: exports—50% US, 35% UK; imports—21% UK, 17% Japan, 11% US (1973)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im, from Western (non-US) countries (1970-81), $15 million; no military aid

Budget: (1982) revenues, $19 million; expenditures, $26 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (December 1985)

Communications
Railroads: 58 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge on St. Christopher for sugarcane

Highways: 300 km total; 125 km paved, 125 km otherwise improved, 50 km unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major—Basseterre, St. Christopher, and 1 minor—Charlestown, Nevis

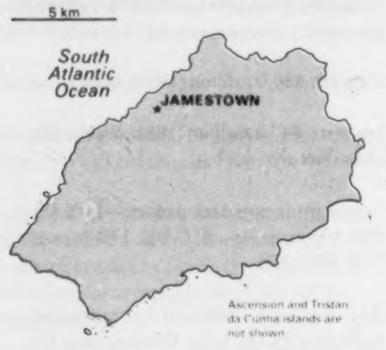
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: good interisland VHF/UHF/SHF radio connections and international link via Antigua and Barbuda and St. Martin; about 2,400 telephones (5.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 4 TV stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal St. Christopher and Nevis Police Force

St. Helena



See regional map VII

Land
122 km² St. Helena; smaller than Washington, D. C.; 88 km² Ascension Island; 104 km² Tristan da Cunha; 243 hectares cultivable land; islands are of volcanic origin and include St. Helena, Ascension Island (no water), and the Tristan da Cunha island group

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: about 60 km

People
Population: 7,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.3%

Nationality: noun—St. Helenian(s); adjective—St. Helenian

Religion: Anglican majority; also Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist, and Roman Catholic

Language: English

Infant mortality rate: 22.37/1,000 (1982)

Literacy: probably high

Labor force: large proportifrom employed overseas, particularly on Ascension

Organized labor: St. Helena General Workers' Union, 472 members; 10% professional and technical, 9% mangement and clerical, 5% sales, 9% farming and fishing, 6% transport, 17% crafts, 10% service, 1% security, and 33% other

Government
Official name: St. Helena

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: Jamestown

Political subdivisions: Ascension and Triston da Cunha are dependencies of St. Helena

Legal system: Constitution in effect since 1967; Supreme Court

Branches: Executive Council, 12-member elected Legislative Council

Government leader: Francis BAKER, Governor and Commander in Chief (since 1984)

Elections: general elections held in October 1984

Political parties and leaders: St. Helena Labor Party, G. A. O. Thornton; St. Helena Progressive Party, leader unknown

Voting strength: both political parties inactive since 1976

Communists: probably none

Economy
Natural resources: Ascension—sea turtle and sooty tern breeding ground; no minerals

Agriculture: maize, potatoes, vegetables; timber production being developed; crawfishing on Tristan da Cunha

Fishing: 453 metric ton catch (1982)

Major industries: crafts (furniture, lacework, fancy woodwork)

Electric power: 1,700 kW capacity (1985); 3 million kWh produced (1985), 428 kWh per capita

Exports: fish (frozen skipjack, tuna, salt-dried skipjack), handicrafts

Imports: food, drink, tobacco, fuel oils, animal feed, building materials, motor vehicles and parts, machinery and parts (1981/82)

Major trade partners: imports—59% UK, 29% South Africa

Aid: development aid from UK—8 million pounds sterling (1982 est.)

Budget: revenue, 5,656,518 pounds sterling; expenditure, 5,681,933 pounds sterling (1981/82)

Monetary conversion rate: UK currency; 1 pound sterling=US$1.235

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 87 km bitumen sealed roads, 20 km earth roads on St. Helena; 80 km sealed on Ascension; 2.7 km sealed on Tristan da Cunha

Ports: Jamestown on St. Helena, Georgetown on Ascension, and St. James Bay

Airfields: none on St. Helena; airstrip (Miracle Miles) near Georgetown on Ascension; 1 permanent-surface runway 2,440-3,659 on Tristan da Cunha

Telecommunications: 1,500 radio receivers; no television service; wireless service to Cape Town and Ascension; telephones 310 (1982); coaxial cable relay point between South Africa, Portugal, and UK at Ascension

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom; United Kingdom Royal Air Force and United States NASA bases on Ascension

Military manpower: St. Helena Constabulary

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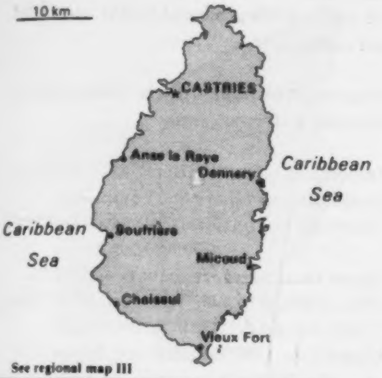
St. Lucia



Land
619 km²; about one-fifth the size of Rhode Island; 50% arable, 23% wasteland and built on, 19% forest, 5% unused but potentially productive, 3% pasture

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 158 km

People
Population: 123,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.1%

Nationality: noun—St. Lucian(s); adjective—St. Lucian

Ethnic divisions: 90.3% African descent, 5.5% mixed, 3.2% East Indian, 0.8% Caucasian

Religion: 90% Roman Catholic, 7% Protestant, 3% Church of England

Language: English (official), French patois

Infant mortality rate: 27.4/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 68.3, women 72.4

Literacy: 78%

Labor force: 43,800 (1983 est.); 43.4% agriculture, 38.9% services, 17.7% industry and commerce; 30% unemployment (1984)

Organized labor: 20% of labor force

Government
Official name: St. Lucia

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Castries

Political subdivisions: 16 parishes

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Branches: bicameral legislative (Senate, House of Assembly); executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister

Government leaders: John G. M. COMPTON, Prime Minister (since February 1975); Sir Allen LEWIS, Governor General (since December 1982)

Suffrage: universal adult over age 18

Elections: every five years; last election held May 1982

Political parties and leaders: United Workers' Party (UWP), John Compton; St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP), Julian Hunte; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), George Odlum

Voting strength: (1982 election) House of Assembly—UWP, 14 seats; SLP, 2 seats; PLP, 1 seat

Communists: negligible

Member of: CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, NAM, OAS, PAHO, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $148.1 million (1984), $1,105 per capita; 5.0% real GDP growth (1984)

Natural resources: forests, beaches, minerals (pumice), mineral springs

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, coconuts, sugar, cocoa, spices

Major industries: garments, electronic components, beverages, corrugated boxes, tourism, lime processing, tropical agriculture

Shortages: food, machinery, capital goods

Electric power: 20,000 kW capacity (1985); 75 million kWh produced (1985), 615 kWh per capita

Exports: $49.7 million (f.o.b., 1983); bananas, cocoa

Imports: $106.8 million (c.i.f., 1983); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—58% UK, 16% US, 24% CARICOM; imports—37% US, 13% UK, 17% CARICOM, 9% Trinidad and Tobago (1984 est.)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF, Western (non-US) countries (1970-81), $34 million; no military aid

Budget: (FY84) revenues, $61 million; expenditures, $64 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (December 1985)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 760 km total; 500 km paved; 260 km otherwise improved

Ports: 1 major (Castries), 1 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439

Telecommunications: fully automatic telephone system with 9,500 telephones (8.0 per 100 popl.); direct radio-relay link with Martinique and St. Vincent and the Grenadines; interisland troposcatter link to Barbados; 3 AM stations, 1 cable TV station

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal St. Lucia Police Force

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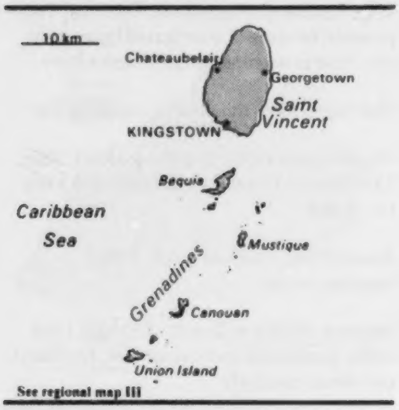
St. Vincent and the Grenadines



Land
389 km² (including northern Grenadines); about twice the size of Washington, D. C.; 50% arable, 44% forest, 3% pasture, 3% waste and built on

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 84 km

People
Population: 103,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.9%

Nationality: noun—St. Vincentian(s) or Vincentian(s); adjectives—St. Vincentian or Vincentian

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent; remainder mixed, with some white, East Indian, Carib Indian

Religion: Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic

Language: English, some French patois

Literacy: 82%

Labor force: 67,000 (1984 est.); about 40% unemployed (1984)

Organized labor: 10% of labor force

Government
Official name: St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Kingstown

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Branches: bicameral legislature (13-member elected House of Representatives and 6-member appointed Senate), judiciary (Supreme Court)

Government leaders: James "Son" MITCHELL, Prime Minister (since 1984); Sir Joseph EUSTACE, Governor General (since February 1985)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: every five years; last held 18 July 1984

Political parties and leaders: New Democratic Party (NDP), James "Son" Mitchell; St. Vincent Labor Party (SVLP), Hudson Tannis; United People's Movement (UPM), Renwick Rose and Oscar Allen; Movement for National Unity (MNU), Ralph Gonsalves

Voting strength: (1984 election) House of Assembly—NDP, 9 seats; SVLP, 4 seats

Member of: CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IMF, IMO, OAS, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO

Economy
GNP: $88.9 million (1983), $781 per capita; 3% real growth in 1984

Agriculture: bananas, arrowroot

Major industries: food processing

Electric power: 16,000 kW capacity (1985); 32 million kWh produced (1985), 314 kWh per capita

Exports: $42.0 million (f.o.b., 1983 prelim.) bananas, arrowroot, copra

Imports: $71.4 million (c.i.f., 1983 prelim.); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, chemicals and fertilizers, minerals and fuel

Major trade partners: exports—32% UK, 57% CARICOM, 34% Trinidad and Tobago (1983); imports 11% UK, 33% US, 32% CARICOM, 24% Trinidad and Tobago, 6% Canada (1983 est.)

Aid: economic—bilateral economic commi ments, ODA and OOF, from Western (non-US) countries (1970-81), $25 million; no mil tary aid

Budget: (1984) revenues, $32 million; exper ditures, $32 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (December 1985)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: approx. 1,000 km total; 300 km paved; 400 km improved; 300 km unimproved

Ports: 1 major (Kingstown), 1 minor

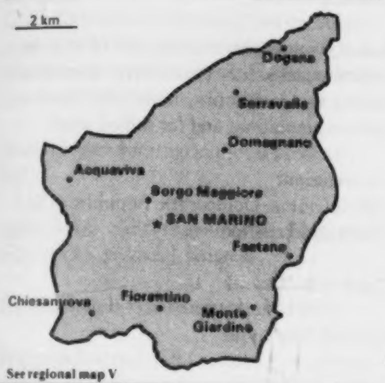
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 6 total, 6 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: islandwide fully automatic telephone system with 6,500 sets (4 per 100 popl.); VHF/UHF interisland links to Barbados and the Grenadines; new SHF links to Grenada and St. Lucia; 2 AM stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force

San Marino



Land

62 km^2; about one-third the size of Washington, D. C.; 74% cultivated, 22% meadow and pasture, 4% built on

Land boundaries: 34 km

People

Population: 23,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.9%

Nationality: noun—Sanmarinese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Sanmarinese

Religion: Roman Catholic

Language: Italian

Infant mortality rate: 9.6/1,000 (1983)

Literacy: 97%

Labor force: approx. 4,300

Organized labor: Democratic Federation of Sanmarinese Workers (affiliated with ICFTU) has about 1,800 members; Communist-dominated General Federation of Labor, 1,400 members

Government

Official name: Republic of San Marino

Type: republic (dates from 4th century A.D.); in 1862 the Kingdom of Italy concluded a treaty guaranteeing the independence of San Marino; although legally sovereign, San Marino is vulnerable to pressure from the Italian Government

Capital: San Marino

Political subdivisions: San Marino is divided into 9 "castles"—Acquaviva, Borgo Maggiore, Chiesanuova, Domagnano, Faetano, Fiorentino, Monte Giardino, San Marino, Serravalle

Legal system: based on civil law system with Italian law influences; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Liberation of the Republic, 5 February

Branches: the Grand and General Council is the legislative body elected by popular vote; its 60 members serve five-year terms; Council in turn elects two Captains-Regent who exercise executive power for term of six months, the Congress of State whose members head government administrative departments, and the Council of Twelve, the supreme judicial body; actual executive power is wielded by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for Internal Affairs

Government leaders: Giordano Bruno REFFI (Socialist), Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs and for Information (since July 1978); Alvaro SELVA (Communist), Secretary of State for Internal Affairs and Justice (since July 1978); Dr. Emilio DELLA BALDA (Unitary Socialist), Secretary of State for Budget, Finance, and Planning (since July 1978)

Suffrage: universal (since 1960)

Elections: elections to the Grand and General Council required at least every five years; last election was held 29 May 1983

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DCS), Clara Boscaglia; Social Democratic Party (PSDS), Alvaro Casali; Socialist Party (PSS), Remy Giacomini; Communist Party (PCS), Gilberto Ghiotti; Unitary Socialist Party (PSU), Emilio Della Balda; Committee for the Defense of the Republic (CDR), leader unknown

Voting strength: (1983 election) 42.1% DCS, 24.4% PCS, 14.8% PSS, 13.9% PSU, 2.9% PSDS

Communists: approx. 300 members (number of sympathizers cannot be determined); the PCS, in conjunction with the PSS, PSU, and PSDS, has led the government since 1978

Other political parties or pressure groups: political parties influenced by policies of their counterparts in Italy; the two Socialist parties are not united

Member of: ICJ, International Institute for Unification of Private Law, International Relief Union, ITU, IRC, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WTO; observer status in NAM

Economy

Principal economic activities of San Marino are farming, livestock raising, light manufacturing, and tourism; the largest share of government revenue is derived from the sale of postage stamps throughout the world and from payments by the Italian Government in exchange for Italy's monopoly in retailing tobacco, gasoline, and a few other goods; main problem is finding additional funds to finance badly needed water and electric power systems expansions

Natural resources: building stones

Agriculture: principal crops are wheat (average annual output about 4,400 metric tons/year) and grapes (average annual output about 700 metric tons/year); other grains, fruits, vegetables, and animal feedstuffs are also grown; livestock population numbers roughly 6,000 cows, oxen, and sheep; cheese and hides are most important livestock products

Electric power: power supplied by Italy (1985)

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San Marino *(continued)*

Manufacturing: consists mainly of cotton textile production at Serravalle, brick and tile production at Dogana, cement production at Acquaviva, Dogana, and Fiorentino, and pottery production at Borgo Maggiore; some tanned hides, paper, candy, baked goods, Moscato wine, and gold and silver souvenirs are also produced

Foreign transactions: dominated by tourism; in summer months 20,000 to 30,000 foreigners visit San Marino every day; several hotels and restaurants have been built in recent years to accommodate them; remittances from Sanmarinese abroad also represent an important net foreign inflow; commodity trade consists primarily of exchanging building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumer manufactures

Monetary conversion rate: 1704.0 Italian lire=US$1 (January 1984)

Communications
Railroads: none

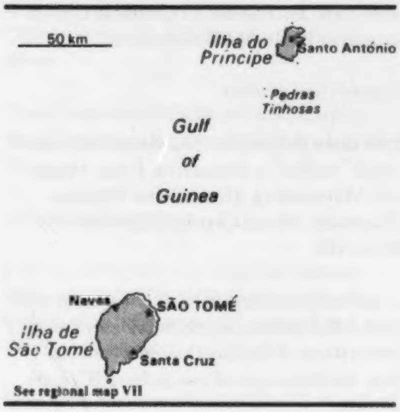
Highways: about 104 km

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving 7,700 telephones (25.7 per 100 popl.); no radiobroadcasting or television facilities

Sao Tome and Principe



Land
963 km² (São Tomé, 855 km² and Príncipe, 109 km²; including small islets of Pedras Tinhosas); slightly larger than New York City

Water
Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone); maritime limits measured from claimed "archipelagic baselines," which generally connect the outermost points of outer islands or drying reefs

Coastline: estimated 209 km

People
Population: 108,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.0%

Nationality: noun—Sao Tomean(s); adjective—Sao Tomean

Ethnic divisions: mestiço, angolares (descendents of Angolan slaves), forros (descendents of freed slaves), servicais (contract laborers from Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde), tongas (children of servicais born on the islands), and Europeans (primarily Portuguese)

Religion: Roman Catholic, Evangelical Protestant, Seventh-Day Adventist

Language: Portuguese (official)

Infant mortality rate: 63/1,000 (1983)

Literacy: est. 50%

Labor force: (1981) 21,096; most of popula tion engaged in subsistence agriculture anc fishing; some unemployment; labor shortages on plantations and for skilled work

Government
Official name: Democratic Republic of Sa Tome and Principe

Type: republic

Capital: São Tomé

Political subdivisions: seven counties

Legal system: based on Portuguese law sys tem and customary law; constitution adopted December 1975; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holidays: Martyr's Day, 4 February; Independence Day, 12 July; Armed Forces Day, first week in September (varie Farmer's Day, 30 September

Branches: President heads the government assisted by a cabinet of ministers; unicameral legislature (elected National Popular Assembly)

Government leader: Dr. Manuel Pinto DA COSTA, President (since 1975)

Suffrage: universal for age 18 and over

Elections: da Costa reelected by Popular Assembly May 1980 and September 1985; Assembly elections in September 1985

Political parties and leaders: Movement f the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), Manuel Pinto da Costa

Communists: no Communist party, proba bly a few sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IL IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $30 million (1981 est.); per capita income $260 (1983 est.); average annual growth rate −10% (1981 est.); average inflation rate 10% (1981)

Natural resources: agricultural products, fish

Agriculture: cash crops—cocoa, copra, coconuts, coffee, palm oil, bananas

Fishing: catch 4,050 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: light construction, shirts, soap, beer, fisheries, shrimp processing

Electric power: 4,300 kW capacity (1985); 7 million kWh produced (1985), 67 kWh per capita

Exports: $8.8 million (f.o.b., 1981 est.); mainly cocoa (90%), copra (7%), coffee, palm oil

Imports: $20.0 million (f.o.b., 1981 est.); food products, machinery and electrical equipment, fuels

Major trade partners: main partner Netherlands, followed by Portugal, US, and FRG

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $583 million; US (FY77-84), $93.7 million; Communist countries (1970-84), $23 million

Budget: (1981 est.) central government budget $22.0 million; (1979 est.) revenues, $15.7 million; current expenditures, $10.4 million; capital expenditures, $9.1 million

Monetary conversion rate: 46.2051 dobras=US$1 (December 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 300 km, of which two-thirds is paved; roads on Príncipe are mostly unpaved and in need of repair

Ports: 1 major (São Tomé), 1 minor

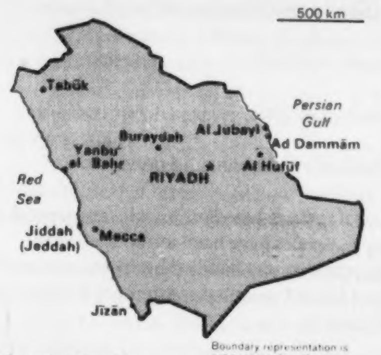
Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: minimal system; 2,200 telephones (1.7 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy

Saudi Arabia



See regional map VI

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

Land
Estimated at about 2,149,690 km^2 (boundaries undefined and disputed); one-third the size of the US; 98% desert, waste, or urban; 1% agricultural; 1% forest

Land boundaries: 4,537 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 2,510 km

People
Population: 11,519,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Saudi(s); adjective—Saudi or Saudi Arabian

Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Asian

Religion: 100% Muslim

Language: Arabic

Infant mortality rate: 118/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 54

Literacy: 52%

Labor force: about one-third (one-half foreign) of population; 45% commerce, services, government, and other; 30% agriculture; 15% construction; 5% industry; 5% oil and mining

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Government
Official name: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Type: monarchy

Capital: Riyadh

Political subdivisions: 14 provinces

Legal system: based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 23 September

Branches: King rules in consultation with royal family and Council of Ministers

Government leader: FAHD bin ʻAbd al-ʻAziz Al Saʻud, King and Prime Minister (since 1982)

Communists: negligible

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Maritime Satellite Organization, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $108 billion (FY84 est.), $10,335 per capita; annual growth in nonoil GDP in constant 1969/70 prices approx. 7% (1981-84)

Natural resources: oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold, copper

Agriculture: dates, grains, livestock; not self-sufficient in food except wheat

Major industries: crude oil production 3.6 million b/d (1985); oil revenue payments to Saudi Arabian Government, $28 billion (FY85); petroleum refining, basic petrochemicals, cement production and small steel-rolling mill; several other light industries, including factories producing detergents, plastic products, furniture

Electric power: 18,997,500 kW capacity (1985); 49.925 billion kWh produced (1985), 4,476 kWh per capita

Exports: $40 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 98% petroleum and petroleum products

Imports: $35 billion (c.i.f., 1984); manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, and processed food products

Major trade partners: exports—Japan, US, France; imports—US, Japan, FRG

Budget: FY85 proposed appropriations, $55 billion; current expenditures, $21.5 billion (est.); capital expenditures, $33.5 billion (est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 3.65 Saudi riyals=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: follows Islamic calendar months Rajab through Jumada II; the Saudi fiscal year covers 21 March 1985-10 March 1986

Communications
Railroads: 886 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

Highways: 67,000 km total; 28,000 km bituminous, 39,000 km gravel and improved earth

Pipelines: 6,400 km crude oil; 150 km refined products; 2,200 km natural gas, includes 1,600 km of natural gas liquids

Ports: 7 major (Jiddah [Jeddah], Ad Dammām, Ras Tanura, Jīzān, Al Jubayl, Yanbuʻ al Baḩr, Yanbuʻ aş Şināʻīyah), 17 minor

Civil air: 181 major transport aircraft

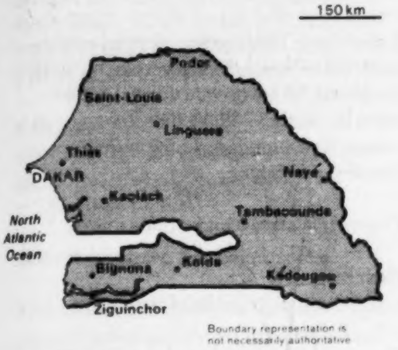
Airfields: 202 total, 170 usable; 59 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways over 3,659 m, 25 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 96 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good system exists, major expansion program completed with extensive microwave and coaxial cable systems; 960,000 telephones (14.0 per 100 popl.); 21 AM, 2 FM, 63 TV stations; 2 Atlantic and 2 Indian Ocean satellite stations, 1 Arab satellite control station; radio-relay to Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, and Sudan; coaxial cable to Kuwait; submarine cable to Djibouti under construction

Defense Forces
Branches: Saudi Arabian Land Forces, Royal Saudi Naval Forces, Royal Saudi Air Force, Air Defense Force, Saudi Arabian National Guard, Frontier Force, Coast Guard, Special Security Force, Public Security Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,079,00 1,760,000 fit for military service; about 106,000 reach military age (18) annually

Senegal



See regional map VII

Land

196,192 km^2; the size of South Dakota; 40% agricultural (12% cultivated); 13% forest; 47% built up, waste, or other

Land boundaries: 2,680 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 531 km

People

Population: 6,980,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.3%

Nationality: noun—Senegalese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Senegalese

Ethnic divisions: 36% Wolof, 17% Fulani, 17% Serer, 9% Toucouleur, 9% Diola, 9% Mandingo, 1% European and Lebanese

Religion: 92% Muslim, 6% indigenous beliefs, 2% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic)

Language: French (official); Wolof, Pulaar, Diola, Mandingo

Infant mortality: 140/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 45.5

Literacy: 10%

Labor force: 2,509,000; 77% subsistence agricultural workers; 175,000 wage earners—40% private sector, 60% government and parapublic

Organized labor: majority of wage-labor force represented by unions; however, dues-paying membership very limited; major confederation is National Confederation of Senegalese Labor (CNTS), an affiliate of governing party

Government

Official name: Republic of Senegal

Type: republic under multiparty democratic rule; (early in 1982, Senegal and The Gambia formed a loose confederation named Senegambia, which calls for the eventual integration of their armed forces

Capital: Dakar

Political subdivisions: 8 regions, subdivided into 28 departments, 95 arrondissements

Legal system: based on French civil law system; constitution adopted 1960, revised 1963, 1970, and 1981; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court, which also audits the government's accounting office; legal education at University of Dakar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 April

Branches: government dominated by the President; unicameral legislature (120-member National Assembly), elected for five years; President elected for five-year term by universal suffrage; judiciary headed by Supreme Court, with members appointed by President

Government leaders: Abdou DIOUF, President (since January 1981)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: presidential and legislative elections held February 1983; Socialist Party holds 111 of 120 seats

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party (PS), Abdou Diouf; Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), Abdoulaye Wade; 13 other small uninfluential parties

Communists: small number of Communists and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: students, teachers, labor, Muslim Brotherhood

Member of: AfDB, APC, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OIC, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $2.3 billion (1984), $360 (1984) per capita; real growth −4.2% in 1983

Natural resources: fish, phosphates

Agriculture: main crops—peanuts (primary cash crop); millet, sorghum, manioc, maize, rice, livestock; deficit production of food

Fishing: catch 230,000 metric tons (1984); exports $120 million (1984)

Major industries: fishing, agricultural processing plants, light manufacturing, mining

Electric power: 187,000 kW capacity (1985); 737 million kWh produced (1985), 109 kWh per capita

Exports: $525 million (f.o.b., 1984); peanuts and peanut products, phosphate rock, fish, petroleum products (reexport)

Imports: $805 million (f.o.b., 1984); food, consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, petroleum

Major trade partners: France, other EC, and franc zone

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Senegal *(continued)*

Budget: (1984/85) public revenues, $467 million; current expenditures, $489 million; capital expenditures, $75 million

Monetary conversion rate: about 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (1985)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: 1,034 km 1.000-meter gauge; 70 km double track

Highways: 13,898 km total; 3,461 km paved, 6,741 km gravel or graded earth, 3,696 km of unimproved roads

Inland waterways: 1,505 km

Ports: 1 major (Dakar), 2 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 25 total, 21 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

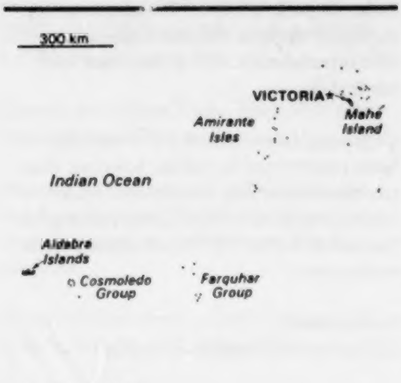
Telecommunications: above-average urban system, using radio-relay and cable; 40,200 telephones (0.8 per 100 popl.); 8 AM , no FM stations; 1 TV station; 3 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,551,000; 782,000 fit for military service; 72,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, $66.9 million; about 8.8% of central government budget

Seychelles



See regional map VII

Land
280 km²; less than two-thirds the size of New York City; 54% arable land, nearly all cultivated; 17% woods and forest; 29% other (mainly reefs and other surfaces unsuited for agriculture); 40 granitic and 50 or more coralline islands

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone); maritime limits measured from claimed "archipelagic baselines," which generally connect the outermost points of outer islands or drying reefs

Coastline: 491 km (Mahé Island 93 km)

People
Population: 67,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.2%

Nationality: noun—Seychellois (sing. and pl.); adjective—Seychelles

Ethnic divisions: Seychellois (mixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans)

Religion: 90% Roman Catholic, 8% Anglican, 2% other

Language: English and French (official); Creole

Infant mortality rate: 26/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 66

Literacy: 60%

Labor force: 1984 (prelim.) formal employment (all sectors)—38.4 government, 30.7 parastatal, 30.8% private; formal employment (by sector)—49.0% industry and commerce, 39.0% services, 11.5% agriculture, forestry, and fishing

Organized labor: 3 major trade unions

Government
Official name: Republic of Seychelles

Type: republic; member of the Commonwealth

Capital: Victoria, Mahé Island

Legal system: based on English common law, French civil law, and customary law

National holidays: 5 and 29 June

Branches: President, Council of Ministers, People's Assembly

Government leader: France Albert RENE President (since June 1979)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: general election held June 1979 gave 98% approval to René as only preside tial candidate on yes/no ballot; reelected i June 1984 with 92% of vote

Political parties and leaders: René, who heads the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, came to power by a military coup i June 1977; until then he had been Prime Minister in an uneasy coalition with then President James Mancham, who headed t Seychelles Democratic Party; René banne the Seychelles Democratic Party in March 1978 and announced a new constitution i March 1979 that turned the country into a one-party state

Communists: negligible, although some Cabinet ministers espouse pro-Soviet line

Other political or pressure groups: trade unions, church

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $150 million (1983 prelim.); $2,320 per capita (1984 est.); real growth rate −1.8% (1984 prelim.)

Natural resources: fish, copra, spices

Agriculture: islands depend largely on coconut production and export of copra; cinnamon, vanilla, and patchouli (used for perfumes) are other cash crops; food crops—small quantities of sweet potatoes, cassava, sugarcane, and bananas; islands not self-sufficient in foodstuffs and the bulk of the supply must be imported; fish is an important food source

Major industries: tourism is largest industry; processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, small-scale manufacture of consumer goods, coir rope factory, tea factory

Electric power: 20,000 kW capacity (1985); 58 million kWh produced (1985), 878 kWh per capita

Exports: $4.4 million (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); fish, copra, cinnamon bark

Imports: $72.7 million (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); manufactured goods, food, tobacco, beverages, machinery and transport equipment, and petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—Pakistan, France, Reunion, UK, Mauritius; imports—Bahrain, UK, South Africa, Singapore, Japan, France

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1978-83), $216 million; US (FY78-84), $11 million; Communist countries (1970-84), $32 million

Budget: (1984) revenues, $61 million; grants, $4 million; current expenditures, $64 million; capital expenditures, $11 million; net lending, $3.5 million

Monetary conversion rate: 6.80 Seychelles rupees=US$1 (31 October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 215 km total; 145 km bituminous, 70 km crushed stone or earth

Ports: 1 port (Victoria); development underway will double capacity

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 14 total, 14 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

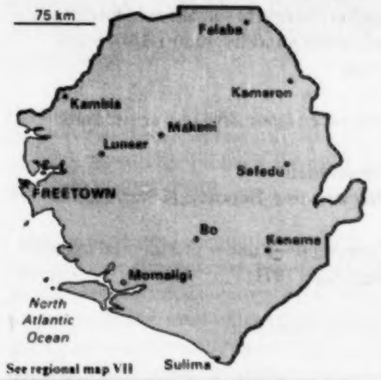
Telecommunications: direct radio communications with adjacent islands and African coastal countries; 9,100 telephones (14.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM stations; 1 TV station; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; USAF tracking station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 16,000; 8,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $8.5 million, 9.5% of central government budget

Sierra Leone



Land
71,740 km²; slightly smaller than South Carolina; 65% arable (6% cultivated), 27% pasture, 4% swamp, 4% forest

Land boundaries: 933 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 402 km

People
Population: 3,987,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Sierra Leonean(s); adjective—Sierra Leonean

Ethnic divisions: over 99% native African (30% Temne, 30% Mende, 2% Creole), rest European and Asian; 13 tribes

Religion: 30% Muslim, 30% indigenous beliefs, 10% Christian, 30% other or none

Language: English (official); regular use limited to literate minority; principal vernaculars are Mende in south and Temne in north; "Krio," the language of the resettled exslave population of the Freetown area, is lingua franca

Life expectancy: 46

Literacy: about 15%

Sierra Leone *(continued)*

Labor force: about 1.5 million; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture; only small minority, some 65,000, earn wages

Organized labor: 35% of wage earners

Government
Official name: Republic of Sierra Leone

Type: republic under presidential regime since April 1971

Capital: Freetown

Political subdivisions: 3 provinces and the Western Area; divided into 12 districts with 146 chiefdoms, where paramount chief and council of elders constitute basic unit of government; plus Western Area, which comprises Freetown and other coastal areas of the former colony

Legal system: based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; constitution adopted 1978; highest court of appeal is the Sierra Leone Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Republic Day, 19 April

Branches: executive authority exercised by President; unicameral parliament consists of 104 authorized seats, 85 of which are filled by elected representatives of constituencies and 12 by Paramount Chiefs elected by fellow Paramount Chiefs in each district; President authorized to appoint up to seven members; independent judiciary

Government leader: Gen. Joseph MOMOH, President (since 28 November 1985); Francis MINAH, First Vice President (since November 1985); A. B. KARMARA, Second Vice President (since November 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: the Constitution of Sierra Leone Act, 1971, has been replaced by the Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1978, which provides for one-party rule

Political parties and leaders: All People's Congress (APC), headed by Momoh

Communists: no party, although there are a few Communists and a slightly larger number of sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, AIOEC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, Mano River Union, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: (current factor cost) $1 billion (1983/84 est); real growth rate 0.5% (1983/84)

Natural resources: diamonds, rutile, bauxite, iron ore, gold, chromite

Agriculture: main crops—palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, millet, ginger, cassava; much of cultivated land devoted to subsistence farming; food crops insufficient for domestic consumption

Fishing: catch 53,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: mining—diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, rutile; manufacturing beverages, textiles, cigarettes, construction goods; 1 oil refinery

Electric power: 65,000 kW capacity (1985); 113 million kWh produced (1985), 29 kWh per capita

Exports: $104 million (f.o.b., 1983/84); diamonds, iron ore, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee

Imports: $126 million (f.o.b., 1983/84); machinery and transportation equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, petroleum products

Major trade partners: UK, EC, US, Japan, Communist countries

Budget: (1983/84) revenues, $109 million; current expenditures, $146 million; development expenditures, $68 million

Monetary conversion rate: (official) 2.5 leones=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: about 84 km 1.067-meter narrow gauge privately owned mineral line operated by the Sierra Leone Development Company

Highways: 7,460 km total; 1,225 km bituminous, 490 km laterite (some gravel), remainder improved earth

Inland waterways: 800 km; 600 km navigable year round

Ports: 1 major (Freetown), 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 14 total, 11 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair telephone and telegraph service; 16,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 1 INTELSAT Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station; 3 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 876,000; 425,000 fit for military service; no conscription

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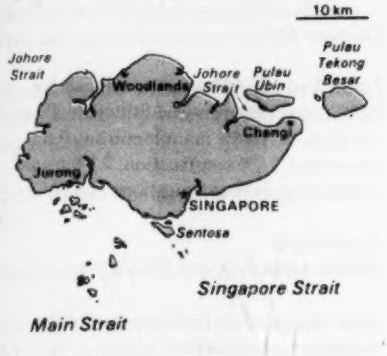
Singapore



See regional map IX

Land

618 km²; smaller than New York City; 31% built on, roads, railroads, and airfields; 22% agricultural; 47% other

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing, as defined by treaties and practices)

Coastline: 193 km

People

Population: 2,584,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.1%

Nationality: noun—Singaporean(s), adjective—Singapore

Ethnic divisions: 76.4% Chinese, 14.9% Malay, 6.4% Indian, 2.3% other

Religion: majority of Chinese are Buddhists or atheists; Malays nearly all Muslim; minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Taoists, Confucianists

Language: Chinese, Malay, Tamil, and English (official); Malay (national)

Infant mortality rate: 9.4/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 69, women 74

Literacy: 84.2%

Labor force: 1,174,827 (June 1984); 29.2% services, 27.4% manufacturing, 22.6% trade, 10.4% transport and communication, 8.5% construction, 0.8% agriculture and fishing; 2.7% unemployment (June 1984)

Organized labor: 15.6% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Singapore

Type: republic within Commonwealth

Capital: Singapore

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution based on preindependence State of Singapore constitution; legal education at University of Singapore; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 9 August

Branches: ceremonial President; executive power exercised by Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (Parliament)

Government leaders: WEE Kim Wee, President (since September 1985); LEE Kuan Yew, Prime Minister (since June 1959)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 20

Elections: normally held every five years; last held 1984

Political parties and leaders: government—People's Action Party (PAP), Lee Kuan Yew; opposition—Barisan Sosialis (BS), Dr. Lee Siew Choh; Workers' Party (WP), J. B. Jeyaretnam; United People's Front (UPF), Harbans Singh; Singapore Democratic Party (SDP), Chiam See Tong; Communist Party illegal

Voting strength: (1984 election) PAP won 77 of 79 seats in Parliament and received 63% of the vote; WP and SDP won one seat each

Communists: 200-500; Barisan Sosialis infiltrated by Communists

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $17.6 billion (1984 est.), $7,000 per capita; 8.7% average annual real growth (1973-83), −1.7% (1985)

Agriculture: occupies a position of minor importance in the economy, self-sufficient in pork (but pig farming outlawed as of 1985), poultry, and eggs; must import much of its other food requirements; major crops—rubber, copra, fruit and vegetables

Fishing: catch 22,763 metric tons (1984), imports—97,976 metric tons (1984), exports 55,666 metric tons (1984)

Major industries: petroleum refining, electronics, oil drilling equipment, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, ship repair, entrepot trade, financial services, biotechnology

Electric power: 3,388,000 kW capacity (1985); 9.865 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,860 kWh per capita

Exports: $24.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); manufactured goods, petroleum, rubber, electronics

Imports: $28.7 billion (c.i.f., 1984); major retained imports—capital equipment, manufactured goods, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—US, Malaysia, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Australia, FRG; imports—Japan, US, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries (1970-83), $562 million; US, including Ex-Im (FY70-80), $575 million; military—US (FY70-84), $2 million

Budget: (1984) revenues, $5.4 billion; expenditures, $3.9 billion; lending minus repayment, $0.5 billion; surplus, $1.0 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 2.13 Singapore dollars=US$1 (5 February 1986)

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Singapore *(continued)*

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 38 km of 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 2,314 km total (1980); 2,006 km paved, 308 km crushed stone or improved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 3 major, 2 minor

Civil air: approx. 30 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 6 total, 6 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

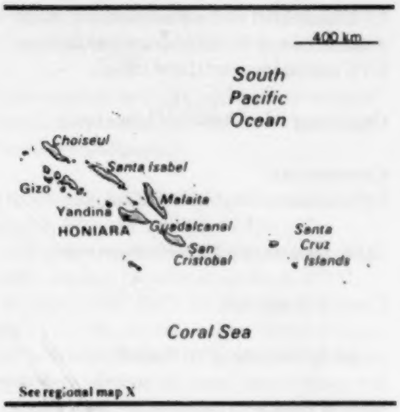
Telecommunications: good domestic facilities; good international service; good radio and television broadcast coverage; 700,000 telephones (26.5 per 100 popl.); 13 AM, 4 FM, 2 TV stations; submarine cables extend to Hong Kong via Sabah (Malaysia), Philippines; 1 ground station to Hong Kong via Sabah (Malaysia); 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Army Reserve, Singapore Armed Forces (SAF)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 771,000; 604,000 fit for military service

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986, $1.1 billion; about 11.4% of central government budget

Solomon Islands



See regional map X

Land
NOTE: This archipelagic nation includes the southern Solomon Islands, primarily Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, Santa Isabel, and Choiseul; the northern Solomon Islands constitute part of Papua New Guinea.

Land
About 29,785 km²; slightly larger than Maryland

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: about 5,313 km

People
Population: 283,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.5%

Nationality: noun—Solomon Islander(s); adjective—Solomon Islander

Ethnic divisions: 93.0% Melanesian, 4.0% Polynesian, 1.5% Micronesian, 0.8% European, 0.3% Chinese, 0.4% other

Religion: almost all at least nominally Christian; Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Methodist churches dominant

Language: English (official), local languages

Infant mortality rate: 46/1,000 (1980)

Life expectancy: 54

Literacy: 60%

Labor force: 20,631 economically active (1980); 30.0% forestry and fishing 28.2% social services, 10.8% manufacturing, 9.6% commerce, 7.7% construction, 7.1% transportation and communications

Government
Official name: Solomon Islands

Type: independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth

Capital: Honiara on the island of Guadalcanal

Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts

Legal system: a High Court plus Magistrate Courts; also a system of native courts throughout the islands

Branches: executive authority in Governor General; unicameral legislature (38-membe National Parliament)

Government leaders: Sir Baddeley DEVESI, Governor General (since July 1978); Sir Peter KENILOREA, Prime Minis ter (since November 1984)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 21

Elections: every four years; last held October 1984

Political parties and leaders: United Party, Sir Peter Kenilorea; People's Alliance Party, Solomon Mamaloni, National Democratic Party, Bartholemew Ulufa'alu

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, SPF, UN, UPU, WHO

Economy
GDP: $131 million (1982), $520 per capita

Natural resources: forests, agricultural land, marine shell, some minerals, water

Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas; self-sufficient in rice

Electric power: 15,000 kW capacity (1985); 30 million kWh produced (1985), 110 kWh per capita

Exports: $93.7 million (1984); copra, timber, fish

Imports: $79.2 million (c.i.f., 1984)

Major trade partners: exports—Japan 37%, UK 11%, Australia 3%; imports—Australia 31%, Singapore 16%, Japan 15%, UK 9% (1981)

Aid: economic commitments from Western (non-US) countries, ODA (1979), $13.3 million

Budget: (1979) million revenues, $22.45 million; expenditures, $37.3 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.44 Australian dollars=US$1 (6 February 1986)

Communications
Railroad: none

Highways: 834 km total; 241 km sealed or all-weather

Inland waterways: none

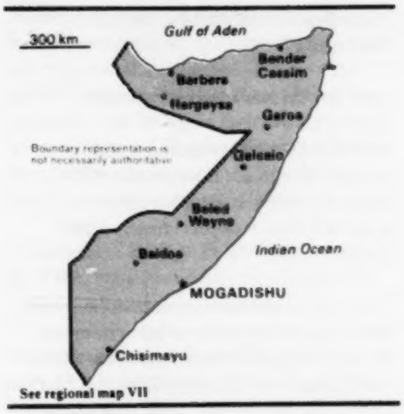
Ports: 5 minor (including Honiara, Gizo, Yandina)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 24 total, 22 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 2,000 telephones; 4 AM, no FM, no TV stations; no TV sets; one ground satellite station

Somalia



Land
637,657 km²; slightly smaller than Texas; 32% grazing; 14% scrub and forest; 13% arable (0.3% cultivated); 41% mainly desert, urban, or other

Land boundaries: 2,263 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 3,025 km

People
Population: 7,825,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.0%

Nationality: noun—Somali(s); adjective—Somali

Ethnic divisions: 85% Somali, rest mainly Bantu; 30,000 Arabs, 3,000 Europeans, 800 Asians

Religion: almost entirely Sunni Muslim

Language: Somali (official); Arabic, Italian, English

Infant mortality rate: 150/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 43.9

Literacy: 60%

Labor force: about 2.2 million; very few are skilled laborers; 70% pastoral nomad, 30% agriculturists, government employees, traders, fishermen, handicraftsmen, other

Organized labor: General Federation of Somali Trade Unions, a government-controlled organization, established in 1977

Government
Official name: Somali Democratic Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Mogadishu

Political subdivisions: 18 regions, 60 districts

National holiday: 21 October

Branches: President dominates political system; Cabinet carries out day-to-day government functions; unicameral legislature (National People's Assembly) exists but has little power

Government leader: Maj. Gen. Mohamed SIAD Barre, President and Commander in Chief of the Army (since October 1969)

Political party and leader: the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP), created on 1 July 1976, is the sole legal party; Maj. Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre is general secretary of the SRSP

Elections: parliamentary elections held 31 December 1984

Communists: probably some Communist sympathizers in the government hierarchy

Member of: AfDB, Arab League, EAMA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $1.875 million (1982 est.), $380 per capita

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Somalia *(continued)*

Natural resources: uranium, iron, tin, gypsum, bauxite

Agriculture: mainly a pastoral country, raising livestock; crops—bananas, sugarcane, cotton, cereals

Major industries: a few small industries, including sugar refining, tuna, beef canning, textiles, iron rod plant, and petroleum refining

Electric power: 63,600 kW capacity (1985); 83 million kWh produced (1985), 10 kWh per capita

Exports: $107 million (f.o.b., 1985 est.); livestock, hides, skins, bananas

Imports: $561 million (c.i.f., 1985 est.); textiles, cereals, transport equipment, machinery, construction materials and equipment, petroleum products; also military materiel in 1977

Major trade partners: exports—Saudi Arabia 65.8%, Italy 14.1% (1983); imports—Italy 28.1%, Saudi Arabia 15.5%, US 12% (1983)

External debt: $1.5 billion (1985 est.); external debt service 48% of exports of goods and services

Budget: (1983 est. in percent of GDP) revenues and grants, 13.9%; current expenditures, 7.2%; investment expenditures, 10%

Monetary conversion rate: official rate—40.6 Somali shillings=US$1; legal free market—100 Somali shillings=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 17,215 km total; 2,335 km bituminous surface, 2,880 km gravel, and 12,000 km improved earth or stabilized soil

Pipelines: 15 km crude oil

Ports: 3 major (Mogadishu, Berbera, Chisimayu)

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 63 total, 49 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

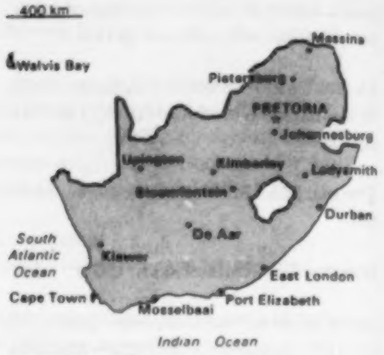
Telecommunications: poor telephone and telegraph service; radio-relay system centered on Mogadishu connects a few towns; 6,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 2 AM, no FM stations; 1 TV station

Defense Forces

Branches: Somali National Army (including Navy, Air Force, and Air Defense Force), National Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,528,000; 825,000 fit for military service; no conscription

South Africa



See regional map VII

Land

1,221,037 km^2 (includes exclave of Walvis Bay, 1,124 km^2; Transkei, 44,000 km^2, and Bophuthatswana, 38,000 km^2); four-fifths the size of Alaska; 86% desert, waste, or urban; 12% cultivable; 2% forest

Land boundaries: 2,044 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: 2,881 km, including Transkei

People

Population: 33,241,000 (July 1986), including Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Kwazulu, Lebowa, Transkei, and Venda; average annual growth rate 2.4%; Bophuthatswana 1,688,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.9%; Ciskei 781,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.3%; Kwazulu 4,554,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 4.6%; Lebowa 2,310,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 4.5%; Transkei 3,063,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.4%; Venda 423,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—South African(s); adjective—South African

Ethnic divisions: 69.9% African, 17.8% white, 9.4% colored, 2.9% Indian

Religion: most whites and coloreds and roughly 60% of Africans are Christian; roughly 60% of Indians are Hindu, 20% Muslim

Language: Afrikaans, English (official); Africans have many vernacular languages, including Zulu, Xhosa, North and South Sotho, Tswana

Infant mortality rate: whites 14.9/1,000 (1982), coloreds 80.6/1,000 (1982), blacks 80.6/1,000 (1982), Asians 25.3/1,000 (1982), Africans unknown

Life expectancy: whites 70, coloreds 59, blacks 59, Asians 66, Africans 55

Literacy: almost all white population literate; government estimates 50% of Africans literate

Labor force: 11 million economically active (1985); 34% services, 30% agriculture, 29% industry and commerce, 7% mining

Organized labor: about 7% of total labor force is unionized (mostly white workers); African unions represent less than 15% of black labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of South Africa

Type: republic

Capital: administrative, Pretoria; legislative, Cape Town; judicial, Bloemfontein

Political subdivisions: 4 provinces, each headed by centrally appointed administrator; provincial councils, elected by white electorate, retain limited powers; numerous districts; 10 homelands' administered in areas set aside for black Africans

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; constitution enacted 1961, changing the Union of South Africa into a republic; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Republic Day, 31 May

Branches: state president is chief of state, head of government, and chairman of cabinet; tricameral legislature—House of Assembly (whites), House of Representatives (coloreds), and House of Delegates (Indians) elected directly by respective racial electorates; judiciary maintains substantial independence of government influence

Government leaders: Pieter Willem BOTHA, State President (since September 1984)

Suffrage: general suffrage limited to whites over 18 (17 in Natal Province) and to coloreds and Indians over 18

Elections: must be held at least every five years; last white election April 1981; last colored and Indian elections August 1984; because of the introduction of a new constitution in 1984, the next white elections probably will be delayed until 1989 to coincide with nonwhite elections

White political parties and leaders: National Party, P. W. Botha; Progressive Federal Party, Colin Eglin; New Republic Party, Bill Sutton; Conservative Party, Dr. Andries P. Treurnicht; Herstigte National Party, Jaap Marais

Colored political parties and leaders: Labor Party, Allan Hendrickse (majority party); People's Congress Party, Peter Marais

Indian political parties and leaders: National People's Party, Amichand Rajbansi (majority party); Solidarity, J. N. Reddy

Voting strength: white parliamentary seats—National Party, 127; Progressive Federal Party, 27; Conservative Party, 18; New Republic, 5; Herstigte National Party, 1

Communists: small Communist Party illegal since 1950; party in exile maintains headquarters in London; Joe Slovo

Other political groups: (insurgent groups in exile) African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo; Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), Johnson Mlambo

Member of: GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, INTELSAT, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG (membership rights in IAEA, ICAO, ITU, WHO, WIPO, and WMO suspended or restricted)

Economy
GDP: $73 billion (1984), about $2,500 per capita; 4.5% real growth in 1984

Natural resources: gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium

Agriculture: main crops—corn, wool, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruits; dairy products; self-sufficient in foodstuffs

Fishing: catch 599,897 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: mining, automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textile, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer

Electric power: 26,150,000 kW capacity (1985); 137.444 billion kWh produced (1985), 4,233 kWh per capita

Exports: $19.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984, including gold); gold, coal, diamonds, corn, uranium, other mineral and agricultural products; net gold output $8.1 billion (1984)

Imports: $14.9 billion (f.o.b., 1984); machinery, motor vehicle parts, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals

Major trade partners: US, FRG, Japan, UK; member of Southern African Customs Union

Budget: (FY1984/85) revenues, $16.4 billion; current expenditures, $18.8 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 2.3 South African rand=US$1 (29 January 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

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South Africa *(continued)*

Communications
Railroads: 36,499 km total (includes Namibia); 35,793 km 1.067-meter gauge, of which 6,830 km are multiple track, 16,271 km electrified; 706 km single track

Highways: 229,690 km total; 80,796 km paved, 148,894 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth

Pipelines: 931 km crude oil; 1,748 km refined products; 322 km natural gas

Ports: 7 major (Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Richards Bay, Saldanha Bay, East London, and Mosselbaai)

Civil air: 76 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 922 total, 829 usable; 112 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 207 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: the system is the best developed, most modern, and highest capacity in Africa and consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines, coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; key centers are Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria; 3.47 million telephones (13.4 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 286 FM, 67 main TV stations with 450 relay transmitters; 1 submarine cable; 1 satellite station with 1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Medical Services

Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,917,000; 4,770,000 fit for military service; 286,000 reach military age (18) annually; obligation for service in Citizen Force or Commandos begins at 18; volunteers for service in permanent force must be 17; national service obligation is two years; figures do not include Bophuthatswana, Transkei, and Venda

Soviet Union

The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Other boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

See regional map VIII

NOTE: The US Government does not recognize the incorporation of the Baltic States Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union.

Land
22,402,200 km²; nearly two and one-half times the size of the US; 35.5% forest, 16.7% pasture and hay, 10.1% cultivated, 37.7% other

Land boundaries: 20,619 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 46,670 km (incl. Sakhalin)

People
Population: 279,904,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.9%

Nationality: noun—Soviet(s); adjective—Soviet

Ethnic divisions: 52% Russian, 16% Ukrainian, 32% among over 100 other ethnic groups, according to 1979 census

Religion: 18% Russian Orthodox; 9% Muslim; 3% Jewish, Protestant, Georgian Orthodox, or Roman Catholic; population is 70% atheist

Language: Russian (official); more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers); 75% Slavic group, 8% other Indo-European, 12% Altaic, 3% Uralian, 2% Caucasian

Infant mortality rate: 27.9/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: men 64, women 74

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: civilian 148 million (midyear 1984), 20% agriculture, 80% industry and other nonagricultural fields; unemployed not reported; shortage of skilled labor reported

Government
Official name: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Type: Communist state

Capital: Moscow

Political subdivisions: 15 union republics, consisting of 20 autonomous republics, 6 krays, 123 oblasts, 8 autonomous oblasts, and 10 autonomous okrugs

Legal system: civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1977; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 18 universities and 4 law institutes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: October Revolution Day, 7 November

Branches: executive—USSR Council of Ministers, legislative—USSR Supreme Soviet, judicial—Supreme Court of USSR

Government leaders: Mikhail Sergeyevich GORBACHEV, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (since 11 March 1985); Nikolay Ivanovich RYZHKOV, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (since 28 September 1985); Andrey Andreyevich GROMYKO, President of the Soviet Union (since 2 July 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 18; direct, equal

Elections: to Supreme Soviet every five years; 1,500 seats in 1984; 71.5% held by party members

Political party: Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) only party permitted

Voting strength: (1984 election) 184,006,350 persons over 18; allegedly 99.95% voted

Communists: over 18 million party members

Other political or pressure groups: Komsomol, trade unions, and other organizations that facilitate Communist control

Member of: CEMA, ESCAP, Geneva Disarmament Conference, IAEA, IBEC, ICAC, ICAO, ICCAT, ICCO, ICES, ILO, IMO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INRO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $1,957.6 billion (1984, in 1984 geometric mean prices), $7,120 per capita; in 1984 percentage shares were—53% consumption, 30% investment, 17% government and other, including defense (based on 1970 GNP in rubles at adjusted factor cost); average annual growth rate of real GNP (1971-84), 3.0%, average annual growth rate (1976-84), 2.6%, (1984) 2.5%

Natural resources: fossil fuels, hydroelectric power, timber, manganese, lead, zinc, nickel, mercury, potash, phosphates

Agriculture: principal food crops—grain (especially wheat), potatoes; main industrial crops—sugar beets, cotton, sunflowers, and flax; degree of self-sufficiency depends on fluctuations in crop yields, particularly grain; large grain importer over past decade

Fishing: catch 10.6 million metric tons (1984); exports 452,755 metric tons (1983), imports 371,237 metric tons (1984); exports exclude canned fish, canned crab, and caviar

Major industries: diversified, highly developed capital goods industries; consumer goods industries comparatively less developed

Shortages: fertilizer, pesticides, feed, natural rubber, bauxite and alumina, tantalum, tin, tungsten, fluorspar, molybdenum, and finished steel products

Crude steel: 174 million metric ton capacity as of 1 January 1985; 154.2 million metric tons produced in 1984, 560 kg per capita

Electric power: 316,000,000 kW capacity (1985); 1,540 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,549 kWh per capita

Exports: $91.492 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, metals, wood, agricultural products, and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods and arms)

Imports: $80,352 billion (f.o.b., 1984); grain and other agricultural products, machinery and equipment, steel products (including large diameter pipe), consumer manufactures

Major trade partners: $171.8 billion (1984 total turnover); trade 58% with Communist countries, 29% with industrialized West, and 13% with less developed countries

Aid: economic—total extended to non-Communist less developed countries (1954-84), $30 billion

Monetary conversion rate: official, 0.743 ruble=US$1 (1983 average)

Communications

Railroads: 144,100 km total; 142,967 km 1.524-meter broad gauge; 1,833 km mostly 0.750-meter narrow gauge; 113,315 km broad-gauge single track; 47,900 km electrified; does not include industrial lines (1984)

Highways: 1,516,700 km total; 439,000 km asphalt, concrete, stone block; 354,000 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 723,700 km earth (1984)

Inland waterways: 136,700 km navigable, exclusive of Caspian Sea (1984)

Freight carried: rail—3,909 million metric tons, 3.64 trillion metric ton/km (1984); highways—25.9 billion metric tons, 477 billion metric ton/km (1984); waterway—619 million metric tons, 265 billion metric ton/km, excluding Caspian Sea (1984)

Pipelines: 78,300 km crude oil and refined products; 165,000 km natural gas (1984)

Ports: 53 major (most important—Leningrad, Rīga, Tallinn, Kaliningrad, Liepāja, Ventspils, Murmansk, Arkhangel'sk, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Il'ichevsk, Nikolayev, Sevastopol', Vladivostok, Nakhodka); over 180 selected minor; 58 major inland ports (some of the more important—Astrakhan', Baku, Gor'kiy, Kazan, Khabarovsk, Krasnoyarsk, Kuybyshev, Moscow, Rostov, Volgograd, Kiev (1984)

Defense Forces

Branches: Ground Forces, Navy, Air Defense Forces, Air Forces, Strategic Rocket Forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 68,559,000; 55,173,000 fit for military service; 2,096,000 reach military age (17) annually

Spain

Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla are not shown

See regional map V and VII

Land

504,782 km², including Canary (7,511 km²) and Balearic (5,025 km²) Islands; the size of Arizona and Utah combined; 41% arable and crop, 27% meadow and pasture, 22% forest, 10% urban or other

Land boundaries: 1,899 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 4,964 km (includes Balearic Islands, 677 km, and Canary Islands, 1,158 km)

People

Population: 39,075,000 (July 1986), including the Balearic and Canary Islands and Ceuta and Melilla (two towns on the Moroccan coast); average annual growth rate 0.6%

Nationality: noun—Spaniard(s); adjective—Spanish

Ethnic divisions: composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types

Religion: 99% Roman Catholic, 1% other sects

Language: Castilian Spanish; second languages include 17% Catalan, 7% Galician, and 2% Basque

Infant mortality rate: 10.3/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: men 73, women 78

Literacy: 97%

Labor force: 13.3 million (1985); 44.3% services, 22.9% industry, 15.3% agriculture, 8.6% construction, 8.8% other; unemployment now estimated at nearly 21.9% of labor force (June 1985)

Organized labor: labor unions legalized April 1977; represent no more than a quarter of the labor force (1983)

Government

Official name: Spanish State

Type: parliamentary monarchy defined by new constitution of December 1978, that completed transition from authoritarian regime of the late Generalissimo Franco and confirmed Juan Carlos I as monarch, but without the exceptional powers inherited from Franco on being proclaimed King 22 November 1975

Capital: Madrid

Political subdivisions: metropolitan Spain, including the Canaries and Balearics, divided into 50 provinces, which form 17 autonomous regions assuming numerous powers previously exercised by the central government; also five places of sovereignty (presidios) on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco; transferred administration of Spanish Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania on 26 February 1976

Legal system: civil law system, with regional applications; new constitution provides for rule of law, established jury system as well as independent constitutional court to rule on unconstitutionality of laws and to serve as court of last resort in protecting liberties and rights granted in constitution; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 24 June

Branches: executive, with King's acts subject to countersignature, Prime Minister (*Presidente*) and his ministers responsible to lower house; bicameral legislature—Cortes Generales, consisting of more powerful Congress of Deputies (350 members) and Senate (208 members), with possible addition of one to six members from each new autonomous region; judiciary, independent

Government leaders: JUAN CARLOS I, King (since November 1975); Felipe GONZALEZ Márquez, Prime Minister (*Presidente*; since December 1982)

Suffrage: universal at age 18

Elections: parliamentary election 28 October 1982 for four-year term; local elections for municipal and provincal councils April 1983; regional elections staggered

Political parties and leaders: principal national parties, from right to left—Popular Alliance (AP), Manuel Fraga Iribarne; Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Oscar Alzaga; Liberal Union (UL), José Antonio Segurado; Social Democratic Center (CDS), Adolfo Suárez; Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), Felipe González Márquez; Spanish Communist Party (PCE), Gerardo Iglesias; chief regional parties—Convergence and Unity (CiU), Jordi Pujol, in Catalonia; Republican Left of Catalonia (ERC), Herribert Barrera; Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), Xabier Arzallus; Basque radical coalitions Popular Unity (HB) and Basque Left (EE) Juan Haría Bandres; Andalusian Party (PA), Luis Uruñuela; Democratic Reform Party (PRD), Antonio Garrigues Walker

Voting strength: (1982 parliamentary election in lower house) PSOE 46%, and 202 seats (26 seats over a majority); AP, PDP, and UL in coalition 25.4%, 106 seats; UCD 7.31%, 12 seats; PCE 3.9%, 4 seats; CiU 3.7%, 12 seats; CDS 2.9%, 2 seats; PNV 1.9%, 8 seats; HB 1%, 2 seats; EE .47%, 1 seat; ERC .47%, 1 seat; PA .33% 0 seats

Communists: PCE membership has declined from a possible high of 160,000 in 1977 to roughly 60,000 today; the party lost 64% of its voters and 20 deputies in the 1982 election; remaining strength is in labor, where it dominates the Workers Commissions trade union (one of the country's two major labor centrals), which claims a membership of about 1 million; experienced a modest recovery in 1983 municipal election, receiving 8% of the vote

Other political or pressure groups: on the extreme left, the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) and the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) use terrorism to oppose the government; free labor unions (authorized in April 1977) include the Communist-dominated Workers Commissions (CCOO); the Socialist General Union of Workers (UGT), and the smaller independent Workers Syndical Union (USO); the Catholic Church; business and landowning interests; Opus Dei; university students

Member of: Andean Pact (observer), ASSIMER, Council of Europe, EC, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $160.4 billion (1984); 68% private consumption, 12% government consumption, 18% gross fixed capital investment; 3% change in stocks; 3% net exports; real growth rate 2.2% (1984)

Natural resources: coal, lignite, iron ore, uranium, mercury, pyrites, fluorspar, gypsum, zinc, lead, tungsten, copper, kaolin, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: main crops—grains, vegetables, fruits; virtually self-sufficient in good crop years

Fishing: catch, 1,123,100 metric tons (1984)

Major industries: textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles

Crude steel: 13.5 million metric tons produced (1984), 348 kg per capita

Electric power: 38,490,000 kW capacity (1985); 122.644 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,160 kWh per capita

Exports: $23.6 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—iron and steel products, machinery, automobiles, fruits and vegetables, textiles, footwear

Imports: $28.8 billion (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—fuels (40%), machinery, chemicals, iron and steel, vegetables, automobiles

Major trade partners: (1984) 49% EC, 24% less developed countries, 12% other developed countries, 10% US, 4% Communist countries

Aid: economic commitments—US authorizations, $1.9 billion, including Ex-Im (FY70-84); other Western bilateral (ODA and OOF), $545.0 million (1970-79); military authorizations—US (FY70-84), $2.0 billion

Budget: (1984 central government) revenues, $59 billion; expenditures, $70 billion; deficit, $11 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 161.65 pesetas= US $1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 16,295 km total; Spanish National Railways (RENFE) operates 13,556 km 1.668-meter gauge, 6,156 km electrified, and 2,295 km double track; FEVE (government-owned narrow-gauge railways) operates 1,821 km of predominantly 1.000-meter gauge and 441 km electrified; privately owned railways operate 918 km of predominantly 1.000-meter gauge, 512 km electrified, and 56 km double track

Highways: 150,306 km total; 82,070 km national 2,433 km limited-access divided highway, 63,042 km bituminous treated, 17,038 km intermediate bituminous, concrete, or stone block; the remaining 68,326 km are provincial or local roads (bituminous treated, intermediate bituminous, or stone block)

Inland waterways: 1,045 km; of minor importance as transport arteries and contribute little to economy

Pipelines: 265 km crude oil; 1,862 km refined products; 1,130 km natural gas

Ports: 23 major, 175 minor

Civil air: 142 major transport aircraft

Airfields: (including Balearic and Canary Islands) 118 total, 114 usable; 61 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,659 m, 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 32 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: generally adequate, modern facilities; 13.8 million telephones (34.5 per 100 popl.); 180 AM, 391 FM, 1,378 TV stations; 21 coaxial submarine cables; 2 satellite stations with total of 5 antennas

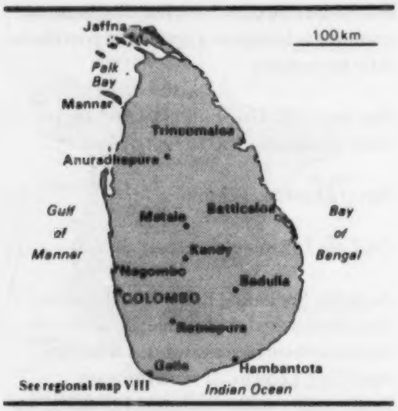
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 9,417,000; 7,652,000 fit for military service; 348,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $3.5 billion; 10.2% of the central government budget

Sri Lanka



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Land
65,610 km²; about one-half the size of North Carolina; 44% forest; 31% waste, urban, or other; 25% cultivated

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 1,340 km

People
Population: 16,638,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.8%

Nationality: noun—Sri Lankan(s); adjective—Sri Lankan

Ethnic divisions: 74% Sinhalese; 18% Tamil; 7% Moor; 1% Burgher, Malay, and Veddha

Religion: 69% Buddhist, 15% Hindu, 8% Christian, 8% Muslim, 0.1% other

Language: Sinhala (official); Sinhala and Tamil listed as national languages; Sinhala spoken by about 74% of population; Tamil spoken by about 18%; English commonly used in government and spoken by about 10% of the population

Infant mortality rate: 37/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 68

Literacy: 87%

Labor force: 6.4 million (1984 est.); 45.9% agriculture, 13.3% mining and manufacturing, 12.4% trade and transport, 26.3% services and other; extensive underemployment; 12% unemployment (1984)

Organized labor: about 33% of labor force, over 50% of which employed on tea, rubber, and coconut estates

Government
Official name: Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Type: independent state since 1948

Capital: Colombo

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 24 administrative districts

Legal system: a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim, and customary law; new constitution 7 September 1978 reinstituted a strong, independent judiciary; legal education at Sri Lanka Law College and University of Colombo; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 22 May

Branches: the 1978 constitution established a strong presidential form of government under J. R. Jayewardene, who had been Prime Minister since his party's election victory in July 1977; Jayewardene was elected to a second term in October 1982 and will serve until 1989 regardless of whether Parliament is dissolved; the current Parliament was extended until August 1989 by a national referendum held in December 1982

Government leader: Junius Richard JAYEWARDENE, President (since 1978)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: national elections ordinarily held every six years; must be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; the constitution was amended in August 1982 to permit the President to call an early presidential election

Political parties and leaders: Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), Sirimavo Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike; Sri Lanka Mahajana Party, Vijaya Kumaratunga; Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP; Trotskyite), C. R. de Silva; Nava Sama Samaja Party (NSSP), V. Nanayakkara; Tamil United Liberation Front, A. Amirthalingam; United National Party (UNP), J. R. Jayewardene; Communist Party/Moscow, K. P. Silva; Communist Party/Peking, N. Shanmugathasan; Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front), M. B. Ratnayaka; Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP; People's Liberation Front), Rohana Wijeweera; All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, Kumar Ponnambalam

Voting strength: (October 1982 presidential election) UNP 52.91%, SLFP 39.07%, JVP 4.18%, All Ceylon Tamil Congress 2.67%, LSSP .9%, NSSP .27%

Communists: approximately 107,000 voted for the Communist Party in the July 1977 general election; Communist Party/Moscow approximately 5,000 members (1975), Communist Party/Peking 1,000 members (1970 est.)

Other political or pressure groups: Tamil separatist groups, Buddhist clergy, Sinhalese Buddhist lay groups; far-left violent revolutionary groups; labor unions

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, SAARC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $6.0 billion (1984), $380 per capita; real growth rate 5% (1984)

Natural resources: limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphates

Agriculture: agriculture accounts for about 25% of GDP; main crops—rice, rubber, tea, coconuts

Fishing: catch 170,000 metric tons (1984 est.)

Major industries: processing of rubber, tea, coconuts, and other agricultural commodities; consumer goods manufacture; garment industry

Electric power: 972,000 kW capacity (1985); 2.352 billion kWh produced (1985), 145 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984); tea, rubber, petroleum products, textiles, coconuts

Imports: $1.9 billion (c.i.f., 1984); petroleum, machinery, transport equipment, sugar, textiles and textile materials

Major trade partners: (1984) exports—US, Iraq, UK, UAR, FRG, Singapore, Japan; imports—Japan, Saudi Arabia, US, India, Singapore, FRG, UK, Iran

Budget: (1984) revenues, $1.3 billion; expenditures, $1.8 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 27.4 rupees=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December

Communications
Railroads: 1,868 km total (1985); all 1.868-meter broad gauge; 102 km double track; no electrification; government owned

Highways: 66,176 km total (1985); 24,300 km paved (mostly bituminous treated), 28,916 km crushed stone or gravel, 12,960 km improved earth or unimproved earth; in addition, several thousand km of tracks, mostly unmotorable

Inland waterways: 430 km; navigable by shallow-draft craft

Pipelines: crude, 14 km; refined products, 55 km

Ports: 3 major, 9 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport (including 1 leased)

Airfields: 14 total, 12 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

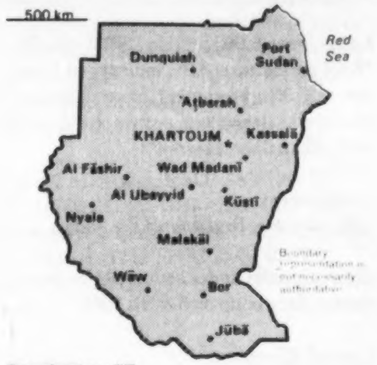
Telecommunications: good international service; 75,000 (est.) telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 16 AM, 2 FM stations; 1 TV station; submarine cables extend to India; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force, Navy, Police Force, Special Police Task Force, National Auxiliary Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,416,000; 3,468,000 fit for military service; 193,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $256 million, 9% of central government estimated budget

Sudan



See regional map VII

Land
2,505,813 km²; over one-fourth the size of the US; 37% arable (3% cultivated); 33% desert, waste, or urban; 15% grazing; 15% forest

Land boundaries: 7,805 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 853 km

People
Population: 22,932,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate −0.2%

Nationality: noun—Sudanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Sudanese

Ethnic divisions: 52% black, 39% Arab, 6% Beja, 2% foreigners, 1% other

Religion: 70% Sunni Muslim in north, 20% indigenous beliefs, 5% Christian (mostly in south)

Language: Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Sudanic languages, English; program of Arabization in process

Infant mortality rate: 118.9/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 47

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 6.086 million (1982); roughly 78.4% agriculture, 9.8% industry and commerce, 6.0% government; labor shortages for almost all categories of employment coexist with urban unemployment

Government
Official name: Republic of the Sudan

Type: republic under an interim military regime since coup on 6 April 1985

Capital: Khartoum

Political subdivisions: 9 regions

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; in September 1983 President Nimeiri declared the penal code would conform to Islamic law; some separate religious courts; interim constitution promulgated August 1985; legal education at University of Khartoum and extension of Cairo University at Khartoum; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: 1 January, Independence Day

Branches: Transitional Military Council and Provisional Civilian Cabinet; regional military governors

Government leader: Gen. Abdel Rahman SUWAR EL DAHAB, Chairman, Transitional Military Council (since April 1985); Dr. El Gizouli DAFALLA, Prime Minister (since April 1985)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: elections scheduled in April 1986 to select representation to a Constituent Assembly that will draft a new constitution in one year and thereafter turn itself into a parliament to serve for three years

Political parties and leaders: following coup in April 1985, more than 30 different political parties declared; most significant include the Umma Party (Ansar Muslim Sect), the Democratic Unionist Party (Khatmiyyah Muslim Sect), the rightist Islamic fundamentalist National Islamic Front (Muslim Brotherhood), the Sudanese Communist Party, and the B'ath Party; major southern parties include the Sudan African Congress and the Southern Sudanese Political Association

Member of: AfDB, APC, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $7.31 billion at current prices (FY84), $350 per capita at current prices (FY83)

Natural resources: modest reserves of oil, iron ore, copper, chrome, and other industrial minerals

Agriculture: main crops—sorghum, millet, wheat, sesame, peanuts, beans, barley; not self-sufficient in food production; main cash crops—cotton, gum arabic, peanuts, sesame

Major industries: cotton ginning, textiles, brewery, cement, edible oils, soap, distilling, shoes, pharmaceuticals

Electric power: 542,700 kW capacity (1985); 1.188 billion kWh produced (1985), 54 kWh per capita

Exports: $409 million (f.o.b., 1984); cotton (31%), gum arabic, peanuts, sesame; $40 million exports to Communist countries (FY82)

Imports: $465.7 million (c.i.f., 1984); textiles, petroleum products, foodstuffs, transport equipment, manufactured goods

Major trade partners: UK, FRG, Italy, US, Saudi Arabia, France, Egypt, Japan

Budget: (FY84) public revenue $551 million, total expenditures $829 million, including development expenditure of $203 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.45 Sudanese pounds=US$1 (December 1985) official; 3.70 Sudanese pounds=US$1 free market (December 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: 5,516 km total; 4,800 km 1.067-meter gauge, 716 km 1.6096-meter gauge plantation line

Highways: 20,000 km total; 2,000 km bituminous treated, 4,000 km gravel, 2,304 km improved earth; remainder unimproved earth and track

Inland waterways: 5,310 km navigable

Pipelines: refined products, 815 km

Ports: 1 major (Port Sudan)

Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 89 total, 77 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 29 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: large system by African standards, but barely adequate; consists of radio relay, cables, radio communications, and troposcatter; domestic satellite system with 14 stations; 68,500 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,275,000; 3,224,000 fit for military service; 241,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, $534.1 million; 17.7% of central government budget

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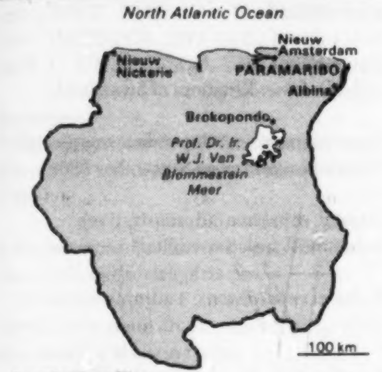
Suriname



See regional map IV

Land
163,265 km^2; slightly larger than Georgia; negligible arable land, meadow and pasture; 76% forest; 16% built on, waste, or other; 8% unused but potentially productive

Land boundaries: 1,561 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 386 km

People
Population: 381,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.7%

Nationality: noun—Surinamer(s); adjective—Surinamese

Ethnic divisions: 37.0% Hindustani (East Indian), 31.0% Creole (black and mixed), 15.3% Javanese, 10.3% Bush Negro, 2.6% Amerindian, 1.7% Chinese, 1.0% Europeans, 1.1% other

Religion: 27.4% Hindu, 19.6% Muslim, 22.8% Roman Catholic, 25.2% Protestant (predominantly Moravian), about 5% indigenous beliefs

Language: Dutch (official); English widely spoken; Sranan Tongo (Surinamese, sometimes called Taki-Taki) is native language of Creoles and much of the younger population and is lingua franca among others; also Hindi Suriname Hindustani (a variant of Bhoqpuri), and Javanese

Infant mortality rate: 23/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 64.8, women 69.8

Literacy: 65%

Labor force: 104,000 (1984); unemployment 25% (1985); about 10.6% of work force engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishing

Organized labor: 49,000 members of labor force organized

Government
Official name: Republic of Suriname

Type: military-civilian rule

Capital: Paramaribo

Political subdivisions: 9 districts, each headed by District Commissioner responsible to Minister of Internal Affairs and Local Administration; 100 "People's Committees" installed at local level

Legal system: suspended constitution; judicial system functions in ordinary civil and criminal cases

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 November

Branches: civilian government controlled by the military

Government leaders: Lt. Col. Desire BOUTERSE, Head of Government, Army Commander and strongman (since February 1980); Lachmipersad Frederick RAMDAT-MISIER, Acting President (figurehead; since February 1982); Willem Alfred UDENHOUT, Prime Minister (since February 1984)

Suffrage: suspended

Elections: none planned

Political parties and leaders: 25 February National Unity Movement (November 1983) established by Bouterse; regular party activity limited; given greater freedom of assembly in 1985; leftists (all small groups)—Revolutionary People's Party (RVP), Michael Naarendorp; Progressive Workers and Farmers (PALU), Iwan Krolis

Member of: ECLA, FAO, GATT, G-77, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $1.1 billion (1984); $2,980 per capita (1984); real growth rate −1.0% (1984)

Natural resources: forests, hydroelectric power potential, fish, shrimp, bauxite, iron ore, and other minerals

Agriculture: main crops—rice, bananas, palm oil, timber

Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina and aluminum production, lumbering, food processing

Electric power: 420,000 kW capacity (1985); 1.61 billion kWh produced (1985), 4,290 kWh per capita

Exports: $356 million (f.o.b., 1984); alumina, bauxite, aluminum, rice, wood and wood products

Imports: $346 million (c.i.f., 1984); capital equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, cotton, flour, meat, dairy products

Major trade partners: exports—26% Netherlands, 17% US, 13% FRG; imports—30% US, 21% Trinidad and Tobago, 9% Netherlands (1983)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im—US (FY70-83), $2.5 million, Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), $1.4 billion; no military aid

Budget: revenues, $261 million; expenditures, $421 million (1984 est.)

Suriname *(continued)*

Monetary conversion rate: 1.79 Suriname guilders=US$1 (September 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 166 km total; 86 km 1.000-meter gauge, government owned, and 80 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; all single track

Highways: 8,300 km total; 500 km paved; 5,400 km bauxite gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 2,400 km sand or clay

Inland waterways: 1,200 km; most important means of transport; oceangoing vessels with drafts ranging from 4.2 m to 7 m can navigate many of the principal waterways while native canoes navigate upper reaches

Ports: 1 major (Paramaribo), 6 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 42 total, 40 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

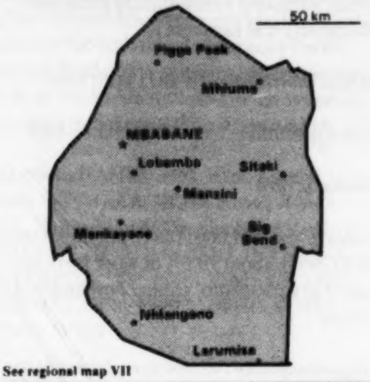
Telecommunications: international facilities good; domestic radio-relay system; 27,500 telephones (6.3 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 4 FM stations; 1 TV station; 2 Atlantic satellite stations

Defense Forces
Branches: National Army (including Infantry Battalion, Military Police Brigade, Navy [company-size], Air Force)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 72,000; 43,000 fit for military service

Military budget: 1983, $41.8 million; 8.2% of central government budget

Swaziland



See regional map VII

Land
17,363 km²; slightly smaller than New Jersey; mostly crop or pasture

Land boundaries: 435 km

People
Population: 692,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.0%

Nationality: noun—Swazi(s); adjective—Swazi

Ethnic divisions: 96% African, 3% European, 1% mulatto

Religion: 57% Christian, 43% indigenous beliefs

Language: English and siSwati (official); government business conducted in English

Infant mortality rate: 156/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: men 46.8, women 50.0

Literacy: 65%

Labor force: 195,000; over 60,000 engaged in subsistence agriculture; 55,000-60,000 wage earners, many only intermittently, with 36% agriculture and forestry, 20% community and social services, 14% manufacturing, 9% construction, 21% other; 12,000 employed in South Africa (1982)

Organized labor: about 15% of wage earners are unionized

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Swaziland

Type: monarchy; independent member of Commonwealth since September 1968

Capital: Mbabane (administrative); Lobamba (legislative capital)

Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts

Legal system: based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; legal education at University of Botswana and Swaziland; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Somhlolo (Independence) Day, 6 September

Branches: constitution was repealed and Parliament dissolved by King Sobhuza II (deceased August 1982) in April 1973; new bicameral Parliament (Senate, House of Assembly) formally opened in January 1979; 80-member electoral college chose 40 members of lower house and 10 members of upper house; additional 10 members for each house chosen by King; executive authority vested in the King or Queen (with the advice of the Supreme Council of State), whose assent is required before parliamentary acts become law; King's authority exercised through Prime Minister and Cabinet who must be members of Parliament; judiciary is part of Ministry of Justice but otherwise independent of executive and legislative branches; cases from subordinate courts can be appealed to the High Court and the Court of Appeal

Government leaders: Head of State, Ntombi THWALA, Queen Regent (since September 1983); Prince Bhekimpi DLAMINI, Prime Minister (since March 1983)

Suffrage: universal for adults

Communists: no Communist party

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Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy
GNP: approximately $478 million (1984), about $900 per capita; real growth 11% (1984)

Natural resources: asbestos, coal, clay, tin, diamonds, hydroelelectric power, forests

Agriculture: main crops—maize, cotton, rice, sugar, and citrus fruits

Major industry: mining, pulping

Electric power: 60,000 kW capacity (1985); 84 million kWh produced (1985), 125 kWh per capita

Exports: $360 million (f.o.b., 1984); sugar, asbestos, wood and forest products, citrus, and canned fruit

Imports: $498 million (f.o.b., 1984); motor vehicles, chemicals, petroleum products, and foodstuffs

Major trade partners: South Africa, UK, US; member of South African Customs Union

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), $340 million; US (FY70-84), $80 million

Budget: 1984/85 (est.)—revenues, $204 million; current expenditures, $149 million

Monetary conversion rate: the Swazi lilangeni exchanges at par with the South African rand; 2.3 emalangeni=US$1 (29 January 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 515 km 1.067-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 2,853 km total; 510 km paved, 1,230 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil, and 1,113 km improved earth

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

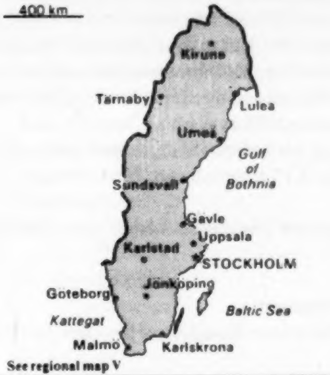
Airfields: 27 total, 27 usable; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines and low capacity radio-relay links; 15,400 telephones (2.3 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 8 FM, 11 TV stations; Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force, Royal Swaziland Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 151,000; 87,000 fit for military service

Sweden



Land
449,964 km²; larger than California; 55% forest, 7% arable, 2% meadow and pasture, 36% other

Land boundaries: 2,196 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 3,218 km

People
Population: 8,357,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.1%

Nationality: noun—Swede(s); adjective—Swedish

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population; small Lappish minority; est. 12% foreign born or first generation immigrants (Finns, Yugoslavs, Danes, Norwegians, Greeks)

Religion: 93.5% Evangelical Lutheran, 1.0% Roman Catholic, 5.5% other

Language: Swedish, small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities; immigrants speak native languages

Infant mortality rate: 7/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 75, women 81

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Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 4.41 million (1984); 32.8% private services; 30.0% government services; 22.0% mining and manufacturing; 5.9% construction; 5.0% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 0.9% electricity, gas, and waterworks; 3.1% unemployed (1984 average)

Organized labor: 90% of labor force (1985 est.)

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Sweden

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Stockholm

Political subdivisions: 24 counties, 284 municipalities (townships)

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; a new constitution was adopted in 1975 replacing the Acts of 1809, 1866, and 1949; legal education at Universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Uppsala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: no national holiday; King's birthday, 30 April, celebrated as such by Swedish embassies

Branches: legislative authority rests with unicameral parliament (Riksdag); executive power vested in Cabinet, responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 108 lower courts

Government leaders: CARL XVI Gustaf, King (since September 1973); Ingvar CARLSSON, Prime Minister (since March 1986)

Suffrage: universal but not compulsory over age 18; after three years of legal residence immigrants may vote in county and municipal but not national elections

Elections: every three years; next scheduled for September 1988

Political parties and leaders: Moderate Coalition (conservative), Ulf Adelsohn; Center, Karen Söder; Liberal People's Party, Bengt Westerberg; Social Democratic, Ingvar Carlsson; Left Party-Communist (VPK), Lars Werner; Swedish Communist Party (SKP), Roland Pettersson; Communist Workers' Party, Rolf Hagel

Voting strength: (1985 election) 45.0% Social Democratic, 21.3% Moderate Coalition, 12.5% Center (includes votes for Christian Democratic Alliance), 14.3% Liberal, 5.4% Communist, 1.5% other

Communists: VPK and SKP; VPK, the major Communist party, is reported to have roughly 17,800 members; in the 1985 election, the VPK attracted 293,543 votes; in addition, there are 4 other active Communist parties, including the SKP, for which membership figures are not available; in the 1985 elections, these parties obtained an additional 16,000 votes

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GDP: $96.0 billion, $11,510 per capita (1984); 51.9% private consumption, 28.8% government consumption, 12.9% private investment; 6.0% public investment; −1.0% change in stock building; 1.4% net exports of goods and services; 1984 growth rate, 3.3%

Natural resources: zinc, iron, lead, copper, silver, gold, forests, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates, with milk and dairy products accounting for 37% of farm income; main crops—grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 100% self-sufficient in grains and potatoes, 85% self-sufficient in sugar beets

Fishing: catch 285,000 metric tons (1984), exports $77 million, imports $196.0 million

Major industries: iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, motor vehicles

Shortages: coal, petroleum, textile fibers, potash, salt, oils and fats, tropical products

Crude steel: 4.7 million metric tons produced (1984), 564 kg per capita

Electric power: 38,956,000 kW capacity (1985); 129.6 billion kWh produced (1985), 15,543 kWh per capita

Exports: $29.0 billion (f.o.b., 1984); machinery, motor vehicles, paper products, pulp and wood, iron and steel products, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products

Imports: $26.33 billion (c.i.f., 1984); machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, motor vehicles, foodstuffs, iron and steel, clothing

Major trade partners: EC 50.2%, other developed 34.9%, non-OPEC less developed countries 5.5%, OPEC 4.5%, CEMA 4.9% (1984)

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-83), $5.4 billion

Budget: (1984/85) revenues $31.0 billion, expenditures $38.7 billion, deficit $7.7 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 7.8 kronor=US$1 (November 1985 average)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: 12,518 km total; Swedish State Railways (SJ)—11,179 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 6,959 km electrified and 1,152 km double track; 182 km 0.891-meter gauge; 117 km rail ferry service; privately owned railways—511 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 332 km electrified; 371 km 0.891-meter gauge electrified

Highways: classified network, 97,400 km, of which 51,899 km paved; 20,659 km gravel; 24,842 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 2,052 km navigable for small steamers and barges

1Pipelines: 84 km natural gas

Ports: 17 major and 30 minor

Civil air: 65 major transports

Airfields: 263 total, 259 usable; 135 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 88 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international facilities; 7.41 million telephones (89.0 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 345 FM, 810 TV stations; 9 submarine coaxial cables, 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas, 1 Eutelsat antenna

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Swedish Army, Royal Swedish Air Force, Royal Swedish Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,091,000; 1,465,000 fit for military service; 62,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, $2.5 billion; 6.5% of central government budget

Switzerland

See regional map V

Land

41,228 km²; the size of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined; 43% meadow and pasture, 24% forest, 20% waste or urban, 3% inland water

Land boundaries: 1,884 km

People

Population: 6,466,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.1%

Nationality: noun—Swiss (sing. & pl.); adjective—Swiss

Ethnic divisions: total population—65% German, 18% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 5% other; Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

Religion: 49% Catholic, 48% Protestant, 0.3% Jewish

Language: total population—65% German, 18% French, 12% Italian, 1% Romansch, 4% other; Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

Infant mortality rate: 9/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 70.3, women 76.2

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 3.05 million, about 706,000 foreign workers, mostly Italian; 42% services, 39% industry and crafts, 11% government, 7% agriculture and forestry, 1% other; approximately 0.9% unemployed (1985)

Organized labor: 20% of labor force

Government

Official name: Swiss Confederation

Type: federal republic

Capital: Bern

Political subdivisions: 23 cantons (3 divided into half cantons)

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; constitution adopted 1874, amended since; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to federal decrees of general obligatory character; legal education at Universities of Bern, Geneva, and Lausanne and four other university schools of law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: National Day, 1 August

Branches: bicameral parliament (National Council, Council of States) has legislative authority; federal council (Bundesrat) has executive authority; justice left chiefly to cantons

Government leader: Alfons EGLI, President (1986; presidency rotates annually)

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: held every four years; next elections scheduled for 1987

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party (SPS), Helmuth Hubacher, chairman; Radical Democratic Party (FDP), Bruno Hunziker, president; Christian Democratic People's Party (CVP), Flavio Cotti, president; Swiss People's Party (SVP), Adolf Ogi, president; Workers' Party (PdA), Armand Magnin, secretary general; National Action Party (NA), Rodolf Keller, president; Independents' Party (LdU), Walter Biel, president; Republican Movement

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(Rep); Liberal Party (LPS), Gilbert Coutau, president; Evangelical People's Party (EVP), Paul Gysel, president; Progressive Organizations of Switzerland (POCH); Green Party (GP); Autonomous Socialist Party (PSA), Werner Carobbio, secretary; Progressive Swiss Organization (POS), Georg Degen, secretary

Voting strength: (1983 election) 23.4% FDP, 22.8% SPS, 20.5% CVP, 11.1% SVP, 3.5% NA, 2.9% GP, 16.1% others

Communists: about 5,000 members

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EFTA, ELDO (observer), ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, ILO, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UNESCO, UPU, World Confederation of Labor, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO; permanent observer status at the UN

Economy
GNP: $96.1 billion (1984), $14,300 per capita; 58% consumption, 22% investment, 0.13% government, −1% net foreign balance; real growth rate 2.5% (1984)

Natural resources: hydroelectric power (potential), timber, salt

Agriculture: dairy farming predominates; less than 50% self-sufficient; food shortages—fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat

Major industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments

Shortages: practically all important raw materials except hydroelectric energy

Electric power: 17,690,000 kW capacity (1985); 56.765 billion kWh produced (1985), 8,790 kWh per capita

Exports: $25.8 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—machinery and equipment, chemicals, precision instruments, metal products, textiles, foodstuffs

Imports: $28.5 billion (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, metals and metal products, foodstuffs, chemicals, textile fibers and yarns

Major trade partners: 59% EC, 21% other developed, 17% less developed countries, 3% Communist

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid committed (1970-83), $1.4 billion

Budget: receipts, $8.50 billion; expenditures, $8.75 billion; deficit, $0.25 billion (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.17 francs=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 5,155 km total; 2,952 km government owned (SBB), 2,879 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 74 km 1.000-meter narrow gauge; 1,432 km double track, 99% electrified; 2,203 km nongovernment owned, 710 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 1,418 km 1.000-meter gauge, 75 km 0.790-meter gauge, 100% electrified

Highways: 62,145 km total (all paved), of which 18,620 km are canton and 1,057 km are national highways (740 km autobahn); 42,468 km are communal roads

Pipelines: 314 km crude oil; 1,046 km natural gas

Inland waterways: 65 km; Rhine River—Basel to Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen to Bodensee; in addition, there are 12 navigable lakes

Ports: 1 major (Basel), 2 minor (all inland)

Civil air: 89 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 73 total, 71 usable; 42 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

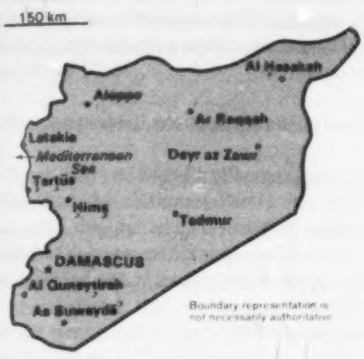
Telecommunications: excellent domestic, international, and broadcast services; 5.11 million telephones (78.9 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 250 FM, 1,253 TV stations; 1 satellite station with 3 Atlantic Ocean antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,695,000; 1,465,000 fit for military service; 50,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $1.9 billion; 20.6% of proposed central government budget

Syria



See regional map VI

Land
185,180 km^2 (including 1,295 km^2 of Israeli-occupied territory); the size of North Dakota; 48% arable, 29% grazing, 21% desert, 2% forest

Land boundaries: 2,196 km (1967); excludes 2,156 km occupied area

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 35 nm

Coastline: 193 km

People
Population: 10,931,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.7%

Nationality: noun—Syrian(s); adjective—Syrian

Ethnic divisions: 90.3% Arab; 9.7% Kurds, Armenians, and other

Religion: 74% Sunni Muslim; 16% Alawite, Druze, and other Muslim sects; 10% Christian (various sects)

Language: Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian; French and English widely understood

Infant mortality rate: 57/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 64.9, women 67.6

Literacy: about 50%

Labor force: 2.4 million; 36% miscellaneous services, 32% agriculture, 32% industry (including construction); majority unskilled; shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: 5% of labor force

Government
Official name: Syrian Arab Republic

Type: republic; under leftwing military regime since March 1963

Capital: Damascus

Political subdivisions: 13 provinces and city of Damascus administered as separate unit

Legal system: based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; constitution promulgated in 1973; legal education at Damascus University and University of Aleppo; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 17 April

Branches: executive powers vested in President and Council of Ministers; power rests in unicameral legislative (People's Council); seat of power is the Ba'th Party Regional (Syrian) Command

Government leader: Lt. Gen. Hafiz al-ASSAD, President (since February 1971)

Suffrage: universal at age 18

Elections: People's Council election held November 1983; presidential election held February 1985

Political parties and leaders: ruling party is the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist (Ba'th) Party; the Progressive National Front is dominated by Ba'thists but includes independents and members of the Syrian Arab Socialist Party (ASP), Arab Socialist Union (ASU), Socialist Unionist Movement, and Syrian Communist Party (SCP)

Communists: mostly sympathizers, numbering about 5,000

Other political or pressure groups: non-Ba'th parties have little effective political influence; Communist Party ineffective; greatest threat to Assad regime lies in factionalism in the military; conservative religious leaders; Muslim Brotherhood

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GDP: $20.7 billion (1984), $2,000 per capita; real GDP growth rate 2% (1984)

Natural resources: crude oil, phosphates, chrome and manganese ores, asphalt, iron ore, rock salt, marble, gypsum

Agriculture: main crops—cotton, wheat, barley, tobacco; sheep and goat raising; self-sufficient in most foods in years of good weather

Major industries: textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco; petroleum—170,000 b/d production (1984), 229,000 b/d refining capacity

Electric power: 2,256,700 kW capacity (1985); 6.919 billion kWh produced (1985), 656 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.9 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum, textiles and textile products, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, cotton

Imports: $4.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum, machinery and metal products, textiles, fuels, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—Romania, Italy, France, USSR; imports—Iran, FRG, Italy, Libya

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Syria *(continued)*

Budget: 1985—revenues $6.3 billion (excluding aid payments); expenditures $10.9 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 3.925 Syrian pounds=US$1 (official rate, February 1984); two other officially sanctioned rates—the "parallel" and "tourist" rates—are determined by the government guided by supply and demand

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 1,543 km total; 1,281 km standard gauge, 262 km 1.050-meter narrow gauge

Highways: 16,939 km total; 12,051 km paved, 2,625 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,263 km improved earth

Inland waterways: 672 km; of little importance

Pipelines: 1,304 km crude oil; 515 km refined products

Ports: 3 major (Tartus, Latakia, Baniyas), 2 minor

Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft

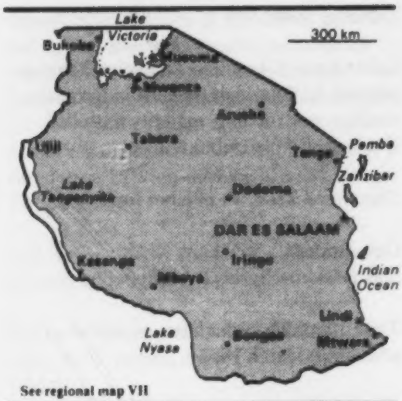
Airfields: 95 total, 90 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system currently undergoing significant improvement; 512,600 telephones (5.3 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM, 40 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 1 Intersputnik satellite station under construction; 1 submarine cable; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Iraq, Jordan, Turkey, and Lebanon (inactive)

Defense Forces
Branches: Syrian Arab Army, Syrian Arab Air Force, Syrian Arab Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,403,000; 1,347,000 fit for military service; about 113,000 reach military age (19) annually

Tanzania



See regional map VII

Land
942,623 km² (including islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, 2,642 km²); more than twice the size of California; forest 45%, meadow and pasture 37%, inland water 6%, arable 4%, crop 1%, other 7%

Land boundaries: 3,883 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 nm

Coastline: 1,424 km (this includes 113 km Mafia Island, 177 km Pemba Island, and 212 km Zanzibar)

People
Population: 22,415,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Tanzanian(s); adjective—Tanzanian

Ethnic divisions: mainland—99% native African consisting of well over 100 tribes; 1% Asian, European, and Arab; Zanzibar—almost all Arab

Religion: mainland—33% Christian, 33% Muslim, 33% indigenous beliefs; Zanzibar—almost all Muslim

Language: Swahili and English (official); English primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education; Swahili widely understood and generally used for communication between ethnic groups; first language of most people is one of the local languages; primary education is generally in Swahili

Infant mortality rate: 103/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 52

Literacy: 79%

Labor force: 208,680 in paid employment (1983); 90% agriculture, 10% industry and commerce

Organized labor: 15% of labor force

Government
Official name: United Republic of Tanzania

Type: republic; single party constitutionally supreme on the mainland and on Zanzibar

Capital: Dar es Salaam

Political subdivisions: 25 regions—20 on mainland, 5 on Zanzibar

Legal system: based on English common law; permanent constitution adopted 1977, replaced interim constitution adopted 1965; Zanzibar has its own constitution but remains subject to provisions of the union constitution; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University of Dar es Salaam; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Union Day, 26 April; Independence Day, 9 December

Branches: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has full executive authority on the mainland; National Assembly dominated by the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party); National Assembly consists of 233 members, 72 from Zanzibar, of whom 10 are directly elected, 65 appointed from the mainland, and 96 directly elected from the mainland (these numbers are slated to be changed when amendments to the Constitution are approved)

Government leaders: Ali Hassan MWINYI, President (since November 1985); Joseph Sinde WARIOBA, Prime Minister (since November 1985)

Suffrage: universal adult over age 18

Political party and leader: Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party), only political party, dominated by Nyerere; has considerable power over domestic policies and the enforcement of them

Voting strength: (October 1980 national elections) close to 7 million registered voters; Nyerere received 93% of about 6 million votes cast; general elections scheduled for late 1985

Communists: a few Communist sympathizers, especially on Zanzibar

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $4.2 billion (1984), $210 per capita; real growth rate, 0.6% (1984 prelim.)

Natural resources: hydroelectric power potential, large unexploited iron and coal, gemstone and gold mines, natural gas, nickel

Agriculture: main crops—cotton, coffee, sisal on mainland; cloves and coconuts on Zanzibar

Major industries: primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond mine, oil refinery, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products

Electric power: 372,800 kW capacity (1985); 816 million kWh produced (1985), 37 kWh per capita

Exports: $396 million (f.o.b., 1984); coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, cloves, tobacco, tea, coconut products

Imports: $831 million (c.i.f., 1984); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—FRG, UK, US; imports—FRG, UK, US, Iran

External debt: $2.8 billion (1983); debt service ratio 68.1% (1984—not including IMF)

Budget: (1984/85) revenues, $891.8 million; current expenditures, $1.017 billion; development expenditures, $359.5 million

Aid: economic aid commitments from Western (non-US) countries (1970-79), ODA and OOF, $100 million; US, including Ex-Im (FY70-80), $200 million

Monetary conversion rate: 17 Tanzanian shillings=US$1 (14 June 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 3,555 km total; 960 km 1.067-meter gauge; 2,595 km 1.000-meter gauge, 6.4 km double track, 962 km Tan-Zam Railroad 1.067-meter gauge in Tanzania; 115 km 1.000-meter gauge planned by end of decade

Highways: total 34,500 km, 3,600 km paved; 5,600 km gravel or crushed stone; remainder improved and unimproved earth

Pipelines: 982 km crude oil

Inland waterways: several thousand km navigable on Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and Malawi; principal inland waterway ports are Mwanza on Lake Victoria and Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika

Ports: 3 major (Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tanga)

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 100 total, 93 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 45 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open wire, radio relay, and troposcatter; 103,800 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, no FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Tanzanian People's Defense Force includes Army, Navy, and Air Force; paramilitary Police Field Force Unit

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,712,000; 2,706,000 fit for military service

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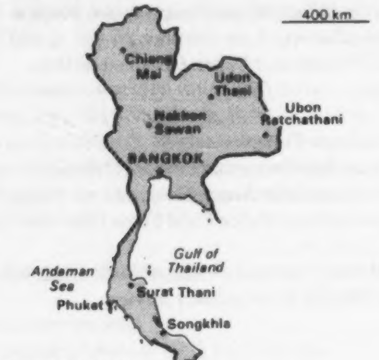
Thailand



See regional map IX

Land
514,820 km²; about the size of Texas; 56% forest, 24% farm, 20% other

Land boundaries: 4,868 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 3,219 km

People
Population: 52,438,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.7%

Nationality: noun—Thai (sing. and pl.); adjective—Thai

Ethnic divisions: 75% Thai, 14% Chinese, 11% other

Religion: 95.5% Buddhist, 4% Muslim, 0.5% other

Language: Thai; English is the secondary language of the elite; ethnic and regional dialects

Infant mortality rate: 51.4/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 59.5, women 65.1

Literacy: 84%

Labor force: 26 million (1984); 73% agriculture, 11% industry and commerce, 10% services, 6% government; 1.5% unemployment rate

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Thailand

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Bangkok

Political subdivisions: 72 centrally controlled provinces

Legal system: based on civil law system, with influences of common law; legal education at Thammasat University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: King's Birthday, 5 December

Branches: King is head of state with nominal powers; bicameral legislature (National Assembly—Senate appointed by King, elected House of Representatives); judiciary relatively independent except in important political subversive cases

Government leaders: BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, King (since June 1946); Gen. (Ret.) PREM TINSULANONDA, Prime Minister (since March 1980)

Suffrage: universal at age 20

Elections: last held April 1983

Political parties: Social Action Party, Thai Nation Party, Thai People's Party, Thai Citizen Party, Democrat Party, Freedom and Justice Party, Nation and People Party, New Force Party, National Democracy Party; other small parties represented in parliament

Communists: strength of illegal Communist Party is probably less than 1,000; Communist insurgents throughout Thailand total an estimated 1,000

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, ASPAC, Association of Tin Producing Countries, Colombo Plan, GATT, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $52.4 billion (1984), $1,030 per capita 5.4% real growth in 1984

Natural resources: tin, rubber, natural gas, tungsten, timber, fisheries products

Agriculture: main crops—rice, sugar, corn, rubber, manioc; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 2.2 million metric tons (1984 major fishery export, shrimp, 19,428 metric tons, about $117 million (1984)

Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, wood and wood products, cement, tin and tungsten ore mining; world's second largest tungsten producer and third largest tin producer

Shortages: fuel sources, including coal and petroleum; scrap iron; and fertilizer

Electric power: 5,826,000 kW capacity (1985); 20.7 billion kWh produced (1985), 393 kWh per capita

Exports: $7.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); rice, sugar, corn, rubber, tin, tapioca, textiles an garments, integrated circuits, canned seafood, fruit

Imports: $10.37 billion (c.i.f., 1984); machi ery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, base metals, chemicals, and fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—US, Japan, Singapore, the Netherlands, Hong Kong, Malaysia; imports—Japan, US, FRG, UK, Singapore, Saudi Arabia; about 1% or less trade with Communist countries

Budget: (FY84) estimate of expenditures, $7.6 billion; revenues $6.2 billion; deficit $1.4 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 27 baht=US$1 (January 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

Communications

Railroads: 3,940 km 1.000-meter gauge, 99 km double track

Highways: 44,534 km total; 28,016 km paved, 5,132 km earth surface, 11,386 km under development

Inland waterways: 3,999 km principal waterways; 3,701 km with navigable depths of 0.9 m or more throughout the year; numerous minor waterways navigable by shallow-draft native craft

Pipelines: natural gas, 350 km; refined products, 67 km

Ports: 2 major, 16 minor

Civil air: 30 (plus 2 leased) major transport aircraft

Airfields: 131 total, 104 usable; 57 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 27 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: service to general public adequate; bulk of service to government activities provided by multichannel cable and radio-relay network; satellite ground station; domestic satellite system being developed; 496,558 telephones (1.1 per 100 popl.); approx. 150 AM, 20 FM, 10 TV transmitters in government-controlled networks

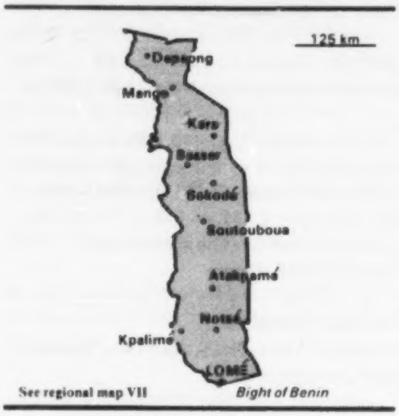
Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Thai Army, Royal Thai Navy (includes Royal Thai Marine Corps), Royal Thai Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,536,000; 8,307,000 fit for military service; about 631,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1986, $1.5 million (est.); 18.9% of central government budget

Togo



See regional map VII

Land

56,980 km^2; slightly larger than West Virginia; nearly 50% arable, under 15% cultivated

Land boundaries: 1,646 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 56 km

People

Population: 3,118,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%

Nationality: noun—Togolese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Togolese

Ethnic divisions: 37 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe, Mina, and Kabyè; under 1% European and Syrian-Lebanese

Religion: about 70% indigenous beliefs, 20% Christian, 10% Muslim

Language: French, both official and language of commerce; major African languages are Ewe and Mina in the south and Dagomba and Kabyè in the north

Infant mortality rate: 112/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 47

Literacy: 18%

Labor force: 78% agriculture, 22% industry; about 88,600 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private sectors

Organized labor: one national union, the National Federation of Togolese Workers

Government

Official name: Republic of Togo

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime with a centralized national administration

Capital: Lomé

Political subdivisions: 21 prefectures

Legal system: French-based court system with a court of appeals

National holiday: Independence Day, 27 April

Branches: strong executive President; unicameral legislature (National Assembly); separate judiciary, including State Security Court, established in 1970; a new constitution was endorsed by referendum in 1979 that provided for an elective presidential system and a 67-member National Assembly

Government leader: Gen. Gnassingbé EYADEMA, President (since 1967)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: to be held every seven years; last held in December 1979; General Eyadéma, the sole candidate, was elected by almost 100% of votes cast

Political party: single party formed by President Eyadéma in September 1969, Rally of the Togolese People (RPT); structure and staffing of party closely controlled by government

Communists: no Communist Party; possibly some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, CEAO (observer), EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, ENTENTE, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

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Togo *(continued)*

Economy

GNP: $950 million (1982 est.), about $340 per capita; 3.2% real growth in 1982

Natural resources: phosphates, limestone, marble

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, cocoa, cotton; major food crops—yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum, fish

Fishing: catch 14,556 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages

Electric power: 47,900 kW capacity (1985); 83 million kWh produced (1985), 27 kWh per capita

Exports: $202 million (f.o.b., 1982); phosphates, cocoa, coffee, palm kernels

Imports: $390 million (f.o.b., 1982); consumer goods, fuels, machinery, tobacco, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: mostly France and other EC countries

Budget: (1982 proj.), revenues, $243.1 million; current expenditures, $219 million; development expenditures, $89 million

Monetary conversion rate: 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs= US$1 (1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 570 km 1.000-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 7,562 km total; 1,505 km paved, 1,257 km improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: section of Mono River and about 50 km of coastal lagoons and tidal creeks

Ports: 1 major (Lomé), 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 11 total, 11 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

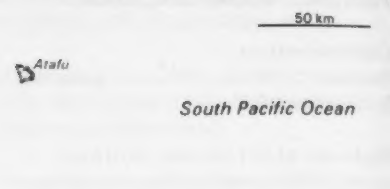
Telecommunications: fair system based on network of open-wire lines supplemented by radio-relay routes; 12,000 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, 3 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station and 1 SYMPHONIE station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 681,000; 354,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Tokelau



See regional map X

Land

about 10.1 km²; about one-fifteenth the size of Washington, D. C.; consists of three atolls (Atafu—2 km², Nukunonu—5.5 km², and Fakaofo—2.6 km²)

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: Fakaofo, about 36 km; Nukunonu, about 45 km; Atafu, about 20 km

People

Population: 1,538 (July 1986), average annual growth rate −0.2%

Nationality: noun—Tokelauan(s); adjective—Tokelauan

Ethnic divisions: all Polynesian, with cultural ties to Western Samoa

Religion: 70% Congregational Christian Church, 30% Roman Catholic—on Atafu, all Congregational Christian Church of Samoa; on Nukunonu, all Roman Catholic; on Fakaofo, both denominations

Language: Tokelauan (a Polynesian language) and English

Literacy: probably high

Government

Official name: Tokelau

Type: New Zealand Associated Territory; Tokelauans are British subjects and New Zealand citizens; administered under the Tokelau Islands Act of 1948 as amended in 1970

Capital: no capital—each atoll has its own administrative center

Branches: the Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand is empowered to appoint an Administrator to the region; the powers of the Administrator are delegated to the Official Secretary at the Office of Tokelau Affairs, Apia, Western Somoa

Political subdivisions: each village has a Council of Elders (Taupulega) made up of heads of family groups together with the commissioner (faipule) and the mayor (pulenuku); the commissioner administers the law and presides over the court

Legal system: British and local statutes

National holiday: 6 February (Waitangi Day)

Government leaders: H. H. FRANCIS, Administrator (since February 1985); A. H. MACEY, Official Secretary, Office of Tokelau Affairs (since February 1985)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: elections for a commissioner and a mayor from each atoll held at three-year intervals

Communists: probably none

Economy
Natural resources: negligible

Agriculture: coconuts, copra; basic subsistence crops—pulaka, breadfruit, pawpaw, bananas; pigs, poultry

Fishing: ocean and lagoon fish and shellfish for local consumption

Major industries: copra production, wood work, plaited craft goods, stamps, coins

Electric power: 200 kW capacity (1985); .3 million kWh produced (1985), 187 kWh per capita

Exports: $23,648 (1982/3); copra, handicrafts

Imports: foodstuffs, building materials, fuel

Major trade partner: New Zealand

Budget: (1983/4) expenditures, $1,358,105; revenue, $208,419; New Zealand subsidy, $1,149,686

Monetary conversion rate: New Zealand currency and the Tokelau souvenir coin are legal tender—NZ$1.88=US$1 (5 February 1986); Western Samoan currency is also used

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: none

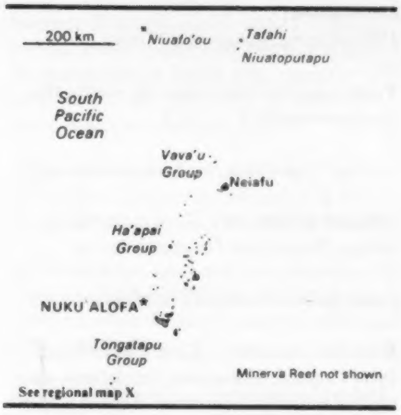
Ports: no harbor facilities; off-shore anchorages

Airfields: none; lagoon landings by amphibious aircraft from Samoa

Telecommunications: telephone service links islands to each other and to Western Samoa (1985)

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of New Zealand

Tonga



Land
997 km² (169 islands, only 36 inhabited); smaller than New York City; 77% arable, 13% forest, 3% pasture, 3% inland water, 4% other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 419 km (est.)

People
Population: 104,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.5%

Nationality: noun—Tongan(s); adjective—Tongan

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian; about 300 Europeans

Religion: Christian; Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents

Language: Tongan, English

Infant mortality rate: 6.4/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 58

Literacy: 90-95%; compulsory education for children ages 6-14

Labor force: 75% engaged in agriculture; 600 engaged in mining

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Government
Official name: Kingdom of Tonga

Type: constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth

Capital: Nuku'alofa, on Tongatapu Island

Political subdivisions: three main island groups (Tongatapu, Ha'apai, Vava'u)

Legal system: based on English law

Branches: executive—King, Cabinet, and Privy Council; unicameral legislature—Legislative Assembly composed of seven nobles elected by their peers, seven elected representatives of the people, eight Ministers of the Crown; the King appoints one of the seven nobles to be the speaker; judiciary—Supreme Court, Magistrate's Court, Land Court

Government leaders: Taufa'ahau TUPOU IV, King (since December 1965); Prince Fatafehi TU'IPELEHAKE), Premier (since December 1965)

Suffrage: all literate, tax-paying males and all literate females over 21

Elections: supposed to be held every three years; last held in April 1978

Communists: none known

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, FAO, ESCAP, GATT (de facto), IFAD, ITU, South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, SPF, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy
GNP: $65 million (1984), $580 per capita

Natural resources: fish

Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut and banana production, with subsistence crops of taro, yams, sweet potatoes, breadfruit

Major industry: tourism

Electric power: 5,000 kW capacity (1985); 8 million kWh produced (1985), 75 kWh per capita

Exports: $7 million (1979); 65% copra, 8% bananas, 7% coconut products

Imports: $29 million (1979); food, machinery, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—36% Australia, 34% New Zealand, 14% US; imports 38% New Zealand, 31% Australia, 6% Japan, 5% Fiji (1979)

Aid: economic commitments—$27 million (1983); Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $77 million

Budget: (1981-82) revenues, 14,744,237 pa'anga; expenditures, 14,735,833 pa'anga (est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.0778 pa'anga=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 198 km sealed road (Tongatapu); 74 km (Vava'u); 94 km unsealed roads usable only in dry weather

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 2 minor (Nuku'alofa, Neiafu)

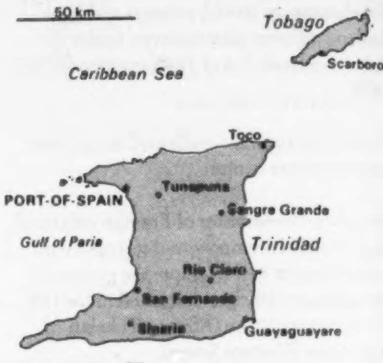
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 4 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 2,608 telephones (1.4 per 100 popl.); 65,000 radio sets; no TV sets; 1 AM station; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Land Force, Maritime Force

Trinidad and Tobago



See regional map III

Land
5,128 km²; the size of Delaware; 41.9% farm (25.7% cultivated or fallow, 10.6% forest, 4.1% unused or built on, and 1.5% pasture); 58.1% grassland, forest, built on, wasteland, and other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 362 km

People
Population: 1,204,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.5%

Nationality: noun—Trinidadian(s), Tobagan(s); adjective—Trinidadian, Tobagan

Ethnic divisions: 43% black, 40% East Indian, 14% mixed, 1% white, 1% Chinese, 1% other

Religion: 36.2% Roman Catholic, 23.0% Hindu, 13.1% Protestant, 6.0% Muslim, 21.7% unknown

Language: English (official), Hindi, French Spanish

Infant mortality rate: 197/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: men 65, women 70

Literacy: 89%

Labor force: about 470,900 (est. 1984); 16.6% mining, quarrying, and manufacturing; 22.7% commerce; 20.9% construction and utilities; 8.3% agriculture; 7.8% transportation and communication; 23.7% other services (1983); 12% unemployment rate (1984 est.)

Organized labor: 40% of labor force (1984)

Government

Official name: Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Port-of-Spain

Political subdivisions: 8 counties (29 wards, Tobago is 30th)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into effect 1976; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 31 August

Branches: bicameral legislature (36-member elected House of Representatives and 31-member appointed Senate); executive is Cabinet led by the Prime Minister; judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice and includes a Court of Appeal, High Court, and lower courts

Government leaders: George Michael CHAMBERS, Prime Minister (since 1981); Ellis Emmanuel Innocent CLARKE, President (since 1976)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections to be held at intervals of not more than five years; last election held 9 November 1981

Political parties and leaders: People's National Movement (PNM), George Chambers; United Labor Front (ULF), Basdeo Panday; Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR), Karl Hudson-Phillips; Democratic Action Congress (DAC), Arthur Napoleon Raymond Robinson; Tapia House Movement, Michael Harris

Voting strength: (1981 election) 55% of registered voters cast ballots; House of Representatives—PNM, 26 seats; ULF, 8; DAC, the 2 Tobago seats

Communists: People's Popular Movement (PPM), Michael Als; February 18 Movement (F/18), James Millette; Workers' Revolutionary Committee (WRC), John Poon

Other political pressure groups: National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), radical antigovernment black-identity organization; Trinidad and Tobago Peace Council, leftist organization affiliated with the World Peace Council; Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce; Trinidad and Tobago Labor Congress, moderate labor federation; Council of Progressive Trade Unions, radical labor federation

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, International Coffee Agreement, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $8.6 billion (1984), $7,370 per capita; real growth rate (1984), −7.4%

Natural resources: oil, gas, petroleum, asphalt

Agriculture: main crops—sugar, cocoa, coffee, rice, citrus, bananas; largely dependent upon imports of food

Fishing: catch 4,461 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: petroleum, chemicals, tourism, food processing, cement

Electric power: 1,171,000 kW capacity (1985); 2.7 billion kWh produced (1985), 2,275 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); petroleum and petroleum products, ammonia, fertilizer, chemicals, sugar, cocoa, coffee, citrus; includes exports of oil under processing agreement

Imports: $1.9 billion (c.i.f., 1984); crude petroleum (33%), machinery, fabricated metals, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals; includes imports under processing agreement

Major trade partners: (1984 prelim.) exports—US 56%, CARICOM 10%, UK 8%; imports—US 37%, UK 10%, CARICOM 7%

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, US, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), $355 million; (1970-83) other Western countries, ODA and OOF, $233 million

Budget: (1984 prelim.) consolidated central government revenues, $2.7 billion; expenditures, $3.4 billion (current, $2.5 billion; capital, $889 million)

Monetary conversion rate: 3.60 Trinidad and Tobago dollars=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: minimal agricultural system near San Fernando

Highways: 8,000 km total; 4,000 km paved, 1,000 km improved earth, 3,000 km unimproved earth

Pipelines: 1,032 km crude oil; 19 km refined products; 904 km natural gas

Ports: 1 major (Port-of-Spain), 8 minor

Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 7 total, 5 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent international service via tropospheric scatter links to Barbados and Guyana; good local service; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 109,000 telephones (9.6 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 3 FM, 5 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Military manpower: males 15-49, 345,000; 247,000 fit for military service

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Tunisia

See regional map VII

Land
163,610 km²; about the size of Missouri; 43% desert, waste, or urban; 28% arable and tree crop; 23% range and esparto grass; 6% forest

Land boundaries: 1,408 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 1,143 km (includes offshore islands)

People
Population: 7,424,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.3%

Nationality: noun—Tunisian(s); adjective—Tunisian

Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% European, less than 1% Jewish

Religion: 98% Muslim, 1% Christian, less than 1% Jewish

Language: Arabic (official); Arabic and French (commerce)

Infant mortality rate: 83/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 60, women 63

Literacy: about 62%

Labor force: 1.9 million, 32% agriculture; 15%-25% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: about 360,000 members claimed, roughly 20% of labor force; General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), quasi-independent of Destourian Socialist Party

Government
Official name: Republic of Tunisia

Type: republic

Capital: Tūnis

Political subdivisions: 18 governorates (provinces)

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution patterned on Turkish and US constitutions adopted 1959; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session; legal education at Institute of Higher Studies and Superior School of Law of the University of Tūnis

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 June

Branches: executive dominant; unicameral legislative (National Assembly) largely advisory; judicial, patterned on French and Koranic systems

Government leaders: Habib BOURGUIBA, President (Prime Minister in 1956; President since 1957; President for Life since November 1974); Mohamed MZALI, Prime Minister (since April 1980)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Electionss: national election held every five years; last election held 1 November 1981

Political parties and leaders: Destourian Socialist Party is official ruling party; two small parties—Movement of Social Democrats and Movement of Popular Unity—legalized in 1983; Communist Party legalized in 1981

Voting strength: (1981 election) over 95% Destourian Socialist Party; 3.2% Social Democrats, under 1% Movement of Popular Unity, under 1% Communist Party

Communists: a small number of nominal Communists, mostly students

Member of: AfDB, Arab League, AIOEC, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, Regional Cooperation for Development, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $9.3 billion (1985 est.), $1,280 per capita (1985); 57% private consumption, 16% government consumption, 29% gross fixed capital formation; average annual real growth (1980-83), 4%

Natural resources: oil, phosphates, iron, ore, lead, zinc

Agriculture: main crops—cereals (barley and wheat), olives, grapes, citrus fruits, and vegetables

Major sectors: agriculture; industry—mining (phosphate), energy (petroleum, natural gas), manufacturing (food processing and textiles), services (transport, telecommunications, tourism, government)

Electric power: 1,070,300 kW capacity (1985); 3.75 billion kWh produced (1985), 510 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.8 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 40% crude petroleum, 21% textiles, 21% phosphates and chemicals, 18% other

Imports: $2.9 billion (f.o.b., 1985)

Major trade partners: France, Italy, FRG, Greece

Tourism and foreign worker remittances: $825 million (1985)

Budget: (1985 prelim.) total revenues, $3.04 billion; operating budget, $2.5 billion; capital budget, $1.2 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 0.80 Tunisian dinar (TD)=US$1 (30 October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 2,089 km total; 503 1.435-meter km standard gauge; 1,586 km 1.000-meter gauge, 18 km 1.000-meter gauge double track

Highways: 17,700 km total; 9,100 km bituminous; 8,600 km improved and unimproved earth

Pipelines: 797 km crude oil; 86 km refined products; 742 km natural gas

Ports: 5 major, 14 minor; 2 petroleum, oils, and lubricants terminal

Civil air: 19 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 29 total, 27 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: the system is above the African average; facilities consist of open-wire lines, multiconductor cable, and radio relay; key centers are Şafāqis, Sūsah, Bizerte, and Tūnis; 232,000 telephones (3.4 per 100 popl.); 18 AM, 4 FM, 14 TV stations; 4 submarine cables; ARABSAT satellite back-up control station under construction; coaxial cable to Algeria; radio-relay to Algeria, Libya, and Italy

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,794,000; 1,002,000 fit for military service; about 84,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $284 million; 7.4% of central government budget

Turkey

See regional map VI

Land
780,576 km²; twice the size of California; 35% crop, 25% meadow and pasture, 23% forest, 17% other

Land boundaries: 2,574 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm, except in Black and Mediterranean Seas, where it is 12 nm

Coastline: 7,200 km

People
Population: 51,819,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.3%

Nationality: noun—Turk(s); adjective—Turkish

Ethnic divisions: 85% Turkish, 12% Kurd, 3% other

Religion: 98% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 2% other (mostly Christian and Jewish)

Language: Turkish (official), Kurdish, Arabic

Infant mortality rate: 15.3/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 57

Literacy: 70%

Labor force: 18.1 million (1984); 58.8% agriculture, 27.5% service, 11.9% industry and commerce; 16.5% surplus of unskilled labor (1984); about 1 million Turks work abroad (1983)

Organized labor: 10-15% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Turkey

Type: republican parliamentary democracy

Capital: Ankara

Political subdivisions: 67 provinces

Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems; constitution adopted in November 1982; legal education at Universities of Ankara and İstanbul; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Republic Day, 29 October

Branches: executive—President empowered to call new elections, promulgate laws (elected for a seven-year term); unicameral legislature (400-member Grand National Assembly); independent judiciary

Government leaders: Gen. Kenan EVREN, President (since 1982); Turgut ÖZAL, Prime Minister (since 1983)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: according to the 1982 Constitution, elections to the Grand National Assembly to be held every five years; most recent election 6 November 1983

Political parties and leaders: military leaders banned all traditional parties from taking part in the parliamentary election of November 1983 and banned many prominent party leaders from taking part in politics for five to 10 years; three new parties allowed to take part in the election—Motherland Party (ANAP), Turgut Özal; Populist Party (PP), Necdet Calp; Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP), Ülk Söylemezoglu; additional parties permitted to take part in local elections in March 1984—Social Democratcy Party (SODEP), Erdal İnön; Correct Way Party

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(CWP), Husamettin Cinderuk; SODEP and PP merged in 1985 to form the Social Democratic Populist Party (SHP) under Aydin Gřkan; Democratic Left Party (DLP) founded in 1985 under Rahsan Ecevit;

Voting strength: (1983 election) Grand National Assembly—Motherland Party, 211 seats; Populist Party, 117 seats; Nationalist Democracy Party, 71 seats; as of end of 1985, Grand National Assembly—Motherland Party, 207 seats; Social Democratic Populist Party, 82 seats; National Democracy Party, 53 seats; Democratic Left Party, 4 seats; independents, 46 seats; vacant, 8 seats

Communists: strength and support negligible

Member of: ASSIMER, Council of Europe, EC (associate member), ECOSOC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OECD, OIC, Economic Cooperation Organization, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $50.0 billion (1984), $990 per capita; 5.9% real growth 1983, 4.6% average annual real growth 1974-84

Natural resources: antimony, coal, chromium, mercury, copper, borate, oil

Agriculture: main products—cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, and livestock products; self-sufficient in food in average years; an illegal producer of opium poppy for the international drug trade

Major industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum

Crude steel: 3.0 million tons produced (1984)

Electric power: 8,685,500 kW capacity (1985); 34.238 billion kWh produced (1985), 667 kWh per capita

Exports: $7,134 million (f.o.b., 1984); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products, textiles, clothing, cement, leather, glass, ceramics

Imports: $10,757 million (c.i.f., 1984); crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, metals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, plastics, rubber, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals

Major trade partners: (1984) exports—17.9% FRG, 13.1% Iraq, 10.5% Iran, 7.0% Italy, 5.3% Saudi Arabia; imports—14.3% Iran, 10.9% FRG, 9.9% US, 8.7% Iraq, 6.1% Libya

Budget: (FY84) revenues, $7.55 billion; expenditures, $10.1 billion; deficit, $2.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 551.55 Turkish liras=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 8,193 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 204 km double track; 109 km electrified

Highways: 49,615 km total; 26,915 km bituminous; 16,500 km gravel or crushed stone; 4,000 km improved earth; 2,200 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: approx. 1,200 km

Pipelines: 1,288 km crude oil; 2,145 km refined products

Ports: 4 major, 8 secondary, 16 minor

Civil air: 30 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 120 total, 104 usable; 62 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 27 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 26 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair domestic and international systems; trunk radio-relay network; 2.66 million telephones (5.5 per 100 popl.); 16 AM, 27 FM, 252 TV stations; 2 satellite ground station antennas, 1 submarine telephone cable

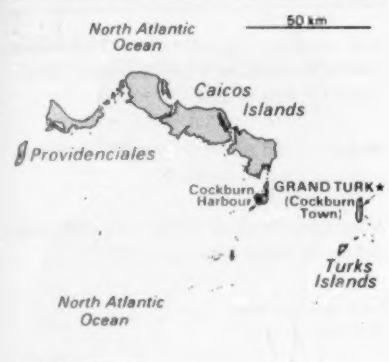
Defense Forces

Branches: Land Forces, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 12,685,000; 7,507,000 fit for military service; about 533,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $2.3 billion; 17% of central government budget

Turks and Caicos Islands



See regional map III

Land
430 km²; about two-thirds the size of New York City; more than 30 islands, including 8 inhabited; largest island is Grand Caicos

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

People
Population: 7,436 (1980)

Ethnic division: majority of African descent

Religion: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Church of God, Seventh-day Adventist

Language: English (official)

Infant mortality rate: 24.4/1,000 (1981/82)

Literacy: about 99%

Labor force: some subsistence agriculture; majority engaged in fishing and tourist industries

Organized labor: St. George's Industrial Trade Union (Cockburn Harbor), 250 members

Government
Official name: Turks and Caicos Islands

Type: British dependent territory; constitution introduced in 1976

Capital: Grand Turk (Cockburn Town)

Political subdivisions: 3 districts

Legal system: probably based on English common law

National holiday: Commonwealth Day, 31 May

Branches: executive, bicameral legislature (Executive Council, 14-member Legislative Council), judicial (Supreme Court)

Government leader: Nathaniel FRANCIS, Chief Minister (since March 1985); Christopher J. TURNER, Governor (since 1982)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: last 1984 for 11 Legislative Council seats

Political parties and leaders: People's Democratic Movement (PMD), Oswald Skippings; Progressive National Party (PNP), Nathaniel Francis

Voting strength: PDM, 3 seats, PNP, 8 seats

Communist: none known

Economy
GDP: $15 million, per capita GDP $2,020 (1980)

Natural resources: spiny lobster, conch

Agriculture: corn, beans

Fishing: catch 1,050 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: fishing, tourism; formerly produced salt by solar evaporation

Exports: $2.5 million (1982); crawfish, dried and fresh conch, conch shells

Imports: $20.9 million (1982); foodstuffs, drink, tobacco, clothing

Major trade partners: US (lobster, conch, tourism) and UK

Budget: revenues, $5.9 million; expenditures, $7.2 million (1981/82)

Monetary conversion rate: uses the US dollar

Fiscal year: probably calendar

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 121 km, including 24 km tarmac

Ports: 4 major (Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Providenciales, Cockburn Harbor)

Civil air: Air Turks and Caicos (passenger service) and Turks Air Ltd. (cargo service)

Airfields: 8 total, 7 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair cable and radio services; 1,400 telephones (16.9 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station; 2 submarine cables, 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Branches: police

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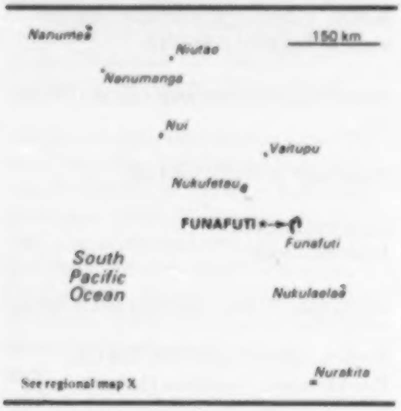
Tuvalu
(formerly Ellice Islands)



NOTE: On 1 October 1975, by Constitutional Order, the Ellice Islands were formally separated from the British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands, thus forming the colony of Tuvalu. The remaining islands in the former Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony are now named Kiribati. Tuvalu includes the islands of Nanumanga, Nanumea, Nui, Niutao, Vaitupu, and the four islands of the Tuvalu group formerly claimed by the United States—Funafuti, Nukufetau, Nukulaelae, and Niulakita

Land
26 km^2; less than one-half the size of Manhattan; low-lying atolls composed of coral reefs

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: about 24 km

People
Population: 8,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.7%

Nationality: noun—Tuvaluans(s); adjective—Tuvaluan

Ethnic divisions: 96% Polynesian

Religion: Christian, predominantly Protestant

Language: Tuvaluan, English

Infant mortality rate: 42/1,000 (1979)

Life expectancy: men 57, women 60

Literacy: less than 50%

Government
Official name: Tuvalu

Type: independent state with special "membership" in the Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Funafuti

Political subdivisions: 8 island councils on the permanently inhabited islands

Branches: executive—Prime Minister and Cabinet; unicameral legislature—12-member House of Parliament judicial—High Court, 8 island courts with limited jurisdication

Government leaders: Dr. Tomasi PUAPUA, Prime Minister (since September 1981); Sir Fiatau Penitala TEO, Governor General (since October 1978)

Elections: last general election September 1985, next scheduled for September 1989

Political parties: none

Member of: ESCAP (associate member), GATT (de facto), SPF, SPC, UPU

Economy
GNP: $4 million (1984), $450 per capita

Agriculture: limited; coconut palms, copra

Major industry: copra

Electric power: 2,600 kW capacity (1985); 3 million kWh produced (1985), 375 kWh per capita

Exports: copra—$26,789 (1981)

Imports: $2.8 million (1981); food and mineral fuels

Major trade partners: UK, Australia

Aid: economic commitments—$4.2 million (1983); Western (non-US) countries, ODA (1970-79), $22 million

Budget: (1983 est.) revenues, $2.59 million; expenditures, $3.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.44 Australian dollars=US$1 (6 February 1986)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 8 km gravel

Inland waterways: none

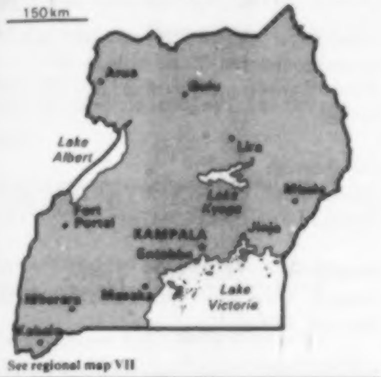
Ports: 2 minor (Funafuti, Nukufetau)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 usable with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 1 AM station; about 300 radio telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 4,000 radio sets

Uganda



See regional map VII

Land

235,885 km^2; slightly smaller than Oregon; 45% forest, wood, and grass; 21% inland water and swamp, including territorial waters of Lake Victoria; about 21% cultivated; 13% national park, forest, and game reserve

Land boundaries: 2,680 km

People

Population: 15,158,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%

Nationality: noun—Ugandan(s); adjective—Ugandan

Ethnic divisions: 99% African, 1% European, Asian, Arab

Religion: 33% Roman Catholic, 33% Protestant, 16% Muslim, rest indigenous beliefs

Language: English (official); Luganda and Swahili widely used; other Bantu and Nilotic languages

Infant mortality rate: 92/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 48, women 50

Literacy: 52.3%

Labor force: estimated 4.5 million; about 250,000 in paid labor; remainder in subsistence activities

Organized labor: 125,000 union members

Government

Official name: Republic of Uganda

Type: republic

Capital: Kampala

Political subdivisions: 10 provinces and 34 districts

Legal system: government plans to restore system based on English common law and customary law to reinstitute a normal judicial system; legal education at Makerere University, Kampala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 9 October

Branches: present government, which assumed power in January 1986, consists of a National Resistance Council headed by the President; the constitution has been suspended and the unicameral legislature (National Assembly) has been dissolved

Government leader: Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI, Head of State and Chairman of the National Resistance Council (since January 1986)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: none scheduled

Political parties: Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM), Ugandan People's Congress (UPC), Democratic Party (DP), Conservation Party (CP)

Voting strength: (December 1980 election) National Assembly UPC, 74; DP, 51; other, 1

Other political parties or pressure groups: Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM), Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda (FEDEMU), Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF)

Communists: possibly a few sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $5.9 billion in 1983 (est.), approximately $220 per capita; real growth rate 5.0% (1983/84 est.)

Natural resources: copper, cobalt, limestone

Agriculture: main cash crop—coffee (180,600 metric tons produced in 1983/84, est.); other cash crops—cotton, tobacco, tea, sugar, fish, livestock

Major industries: agricultural processing (textiles, sugar, coffee, plywood, beer), cement, copper smelting, corrugated iron sheet, shoes, fertilizer

Electric power: 200,000 kW capacity (1985); 438 million kWh produced (1985), 29 kWh per capita

Exports: $380 million (f.o.b., 1983/84 est.); coffee (98%), cotton, tea

Imports: $509 million (c.i.f., 1983/84 est.); petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transport equipment, food

Major trade partners: exports—31% US, 12% UK, 10% France; imports—32% Kenya, 11% UK, 11% FRG (1983)

Budget: current receipts 7.7% of GDP (FY83/84); expenditures, 6.4% of GDP; capital expenditures, 1.1% of GDP

Monetary conversion rate: 1,400 Uganda shillings=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 1,300 km, 1.000-meter gauge single track

Highways: 30,500 km total; 3,500 km paved; 7,000 km crushed stone, gravel, and laterite; remainder earth roads and tracks

Uganda *(continued)*

Inland waterways: Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake George, Lake Edward; Victoria Nile, Albert Nile; principal inland water ports are at Jinja and Port Bell, both on Lake Victoria

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 39 total, 34 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system with radio-relay and radio communications stations in use; 61,600 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM, 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces
Branches: new government plans to reorganize national army; formerly, the defense forces consisted of the Uganda National Liberation Army (including army and air force) and a paramilitary Police Special Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 3,316,000; about 1,785,000 fit for military service

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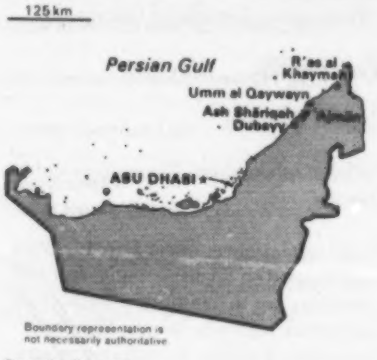
United Arab Emirates



Land
83,600 km^2; the size of Maine; almost all desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 1,094 km (does not include boundaries between adjacent UAE states)

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): to agreed center boundaries or median lines

Coastline: 1,448 km

People
Population: 1,326,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%

Nationality: Noun—Emirian(s), adjective—Emirian

Ethnic divisions: Emirian 19%, other Arab 23%, South Asian 50% (fluctuating), other expatriates (includes Westerners and East Asians) 8%; fewer than 20% of the population are UAE citizens (1982)

Religion: Muslim 96%; Christian, Hindu, and other 4%

Language: Arabic (official); Farsi and English widely spoken in major cities; Hindi, Urdu

Infant mortality rate: 44/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 68, women 73

Literacy: 56.3% est.

Labor force: 567,000 (1984 est.); 85% industry and commerce, 5% agriculture, 5% services, 5% government; 80% of labor force is foreign

Government
Official name: United Arab Emirates (composed of former Trucial States)

Member states: Abu Dhabi, 'Ajmān, Dubayy, Al Fujayrah, Ra's al Khaymah, Ash Shāriqah, Umm al Qaywayn

Type: federation; constitution signed December 1971, which delegated specified powers to the UAE central government and reserved other powers to member shaykhdoms

Capital: Abu Dhabi

Legal system: secular codes are being introduced by the UAE Government and in several member shaykhdoms; Islamic law remains influential

National holiday: 2 December

Branches: executive—Supreme Council of Rulers (seven members), from which a President and Vice President are elected; Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature—Federal National Council; judicial—Union Supreme Court

Government leaders: Shaykh Zayid bin Sultan Al NUHAYYAN of Abu Dhabi, President (since December 1971); Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id Al MAKTUM of Dubayy, Vice President (since 1971) and Prime Minister (since April 1979)

Suffrage: none

Elections: none

Political or pressure groups: none; a few small clandestine groups are active

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $28.2 billion (1984 est.), $24,000 per capita

Natural resources: oil and natural gas; oil production in 1984, 1.1 million b/d

Agriculture: food imported; some dates, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, tobacco raised

Electric power: 6,015,000 kW capacity (1985); 15.807 billion kWh produced (1985), 12,300 kWh per capita

Exports: $14.1 billion (f.o.b., 1984); $12.3 billion in crude oil, $1.8 billion consisting mostly of gas, reexports, dried fish, dates

Imports: $6.9 billion (f.o.b., 1984); food, consumer and capital goods

Major trade partners: Japan, EC, US

Budget: (1984) current expenditures, $3.7 billion; development, $0.2 billion; revenue, $3.9 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 3.671 UAE dirhams=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 2,000 km total; 1,800 km bituminous, 200 km gravel and graded earth

Pipelines: 830 km crude oil; 870 km natural gas, including natural gas liquids

Ports: 7 major, 25 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 42 total, 31 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate system of radio-relay and coaxial cable; key centers are Abu Dhabi and Dubayy; 281,000 telephones (25.0 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 3 FM, 9 TV stations; 3 INTELSAT stations with 1 Atlantic and 2 Indian Ocean antennas; Arab satellite station under construction; submarine cable to Qatar and Bahrain; planed submarine cables to India and Pakistan; tropospheric scatter to Bahrain; radio-relay to Saudi Arabia

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Central Military Command, Federal Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 549,000; 381,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $1.9 billion; 45% of central government budget

United Kingdom

See regional map V

Land
243,977 km^2; slightly smaller than Oregon; 50% meadow and pasture, 30% arable, 12% waste or urban, 7% forest, 1% inland water

Land boundaries: 360 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 12,429 km

People
Population: 56,458,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.1%

Nationality: noun—Briton(s), British (collective pl.); adjective—British

Ethnic divisions: 81.5% English, 9.6% Scottish, 2.4% Irish, 1.9% Welsh, 1.8% Ulster, 0.8% other; West Indian, Indian, Pakistani 2%

Religion: 27.0 million Anglican, 5.3 million Roman Catholic, 2.0 million Presbyterian, 760,000 Methodist, 450,000 Jewish (registered)

Language: English, Welsh (about 26% of population of Wales), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland)

Infant mortality rate: 10.1/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 74

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Literacy: 99%

Labor force: (1985) 27.58 million; 23% manufacturing and construction, 49.4% services, 9.5% self-employed, 10.4% government, 1.2% agriculture; 13.1% unemployed (November 1985)

Organized labor: 40% of labor force

Government
Official name: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: London

Political subdivisions: 54 counties in England and Wales, 12 regions in Scotland and islands area, 26 districts in Northern Ireland

Legal system: common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; no judicial review of Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Birthday of the Queen, 16 June

Branches: legislative authority resides in Parliament (House of Lords, House of Commons); executive authority lies with collectively responsible Cabinet led by Prime Minister; House of Lords is supreme judicial authority and highest court of appeal

Government leader: ELIZABETH II, Queen (since 1952); Margaret THATCHER, Prime Minister (since 1979)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: at discretion of Prime Minister but must be held before expiration of a five-year electoral mandate; last election held 9 June 1983

Political parties and leaders: Conservative, Margaret Thatcher; Labor, Neil Kinnock; Social Democratic, David Owen; Communist, Gordon McLennan; Scottish National, Donald Stewart; Plaid Cymru, Dafydd Wigley; Official Unionist, James Molyneaux; Democratic Unionist, Ian Paisley; Social Democratic and Labor, John Hume; Provisional Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams; Alliance, John Cushnahan; Liberal, David Steel

Voting strength: (1983 election) House of Commons—Conservative, 394 seats (42.4%); Labor, 210 seats (27.6%); Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance, 23 seats (18 Liberal, 7 SDP) (25.4%); Scottish National Party, 2 seats; Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist), 2 seats; Ulster (Official) Unionist (Northern Ireland), 10 seats; Ulster Democratic Unionist (Northern Ireland), 3 seats; Ulster Popular Unionist (Northern Ireland), 2 seats; Social Democratic and Labor (Northern Ireland), 1 seat; Sinn Fein (Northern Ireland), 1 seat

Communists: 15,961

Other political or pressure groups: Trades Union Congress, Confederation of British Industry, National Farmers' Union, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Member of: ADB, CENTO, Colombo Plan, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ELDO, ESCAP, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GNP: $426.3 billion (1984), $7,640 per capita; 60.3% consumption, 17.1% investment, 21.6% government; 0.0% stockbuilding, 1.0% net foreign balance, real growth 2.0% (1984)

Natural resources: coal, oil, gas (North Sea), tin, limestone, iron, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, lead, silica

Agriculture: mixed farming predominates; main products—wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, livestock, dairy products; 62.1% self-sufficient (1983); dependent on imports for more than half of consumption of refined sugar, butter, oils and fats, bacon and ham

Fishing: catch 846,535 metric tons (1983); imports 707,000 metric tons (1983), exports 379,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: machinery and transport equipment, metals, food processing, paper and paper products, textiles, chemicals, clothing

Crude steel: 15.2 million metric tons produced (1984); 267 kg per capita (1984); 23.6 million tons capacity (1984)

Electric power: 95,533,000 kW capacity (1985); 292.661 billion kWh produced (1985), 5,186 kWh per capita

Exports: $94.2 billion (f.o.b., 1984); manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, chemicals, semifinished goods, transport equipment

Imports: $105.2 billion (c.i.f., 1984); manufactured goods, machinery, semifinished goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods

Major trade partners: exports—44.8% EC (10.6% FRG, 10% France, 8.7% Netherlands), 14.4% US, 2.3% Communist (1984); imports—44.7% EC (14.1% FRG, 7.8% Netherlands, 7.5% France), 11.9% US, 2.6% Communist (1984)

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-82) $14.4 billion

Budget: national and local government revenues (FY85 est.), $208.6 billion; expenditures, $221.2 billion; deficit $12.6 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 0.701 pound sterling=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: Great Britain—17,249 km total; British Railways (BR) operates 16,964 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (3,749 km electrified, 12,591 km double or multiple track), and 19 km 0.597-meter gauge; several additional small standard-gauge and narrow-gauge lines are privately owned and operated; Northern Ireland Railways (NIR) operates 332 km 1.600-meter gauge, 190 km double track

Highways: United Kingdom, 362,982 km total; Great Britain, 339,483 km paved (including 2,573 km limited-access divided highway); Northern Ireland, 23,499 km (22,907 paved, 592 km gravel)

Inland waterways: 3,219 km publicly owned; 605 km major commercial routes

Pipelines: 933 km crude oil, almost all insignificant; 2,993 km refined products; 12,800 km natural gas

Ports: 9 major, 15 secondary, 190 minor

Civil air: 618 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 548 total, 345 usable; 246 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 37 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 137 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: modern, efficient domestic and international system; 29.5 million telephones (52.5 per 100 popl.); excellent countrywide broadcast systems with 210 AM, 436 FM, 2,736 TV stations; 35 coaxial submarine cables; 4 earth satellite stations with a total of 9 antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal Army, Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Royal Marines

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,039,000; 11,906,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1985, $24.1 billion; about 19.7% of central government budget

United States

See regional map II

This "Factsheet" on the US is provided solely as a service to those wishing to make rough comparisons of foreign country data with a US "yardstick." Information is from US open sources and publications and in no sense represents estimates by the US Intelligence Community.

Land
9,372,614 km² (contiguous US plus Alaska and Hawaii); 32% forest; 27% grazing and pasture; 19% cultivated; 22% waste, urban, and other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone); includes Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Johnston Atoll, Wake Island, Jarvis Island, Kingman Reef, Howland and Baker Islands, Northern Marianas

Coastline: 19,924 km

People
Population: 240,856,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.9%

Ethnic divisions: 83.1% white; 11.6% black; 6.448% Spanish origin; 0.622% American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; 0.357% Chinese; 0.343% Filipino; 0.31% Japanese, 0.1595% other Asian; 0.156% Korean; 0.115% Vietnamese (1980)

Religion: total membership in religious bodies 139.604 million; Protestant 76.754 million, Roman Catholic 52.089 million, Jewish 5.725 million, other religions 5.036 million; 60% of the population processes a religious affiliation (1982)

Language: predominantly English; sizable Spanish-speaking minority

Infant mortality rate: 10.6/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 71.6, women 76.3

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 115.24 million (includes 1.708 million members of the armed forces in the US); unemployment rate 7.2% (1985); 8,291 million unemployed (October 1985)

Organized labor: approximately 17.3 million members; 18% of civilian labor force (1985)

Government
Official name: United States of America

Type: federal republic; strong democratic tradition

Capital: Washington, D. C.

Political subdivisions: 50 states and the District of Columbia; dependencies include Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Wake and Midway Islands, Johnston Atoll, and Kingman Reef; under UN trusteeship Caroline, Marshall, and Northern Mariana Islands

Legal system: based on English common law; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1789; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 July

Branches: executive (President), bicameral legislature (House of Representatives and Senate), and judicial (Supreme Court); branches, in principle, independent and maintain balance of power

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Government leaders: Ronald REAGAN, President (since January 1981); George BUSH, Vice President (since January 1981)

Suffrage: all citizens over age 18; not compulsory

Elections: presidential, every four years (next November 1988); all members of the House of Representatives, every two years; one-third of members of the Senate, every two years

Political parties and leaders: Republican Party, Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr., national chairman; Democratic Party, Paul G. Kirk, Jr., national committee chairman; several other groups or parties of minor political significance

Voting strength: 40% voter participation (1982 congressional election); 53.3% voter participation (1984 presidential election); Republican Party (Ronald Reagan), 59% of the popular vote (525 electoral votes); Democratic Party (Walter Mondale), 41% (13 electoral votes)

Communists: Communist Party (claimed 15,000-20,000 members), Gus Hall, general secretary; Socialist Workers Party (claimed 1,800 members); Jack Barnes, national secretary (1983)

Member of: ADB, ANZUS, Bank of International Settlements, CCC, CENTO, Colombo Plan, DAC, FAO, ESCAP, GATT, Group of Ten, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICEM, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS, OECD, PAHO, SPC, UN, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $3,662.8 billion (1984 est.); $2,186.5 billion (65%) personal consumption, $501.0 billion (14.9%) private investment, $701.8 billion (20.9%) government, −$25.9 billion (−.07%) net exports; $11,338 per capita; annual growth rate 6.8% (1984)

Natural resources: coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc

Agriculture: food grains, feed crops, oilbearing crops, cattle, dairy products

Fishing: catch 4,143 thousand metric tons (1983); 13.0 lb per capita consumption (1981); imports $4.173 billion (1981); exports $1.156 billion, (1981); est. value, $2.388 billion (1981)

Crude steel: 83.9 million metric tons produced (1984)

Natural gas: 18.5 trillion cubic feet produced (1984)

Electric power: (public utilities only) 705,961,000 kW capacity (1985); 2,679.857 billion (net) kWh produced (1985), 11,220 kWh per capita

Exports: $17,034.2 million (f.o.b., 1985); machinery, chemicals, transport equipment, agricultural products

Imports: $31,349.1 million (c.i.f., 1985); crude and partly refined petroleum, machinery, transport equipment (mainly new automobiles)

Major trade partners: exports—$4,030 million Canada, $1,925.7 million Japan, $1,015.7 million Mexico, $842.8 million UK, $651.4 million FRG (1985); imports—$6,153.8 million Canada, $6,451.8 million Japan, $1,479.4 million Mexico, $1,300.1 million UK, $1,807.5 million FRG (1985)

Aid: obligations and loan authorizations, including Ex-Im (FY82), economic $11.2 billion, military (FY82) $4.2 billion

Budget: (1985) receipts, $763.768 billion; outlays, $930.635 billion; deficit, $123.3 billion

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

Communications

Railroads: 270,312 km

Highways: 6,365,590 km, including 88,64 km expressways

Inland waterways: est. 41,009 km of navi ble inland channels, exclusive of the Grea Lakes

Freight carried: rail—1,637.0 million me tons, 1,345.6 billion metric ton/km (1984) highways—987.53 billion metric ton/km (1984); inland water freight (excluding Gr Lakes traffic)—582.81 million metric tons 358.29 billion metric ton/km (1984); air—11,495 million metric ton/km (1984)

Pipelines: petroleum, 883.3 billion metric ton/km, 1,049.6 million metric tons carrie (1984)

Ports: 44 handling 10.9 million metric ton or more per year

Civil air: 2,960 commercial multiengine transport aircraft, including 2,724 jet, 185 turboprop, 51 piston (1984)

Airfields: 15,422 in operation (1981)

Telecommunications: 182,558,000 telephones (791 telephones per 1,000 popl.); 4,892 AM, 3,915 FM, 1,285 noncommercia FM stations (10,092 total); 796 commercial 300 noncommercial (public broadcasting), 6,200 commercial cable TV broadcast stations (7,296 total); 495 million radio and 15 million TV receivers (1982)

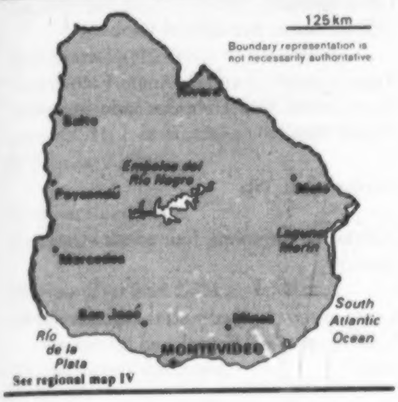
Defense Forces

Branches: Department of the Army, Department of the Navy (including Marine Corps), US Coast Guard, Department of th Air Force

Military manpower: 2,135,900 total; 780,800, army; 594,500, air force; 564,800, navy; 196,600, marines (1984)

Military budget: $266.151 billion (1984 prop.); 29.1% of central government budge (planned, 1985)

Uruguay



Land
176,215 km^2; the size of Washington (state); 84% agricultural (73% pasture, 11% crop); 16% forest, urban, waste, and other

Land boundaries: 1,352 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 660 km

People
Population: 2,947,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.4%

Nationality: noun—Uruguayan(s); adjective—Uruguayan

Ethnic divisions: 88% white, 8% mestizo, 4% black

Religion: 66% Roman Catholic (less than half adult population attends church regularly), 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 30% nonprofessing or other

Language: Spanish

Infant mortality rate: 32/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 67.1, women 73.7

Literacy: 94.3%

Labor force: about 1.28 million (1981); 19% manufacturing; 19% government; 16% agriculture; 12% commerce; 12% utilities, construction, transport, and communications; 22% other services; unemployment more than 15% (1984 est.)

Organized labor: Interunion Workers' Assembly/National Workers' Confederation (PIT/CNT) Labor Federation

Government
Official name: Oriental Republic of Uruguay

Type: republic

Capital: Montevideo

Political subdivisions: 19 departments with limited autonomy

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; most recent constitution implemented 1967; legal education at University of the Republic in Montevideo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 August

Branches: executive, headed by President; bicameral National Congress (Senate and House of Deputies); national judiciary headed by Court of Justice

Government leaders: Julio M. SANGUINETTI, President (since March 1985); Enrique E. TARIGO, Vice President (since March 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: last November 1984; elections held every five years

Political parties and leaders: National (Blanco) Party, Wilson Ferreira; Broad Front Coalition, Liber Seregni; Colorado Party, Julio Sanguinetti, Enrique Tarigo, Jorge Pacheco Areco; Communist Party (legalized in March 1985), Rodney Arismendi; Civic Union, Humberto Ciganda; Radical Christian Union, leader unknown

Voting strength: (1984 elections) 41% Colorado, 34.9% Blanco, 21.7% Broad Front, 2.4% Civic Union, 0.5% Radical Christian Union

Communists: 15,000-18,000

Other political or pressure groups: National Liberation Movement (MLN)—Tupamaros, leftist revolutionary terrorist group, granted amnesty in 1985

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, LAIA, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GDP: $5.2 billion (1984), $1,800 per capita; 89% consumption, 13% gross investment, −2.0% foreign; real growth rate 1984, −1.8%

Natural resources: soil, hydroelectric power (potential), minor minerals

Agriculture: large areas devoted to extensive livestock grazing; main crops—wheat, rice, corn, sorghum; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs

Major industries: meat processing, wool and hides, textiles, footwear, leather apparel, tires, cement, fishing, petroleum refining

Electric power: 1,350,000 kW capacity (1985); 5.2 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,771 kWh per capita

Exports: $925 million (f.o.b., 1984); wool, hides, meat, textiles, leather products, fish, rice, furs

Imports: $732 million (f.o.b., 1984); fuels and lubricants (37%), metals, machinery, transportation equipment, industrial chemicals

Major trade partners: exports—22% LAIA; 21% EC, 8% US, imports—39% LAIA (13% Brazil, 11% Argentina), 15% EC, 7% US (1981)

Uruguay *(continued)*

Aid: economic commitments—US authorized, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), $78 million; other Western countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83) $151 million; Communist countries (1970-84), $65 million; military—US authorized (FY70-84) $39 million

Budget: (1983 est.) revenues, $709 million; expenditures, $901 million

Monetary conversion rate: 119.6 new pesos=US$1 (November 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,000 km, all 1.435-meter standard gauge (1.435 m) and government owned

Highways: 49,900 km total; 6,700 km paved, 3,000 km gravel, 40,200 km earth

Inland waterways: 1,600 km; used by coastal and shallow-draft river craft

Ports: 1 major (Montevideo), 9 minor

Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 93 total, 89 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

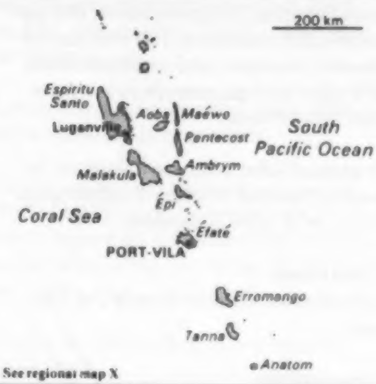
Telecommunications: most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; new nationwide radio-relay network 337,000 telephones (11.3 per 100 popl.); 100 AM, 36 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 682,000; 554,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Vanuatu
(formerly New Hebrides)



Land

About 14,763 km²; about the size of Connecticut; over 80 islands

Water

Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone); maritime limits measured from claimed "archipelagic baselines," which generally connect the outermost points of outer islands or drying reefs

Coastline: about 2,528 km

People

Population: 136,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Vanuatuan(s); adjective—Vanuatuan

Ethnic divisions: 90% indigenous Melanesian; 8% French; remainder Vietnamese, Chinese, and various Pacific Islanders

Religion: most at least nominally Christian

Language: English and French (official); pidgin (known as Bislama or Bichelama)

Life expectancy: 55

Literacy: probably 10-20%

Government

Official name: Republic of Vanuatu

Type: republic, formerly Anglo-French co dominium of New Hebrides, independent 30 July 1980

Capital: Port-Vila

Political subdivisions: four administrative districts

Legal system: unified system being createc from former dual French and British systems

Branch: unicameral legislature (39-membe Parliament), elected November 1983

Government leader: Father Walter Hadye LINI, Prime Minister (since 1980)

Political parties and leaders: National Part (Vanuaaku Pati), Walter Lini, chairman

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAI FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, ITU, NAM, SPF, UN, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $77 million (1984), average annual growth rate 5.0% (1985 est.)

Natural resources: manganese, hardwood forests, cattle

Agriculture: export crops of copra, cocoa, coffee, some livestock and fish production; subsistence crops of copra, taro, yams

Fishing: catch, 2,470 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: fish-freezing, canneries, tourism

Electric power: 10,000 kW capacity (1985); 20 million kWh produced (1985), 150 kWh per capita

Exports: $44 million (1984); 24% copra, 59% frozen fish, meat

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Imports: $66 million (1984); 18% food

Aid: Australia (1980-83), $14.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 102.034 vatu=US$1; 1.44 Australian dollars=US$1 (6 February 1986)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: at least 240 km sealed or all-weather roads

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 2 minor (Port-Vila, Santo)

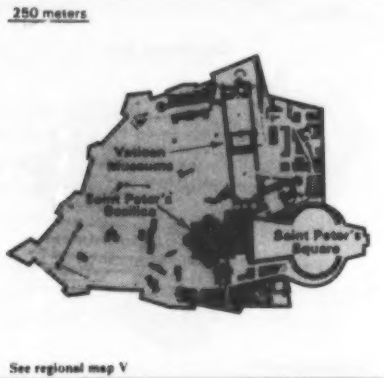
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 31 total, 25 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 2 AM stations; 2,400 telephones (2.4 per 100 popl.); 1 ground satellite station under construction

Defense Forces
Personnel: no military forces maintained; however, a paramilitary force is responsible for internal and external security

Vatican City



Land
0.438 km²

Land boundaries: 3 km

People
Population: 737 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.1%

Ethnic divisions: primarily Italians but also many other nationalities

Religion: Roman Catholic

Language: Italian, Latin, and various other languages

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: approx. 1,500; Vatican City employees divided into three categories—executives, office workers, and salaried employees

Government
Official name: State of the Vatican City

Type: monarchical-sacerdotal state

Capital: Vatican City

Political subdivisions: Vatican City includes St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace and Museum, and neighboring buildings covering more than 100 acres; 13 buildings in Rome and Castel Gandolfo, the Pope's summer residence, although outside the boundaries, enjoy extraterritorial rights

Legal system: Canon laws of 1929 serve some of the functions of a constitution

National holiday: 30 June

Branches: the Pope possesses full executive, legislative, and judicial powers; he delegates these powers to the President of the Pontifical Commission, who is subject to pontifical appointment and recall; the administrative structure of the Roman Catholic Church is known as the Roman Curia; its most important temporal components include the Secretariat of State and Council for Public Affairs (which handles Vatican diplomacy) and the Prefecture of Economic Affairs; the College of Cardinals act as chief papal advisers

Government leader: JOHN PAUL II, Supreme Pontiff (Karol WOJTYŁA, elected Pope 16 October 1978)

Suffrage: limited to cardinals less than 80 years old

Elections: Supreme Pontiff elected for life by College of Cardinals

Communists: none known

Other political or pressure groups: none (exclusive of influence exercised by other church officers in universal Roman Catholic Church)

Member: IAEA, INTELSAT, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, UPU, WIPO, WTO; permanent observer status at FAO, OAS, UN, and UNESCO

Economy
The Vatican City, seat of the Holy See, is supported financially by contributions (known as Peter's pence) from Roman Catholics throughout the world; some income derived from sale of Vatican postage stamps and tourist mementos, fees for admission to Vatican museums, and sale of publications; industrial activity consists solely of printing and production of a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms; the banking and financial

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Vatican City *(continued)*

activities of the Vatican are worldwide; the Institute for Religious Works (IOR) carries out fiscal operations and invests and transfers funds of Roman Catholic religious communities throughout the world; the Administration of the Patrimony of the Holy See manages the Holy See's capital assets; the Vatican announced an operating deficit of $25 million for 1981

Electric power: 3,000 kW (standby) capacity (1985); power supplied by Italy

Monetary conversion rate: the Vatican issues its own coinage, which is interchangeable with the Italian lira; 1,785.4 lira=US$ 1 (February 1984)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: none (city streets)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: 2 AM and 2 FM stations; 2,000-line automatic telephone exchange

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of Italy

Venezuela

See regional map IV

Land
912,050 km²; more than twice the size of California; 21% forest; 18% pasture; 4% cropland; 57% urban, waste, or other

Land boundaries: 4,181 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 2,800 km

People
Population: 17,791,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—Venezuelan(s); adjective—Venezuelan

Ethnic divisions: 67% mestizo, 21% white, 10% black, 2% Indian

Religion: 96% nominally Roman Catholic, 2% Protestant

Language: Spanish (official); Indian dialects spoken by about 200,000 Amerindians in the remote interior

Infant mortality rate: 36.2/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 64.0, women 69.0

Literacy: 85.6%

Labor force: 5.9 million (1985); 27% services; 22% commerce; 16% agriculture; 16% manufacturing; 9% construction; 7% transportation; 3% petroleum, utilities, and other; 13.4% unemployment (1984)

Organized labor: 32% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Venezuela

Type: republic

Capital: Caracas

Political subdivisions: 20 states, 1 federal district, 2 federal territories, and 72 island dependencies in the Caribbean

Legal system: based on Napoleonic code; constitution promulgated 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; dual court system, state and federal; legal education at Central University of Venezuela; has not accepted compulsory IC jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 5 Jul

Branches: executive (President), bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies), judiciary

Government leader: Jaime LUSINCHI, President (since February 1984)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over ag 18, though rarely enforced

Elections: every five years by secret ballot; last held December 1983; next national elec tion for President and bicameral legislature scheduled for December 1988

Political parties and leaders: Social Christian Party (COPEI), Godofredo González; Democratic Action (AD), Gonzalo Barrios; Movement Toward Socialism (MAS), Pompeyo Márquez (president), Freddy Muñoz (secretary general)

Voting strength: (1983 election) 56.8% AD, 34.5% COPEI, 4.17% MAS, 4.53% others

Communists: 10,000 members (est.)

Other political or pressure groups: FEDECAMARAS, a conservative business group

Member of: Andean Pact, AIOEC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA, OAS, OPEC, PAHO, SELA, WFTU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $47 billion (1985), $2,680 per capita (1985); 60.4% private consumption, 12.5% public consumption, 14.8% gross investment, 12.3% foreign (1984); real growth rate 0.4% (1985)

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, gold, bauxite, other minerals, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: main crops—cereals, fruits, sugar, coffee, rice; an illegal producer of coca and cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 226,870 metric tons (1983); exports $12.4 million (1982), imports $30.0 million (1982)

Major industries: petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction, food processing, textiles, steel, aluminum, motor vehicles

Crude steel: 2.8 million metric tons produced (1985), 154 kg per capita

Electric power: 13,000,000 kW capacity (1985); 37 billion kWh produced (1985), 2,135 kWh per capita

Exports: $15.8 billion (f.o.b., 1984 prelim.); petroleum (94%)

Imports: $7.3 billion (f.o.b., 1984)

Major trade partners: imports—46% US, 5.2% Japan, 5.2% FRG, 4.8% Italy; exports—40.9% US, 10.3% Italy, 7% FRG (1984)

Budget: revised 1984—revenues, $17.4 billion; expenditures, $16.9 billion

Monetary conversion rate: (official) 7.5 bolívares=US$1 (1 January 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 439 km total; 260 km 1.435-meter standard gauge all single track, government owned; 179 km 1.435-meter gauge, privately owned

Highways: 77,785 km total; 22,780 km paved, 24,720 km gravel, 14,450 km earth roads, and 15,835 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 7,100 km; Río Orinoco and Lago de Maracaibo accept oceangoing vessels

Pipelines: 6,370 km crude oil; 480 km refined products; 2,480 km natural gas

Ports: 6 major, 17 minor

Civil air: 58 major transport aircraft

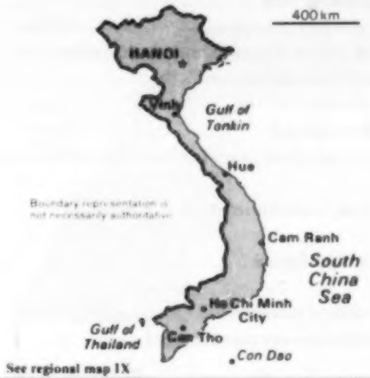
Airfields: 278 total, 254 usable; 107 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 87 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: modern expanding telecom system; 1.44 million telephones (9.5 per 100 popl.); 180 AM, 58 TV stations; 3 submarine coaxial cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station with 2 antennas, and 3 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air Forces, Armed Forces of Cooperation (National Guard), Marines, Coast Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,323,000; 3,283,000 fit for military service; 193,000 reach military age (18) annually

Vietnam



Land
329,707 km^2; the size of New Mexico; 50% forest; 14% cultivated; 36% urban, inland water, and other

Land boundaries: 4,562 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 3,444 km (excluding islands)

People
Population: 61,994,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Vietnamese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Vietnamese

Ethnic divisions: 85-90% predominantly Vietnamese; 3% Chinese; ethnic minorities include Muong, Thai, Meo, Khmer, Man, Cham; other mountain tribes

Religion: Buddhist, Confucian, Taoist, Roman Catholic, indigenous beliefs, Islamic, Protestant

Language: Vietnamese (official), French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

Infant mortality rate: 53/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 62, women 66

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Literacy: 78%

Labor force: approximately 29 million, not including military

Government

Official name: Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Type: Communist state

Capital: Hanoi

Political subdivisions: 40 provinces, under central government control

Legal system: based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system

National holiday: 2 September

Branches: bicameral legislature (Council of State, National Assembly); highly centralized executive nominally subordinate to National Assembly

Government leaders: LE DUAN, Secretary General, Communist Party (since December 1976); TRUONG CHINH, Chairman, Council of State (since July 1981)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: pro forma elections held for national and local assemblies; last election for National Assembly held on 25 April 1976

Political parties and leaders: Vietnam Communist Party (VCP), formerly known as the Vietnam Workers Party, headed by Le Duan

Communists: probably more than 1 million

Member of: ADB, CEMA, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, IRC, ITU, Mekong Committee, NAM, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $18.1 billion, $300 per capita (1984) at official exchange rates of 12.1 dong=US$1

Natural resources: phosphates, coal, manganese, bauxite, apatite, chromate, possible offshore oil deposits, forests

Agriculture: main crops—rice, rubber, fruits and vegetables; some corn, manioc, sugarcane; major food imports—wheat, corn, dairy products

Fishing: catch 539,000 metric tons (1984)

Major industries: food processing, textiles, machinebuilding, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires

Shortages: foodgrains, petroleum, capital goods and machinery, fertilizer

Electric power: 1,800,000 kW capacity (1985); 5 billion kWh produced (1985), 83 kWh per capita

Exports: $763 million (1984); agricultural and handicraft products, coal, minerals, ores

Imports: $1,823 million (1984); petroleum, steel products, railroad equipment, chemicals, medicines, raw cotton, fertilizer, grain

Major trade partners: exports—USSR, East European countries, Japan, other Asian markets; imports—USSR, East Europe, Japan

Aid: accurate data on aid since April 1975 unification unavailable; estimated annual economic aid on annual basis is—USSR, $600 million or more; East European countries, $150 million; non-Communist countries, $50 million; international institutions, $50 million; value of military aid deliveries since 1975 not available

Monetary conversion rate: 12.1 dong=US$1 (June 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,834 km total; 2,262 1.000-meter gauge, 130 km standard gauge, 230 km dual gauge, 212 km unoperable

Highways: 41,191 km total; 5,471 km bituminous, 27,030 km gravel or improved earth, 8,690 km unimproved earth

Pipelines: 150 km, refined products

Inland waterways: about 17,702 km navigable; more than 5,149 km navigable at all times by vessels up to 1.8-m draft

Ports: 9 major, 23 minor

Civil air: controlled by military

Airfields: 217 total, 128 usable; 46 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 28 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,619,000; 9,290,000 fit for military service 687,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: no expenditure estimates are available; military aid from the USSR has been so extensive that actual allocation of Vietnam's domestic resources to defense has not been indicative of total military effort

Wallis and Futuna

Land
About 207 km²; about the size of New York City

Water
Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: about 129 km

People
Population: 14,000 (July 1986) average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Wallisian(s), Futunan(s), or Wallis and Futuna Islanders; adjective—Wallisian, Futunan, or Wallis and Futuna Islander

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Polynesian

Religion: largely Roman Catholic

Government
Official name: Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands

Type: overseas territory of France

Capital: Mata-Utu

Political subdivisions: three districts

Branches: territorial assembly of 20 members; popular election of one deputy to National Assembly in Paris and one senator

Government leaders: Mirhel KUHN-MUNCH, Superior Administrator and President of Territorial Assembly (since at least 1984)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every five years

Economy
Agriculture: dominated by coconut production, with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas

Electric power: 1,000 kW capacity (1985); 1 million kWh produced (1985), 83 kWh per capita

Exports: negligible

Imports: $3.4 million (1977); largely foodstuffs and some equipment associated with development programs

Aid: (1978) France, European Development Fund, $2.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 127.05 Colonial Francs Pacifique (CFP)=US$1 (December 1982)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 100 km of improved road on Uvea Island (1977)

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 2 minor

Airfields: 2 total; 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 148 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.)

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of France

Western Sahara (formerly Spanish Sahara)

Land
266,770 km²; larger than Utah; nearly all desert

Land boundaries: 2,086 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 1,110 km

People
Population: 92,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.8%

Nationality: noun—Saharan(s), Moroccan(s); adjective—Saharan, Moroccan

Ethnic divisions: Arab and Berber

Religion: Muslim

Language: Hassaniya Arabic, Moroccan Arabic

Literacy: among Moroccans, probably nearly 20%; among Saharans, perhaps 5%

Labor force: 12,000; 50% animal husbandry and subsistence farming, 50% other

Government
Official name: Western Sahara

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Western Sahara *(continued)*

Type: legal status of territory and question of sovereignty unresolved—territory partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania in April 1976, with Morocco acquiring the northern two-thirds, including the rich phosphate reserves at Bu Craa; Mauritania, under pressure from the Polisario guerrillas, abandoned all claims to its portion in August 1979; Morocco moved to occupy that sector shortly thereafter and has since asserted administrative control there; the Polisario's government in exile seated as an OAU member in 1984, while guerrilla activities continued in 1985

Government leader: Muhamad ABDELAZIZ, President, Sahara Democratic Arab Republic (since October 1982), and secretary general, Polisario (since August 1976)

Economy
Natural resources: phosphates, iron ore

Agriculture: practically none; some barley is grown in nondrought years; fruit and vegetables in the few oases; food imports are essential; camels, sheep, and goats are kept by the nomadic natives; cash economy exists largely for the garrison forces

Major industries: phosphate, fishing, and handicrafts

Shortages: water

Electric power: 60,000 kW capacity (1985); 78 million kWh produced (1985), 857 kWh per capita

Exports: in 1982, up to $5 million in phosphates, all other exports valued valued at under $3 million

Imports: up to $30 million (1982); fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: Morocco claims administrative control over Western Sahara and controls all trade with the country; Western Sahara trade figures are included in overall Moroccan accounts

Aid: previously received small amounts from Spain; Morocco is now the major source of support

Monetary conversion rate: uses Moroccan dirham; 8.9 dirham=US$1 (1984)

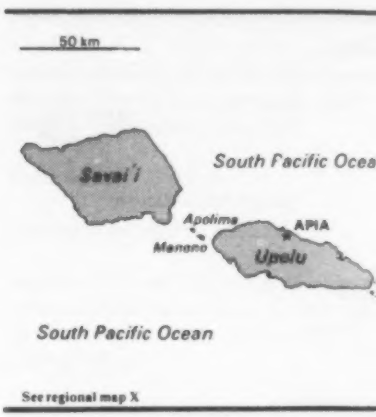
Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 6,100 km total; 1,350 km surfaced, 4,750 km improved and unimproved earth roads and tracks

Ports: 2 secondary (El Aaiún, Ad Dakhla)

Airfields: 16 total, 16 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Western Samoa



Land
2,934 km²; the size of Rhode Island; comprises of 2 large islands of Savai'i and Upol
and several smaller islands, including Manono and Apolima; 65% forest; 24% cul
vated; 11% industry, waste, or urban

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 403 km

People
Population: 165,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.8%

Nationality: noun—Western Samoan(s); adjective—Western Samoa

Ethnic divisions: Samoan; about 12,000 Euronesians (persons of European and Polynesian blood), 700 Europeans

Religion: 99.7% Christian (about half of po
ulation associated with the London Missio
ary Society; includes Congregational, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Latter Day Saint
Seventh-Day Adventist)

Language: Samoan (Polynesian), English

Infant mortality rate: 36/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 63

Literacy: 90%

Labor force: about 37,000 (1983); about 22,000 employed in agriculture

Government
Official name: Independent State of Western Samoa

Type: constitutional monarchy under native chief; special treaty relationship with New Zealand

Capital: Apia

Legal system: based on English common law and local customs; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1962; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 January

Branches: Head of State and Executive Council; unicameral legislature (47-member Legislative Assembly); Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Land and Titles Court, village courts

Government leaders: MALIETOA Tanumafili II, Head of State (since 1962); Va'ai KOLONE, Prime Minister (since December 1985)

Suffrage: 45 members of Legislative Assembly are elected by holders of matai (heads of family) titles (about 12,000 persons); two members are elected by universal adult suffrage of persons lacking traditional family ties

Elections: held triennially; last held in February 1982

Political parties and leaders: no clearly defined political party structure

Communists: unknown

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, South Pacific Commission, SPF, UN, UNESCO, WHO

Economy
GNP: $50 million (1984), $770 per capita

Natural resources: hardwood forests, fish

Agriculture: cocoa, bananas, copra; staple foods include coconuts, bananas, taro, yams

Major industries: timber, tourism, light industry

Electric power: 62,000 kW capacity (1985); 79 million kWh produced (1985), 485 kWh per capita

Exports: $19.5 million (1984); copra 43.3%, cocoa 32.3%, timber 2.0%, mineral fuel, bananas

Imports: $57 million (1984); food 30%, manufactured goods 25%, machinery

Major trade partners: exports—31% FRG, 26% New Zealand, 12% US, 2% Australia; imports—30% US, 28% New Zealand, 10% Australia, 6% UK (1981)

Aid: economic commitments—US (FY70-84), $12 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), $176 million

Budget: (1982 est.) revenues, $36.9 million; expenditures, $37.6 million; development expenditure, $34.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.533 WS tala= US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 784 km total; 375 km bituminous, remainder mostly gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 principal (Apia), 1 minor

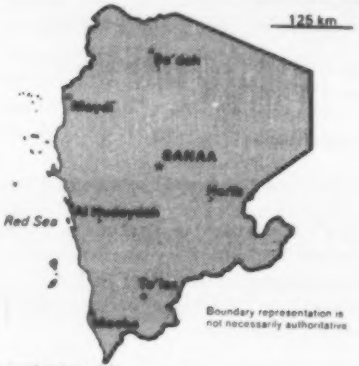
Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 4 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 3,800 telephones (2.5 per 100 popl.0; 50,000 radio receivers; 1 AM station

Defense Forces
Military manpower: males 15-49, 39,000; 20,000 fit for military service

Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen)



See regional map VI

Land
194,250 km² (parts of border with Saudi Arabia and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen undefined); slightly smaller than South Dakota; 79% desert, waste, or urban; 20% agricultural; 1% forest

Land boundaries: 1,528 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 523 km

People
Population: 6,339,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.9%

Nationality: noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Arab (mixed)

Religion: 100% Muslim (Sunni and Shi'a)

Language: Arabic

Infant mortality rate: 152/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 37.3, women 38.7

Literacy: 15% (est.)

Labor force: approximately one-third expatriate laborers; remainder almost entirely agriculture and herding

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Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) *(continued)*

Government
Official name: Yemen Arab Republic

Type: republic; military regime assumed power in June 1974

Capital: Sanaa

Political subdivisions: 11 provinces

Legal system: based on Turkish law, Islamic law, and local customary law; first constitution promulgated December 1970, suspended June 1974; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Proclamation of the Republic, 26 September

Branches: President, Prime Minister, Cabinet; People's Constituent Assembly

Government leaders: Col. 'Ali 'Abdallah SALIH, President (since 1978); 'Abd al-'Aziz 'ABD AL-GHANI, Prime Minister (since 1983)

Communists: small number

Political parties or pressure groups: no legal political parties; in 1983 President Salih started the General People's Congress, which is designed to function as the country's sole political party; conservative tribal groups, Muslim Brotherhood, and leftist factions—pro-Iraqi Ba'thists, Nasirists, National Democratic Front (NDF) supported by South Yemen—exert political influence

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GNP: $3.6 billion (1983), $580 per capita

Natural resources: petroleum, rock salt, small deposits of coal and copper, oil

Agriculture: sorghum and millet, qat (a mild narcotic), cotton, coffee, fruits and vegetables

Major industries: cotton textiles and leather goods produced on a small scale; handicraft and some fishing; small aluminum products factory

Electric power: 254,900 kW capacity (1985); 446 million kWh produced (1985), 73 kWh per capita

Exports: $9 million (f.o.b., 1984); qat, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables

Imports: $1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984); textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, and cement (one of the worst export/import ratios in the world)

Major trade partners: China, South Yemen, USSR, Japan, UK, Australia, Saudi Arabia

Budget: (1984) total receipts, $830 million; current expenditures, $1.1 billion; development expenditures, $480 million

Monetary conversion rate: 6.5 rials=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 4,000 km total; 1, 775 km bituminous; 500 km crushed stone and gravel; 1,725 km earth, sand, and light gravel

Ports: 1 major (Al Ḩudaydah), 3 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 20 total, 14 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system poor but improving; new radio-relay and cable networks; 50,000 telephones (0.9 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, no FM, 5 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean, 1 Atlantic Ocean, and 1 Arab satellite station; tropospheric scatter to South Yemen

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,193,000; 664,000 fit for military service; about 69,000 reach military age (18) annually

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of (South Yemen)

See regional map VI

Land
322,968 km²; the size of Nevada; (border with Saudi Arabia and Yeman Arab Republic undefined); only about 1% arable (of which less than 25% cultivated)

Land boundaries: 1,802 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 1,383 km

People
Population: 2,275,000, excluding the island of Perim for which no data are available (July 1986); average annual growth rate 2.9

Nationality: noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

Ethnic divisions: almost all Arabs; a few Indians, Somalis, and Europeans

Religion: Sunni Muslim, some Christian an Hindu

Language: Arabic

Infant mortality rate: 114/1,000 (1980)

Life expectancy: men 40.6, women 42.4

Literacy: 25%

Government
Official name: People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

Type: republic; power centered in ruling Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP)

Capital: Aden

Political subdivisions: six governorates

Legal system: based on Islamic law (for personal matters) and English common law (for commercial matters); highest judicial organ, Federal High Court, interprets constitution and determines disputes between states

National holiday: 14 October

Branches: unicameral legislature (People's Assembly); Supreme Cabinet

Government leaders: Haydar Abu Baler al-'ATTAS, Chairman, Presidium, Supreme People's Council (since February 1986); 'Ali Salim al-BID, secretary general, Yemeni Socialist Party (since February 1986); Yasin Sa'id NU'MAN, Chairman, Council of Ministers (since February 1986)

Suffrage: all citizens age 18 and over

Elections: elections for legislative body, Supreme People's Council, called for in the constitution; none have been held

Political parties and leaders: Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), the only legal party, is coalition of National Front, Ba'th, and Communist Parties

Communists: unknown number

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $792 million (1978 est.), $430 per capita (1980)

Natural resources: fish

Agriculture: cotton is main cash crop; cereals, dates, qat (a mild narcotic), coffee, and livestock are raised, and there is a growing fishing industry; large amount of food must be imported (particularly for Aden); cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish are exported

Major industries: petroleum refinery at Little Aden operates on imported crude

Electric power: 235,200 kW capacity (1985); 446 million kWh produced (1985), 200 kWh per capita

Exports: $800 million (1982)

Imports: $670 million (f.o.b., 1980)

Major trade partners: North Yemen, East Africa, but some cement and sugar imported from Communist countries; crude oil imported from Persian Gulf, exports mainly to UK and Japan

Budget: (1983) total receipts $452 million, current expenditures $455 million, development expenditures $402 million

Monetary conversion rate: 0.3425 dinar=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 5,600 km total; 1,700 km bituminous treated, 630 km crushed stone and gravel, 3,270 km motorable track

Pipelines: refined products, 32 km

Ports: 1 major (Aden), 5 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 41 total, 30 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: small system of open-wire, radio-relay, multiconductor cable, and radio communications stations; only center Aden; estimated 15,000 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, no FM, 5 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite antenna; tropospheric scatter to North Yemen

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, People's Militia, People's Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 493,000; 276,000 fit for military service

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Yugoslavia

See regional map V

Land

255,804 km²; the size of Wyoming; 34% forest, 32% arable, 25% meadow and pasture, 9% other

Land boundaries: 3,001 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 1,521 km (mainland), plus 2,414 km (offshore islands)

People

Population: 23,284,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 0.7%

Nationality: noun—Yugoslav(s); adjective—Yugoslav

Ethnic divisions: 36.2% Serb, 19.7% Croat, 8.9% Muslim, 7.8% Slovene, 7.7% Albanian, 5.9% Macedonian, 5.4% Yugoslav, 2.5% Montenegrin, 1.9% Hungarian, 4.0% other (1981 census)

Religion: 50% Serbian Orthodox, 30% Roman Catholic, 10% Muslim, 1% Protestant, 9% other or none

Language: Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian (all official); Albanian, Hungarian

Infant mortality rate: 30/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: men 68, women 73

Literacy: 90.5%

Labor force: 10.1 million (1983); 25% agriculture, 29% mining and manufacturing; (est.) unemployment about 14% of domestic labor force (January-August 1985)

Government

Official name: Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Type: Communist state, federal republic in form

Capital: Belgrade

Political subdivisions: six republics with two autonomous provinces (within the Republic of Serbia)

Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1974; legal education at several law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Proclamation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 29 November

Branches: bicameral legislature (Federal Assembly—Federal Chamber, Chamber of Republics and Provinces); executive includes cabinet (Federal Executive Council) and the federal administration; judiciary; the State Presidency is a collective, rotating policy-making body composed of a representative from each republic and province, Radovan Vlajkovic presides as President of the Republic until May 1986, when he will be replaced by the representative from Kosovo Province, Sinan Hasani

Government leader: Milka PLANINC, President of the Federal Executive Council (since 1982); nonrenewable four-year term expires May 1986

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: Federal Assembly elected every four years by a complicated, indirect system of voting

Political parties and leaders: League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) only; leaders are 23 members of party Presidium selected proportionally from republics, provinces, and Yugoslav People's Army, with the president rotating on an annual basis and th secretary rotating every two years; current president is Vidoje Zarkovic, a Montenegrin (until June 1986); Party Congress scheduled for June 1986, to elect new Central Committee

Communists: 2,167,860 party members (December 1985)

Other political or pressure groups: Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY), the major mass front organization; Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY), League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia (SUBNOR)

Member of: ASSIMER, CEMA (observer bu participates in certain commissions), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, NAM, OECD (participant in some activities), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $128.8 billion (1984 est., at 1983 prices), $5,600 per capita; real growth rate −1.7% (1984)

Natural resources: coal, copper, bauxite, timber, iron, antimony, chromium, lead, zinc, asbestos, mercury

Agriculture: diversified agriculture with many small private holdings and large agricultural combines; main crops—corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and sunflowers; occasionally a net exporter of foodstuffs and live animals; imports tropical products, cotton, wool, and vegetable meal feeds

Fishing: catch 73,505 metric tons (1984)

Major industries: metallurgy, machinery and equipment, oil refining, chemicals, textiles, wood processing, food processing

Shortages: electricity, fuels

Crude steel: 4.2 million metric tons produced (1984), 184 kg per capita

Electric power: 19,575,000 kW capacity (1985); 77.516 billion kWh produced (1985), 3,350 kWh per capita

Exports: $10.3 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 52% raw materials and semimanufactures, 31% consumer goods, 17% equipment

Imports: $12.0 billion (c.i.f., 1984); 82% raw materials and semimanufactures, 13% equipment, 5% consumer goods

Major trade partners: 61% non-Communist countries; 39% Communist countries, of which 21% USSR (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 296.4 dinars=US$1 (November 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year (all data refer to calendar year or to middle or end of calendar year as indicated)

Communications

Railroads: 9,399 km total; 9,399 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 890 km double track; 3,451 km electrified (1983)

Highways: 116,400 km total; 63,100 km asphalt, concrete, stone block; 35,000 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 18,300 km earth (1983)

Inland waterways: 2,600 km (1982)

Freight carried: rail—89.6 million metric tons, 27.9 billion metric ton/km (1983); highway—177.2 million metric tons, 19.1 billion metric ton/km (1983); waterway—20.9 million metric tons, 4.1 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic) (1983)

Pipelines: 1,373 km crude oil; 2,760 km natural gas; 150 km refined products

Ports: 9 major (most important: Rijeka, Split, Koper, Bar, and Ploče), 24 minor; principal inland water port is Belgrade

Defense Forces

Branches: Yugoslav People's Army—Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces, Frontier Guard, Territorial Defense Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,005,000; 4,850,000 fit for military service; 184,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, 391.3 billion dinars; about 4.8% of national income

Zaire

See regional map VII

Land

2,345,409 km²; one-fourth the size of the US; 45% forest, 22% agricultural (2% cultivated or pasture), 33% other

Land boundaries: 9,902 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm fishing)

Coastline: 37 km

People

Population: 31,333,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—Zairian(s); adjective—Zairian

Ethnic divisions: over 200 African ethnic groups, the majority are Bantu; four largest tribes—Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

Religion: 50% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 10% Kimbanguist, 10% Muslim, 10% other syncretic sects and traditional beliefs

Language: French (official), English, Lingala, Swahili, Kingwana, Kikongo, Tshiluba

Infant mortality rate: 108/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 46, women 49

Literacy: 55% males, 37% females

Labor force: about 8 million, but only about 13% in wage structure

Government
Official name: Republic of Zaire

Type: republic; constitution establishes strong presidential system

Capital: Kinshasa

Political subdivisions: eight regions and federal district of Kinshasa

Legal system: based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; new constitution promulgated February 1978; legal education at National University of Zaire; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 30 June; Anniversary of the Regime, 24 November

Branches: President elected originally in 1970 for seven-year term; Marshal Mobutu reelected July 1984; limits on reelection removed by new constitution; unicameral legislature (310-member National Legislative Council elected for five-year term); the official party is the supreme political institution

Government leader: Marshal MOBUTU Sese Seko, President (since 1965); KENGO Wa Dondo, First State Commissioner (prime minister; since November 1982)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: elections for rural collectivities' urban zone councils, and the Legislative Council of the Popular Movement of the Revolution were held June-September 1982; presidential referendum/election held July 1984; presidential election/referendum scheduled for 1991

Political parties and leaders: Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR), only legal party

Voting strength: Mobutu polled 99.6% of vote in the 1984 election

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfDB, APC, CIPEC, EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $4.5 billion (1983), $200 per capita; 2.0% real growth (1985 est.)

Natural resources: cobalt, copper, cadmium, petroleum, industrial and gem diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, manganese, tin, germanium, uranium, radium, bauxite, iron, coal, hydroelectric power (potential)

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, palm oil, rubber, quinine; main food crops—manioc, bananas, root crops, corn; some provinces self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 102,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: mining, mineral processing, consumer products (including textiles, footwear, and cigarettes), processed foods and beverages, cement

Electric power: 2,412,200 kW capacity (1985); 5.282 billion kWh produced (1985), 175 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.846 billion (f.o.b., 1984); $1.824 billion (1985 est.) copper (45%), cobalt, diamonds, petroleum, coffee

Imports: $1.102 billion (f.o.b., 1984 est.); $1.113 billion (1985 est.) consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels

Major trade partners: Belgium, US, France, and West Germany

Budget: (1985 est.) revenues, $780 million; total expenditures, $739 million

Monetary conversion rate: 55 zaires=US
(December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 5,254 km total; 3,968 km 1.06
meter gauge (851 km electrified); 125 km
1,000-meter gauge; 136 km 0.615-meter gauge; 1,025 km 0.600-meter gauge

Highways: 145,050 km total; 2,350 km bi
minous, 46,230 km gravel and improved earth; remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: comprising the Cong
its tributaries, and unconnected lakes, th
waterway system affords over 15,000 km
navigable routes

Pipelines: refined products, 390 km

Ports: 2 major (Matadi, Boma), 1 minor

Civil air: 52 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 335 total, 296 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 70 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: barely adequate
and radio-relay service, 31,200 telephon
(0.1 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 3 FM, 17 TV
tions; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station a
13 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Natio
Gendarmerie, Logistics Corps, Special P
dential Brigade

Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,045,
3,560,000 fit for military service

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Zambia

See regional map VII

Land

752,614 km²; larger than Texas; 61% scattered wood and grass, 13% dense forest, 10% grazing, 6% marsh, 5% arable and under cultivation

Land boundaries: 6,003 km

People

Population: 7,054,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Zambian(s); adjective—Zambian

Ethnic divisions: 98.7% African, 1.1% European, 0.2% other

Religion: 50-75% Christian, 1% Muslim and Hindu, remainder indigenous beliefs

Language: English (official); about 70 indigenous languages

Infant mortality rate: 140/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 47

Literacy: 54%

Labor force: 2,455,000; 85% agriculture; 6% mining, manufacturing, and construction; 9% transport and services

Organized labor: approximately 238,000 wage earners are unionized

Government

Official name: Republic of Zambia

Type: one-party state

Capital: Lusaka

Political subdivisions: nine provinces

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; new constitution adopted September 1973; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; legal education at University of Zambia in Lusaka; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 24 October

Branches: modified presidential system; unicameral legislature (National Assembly); judiciary

Government leaders: Dr. Kenneth David KAUNDA, President (since October 1964); Kebby MUSOKOTWANE, Prime Minister (April 1985)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: general election held 27 October 1983; next general election scheduled for 1988

Political parties and leaders: United National Independence Party (UNIP), Kenneth Kaunda; former opposition party banned in December 1972 when one-party state proclaimed

Voting strength: (1983 election) 63.5% of eligible voters participated; Kaunda, who was the only candidate for president, received a 93% "yes" vote; National Assembly seats were contested by members of UNIP

Communists: no Communist party, but socialist sympathizers in upper levels of government and UNIP

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $2.6 billion (1984), $410 per capita; real growth rate, −1.3% (1984)

Natural resources: copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydroelectric power, fertile land

Agriculture: main crops—corn, tobacco, cotton; net importer of most major agricultural products

Major industries: copper mining and refinery, transport, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, and fertilizer

Electric power: 1,924,700 kW capacity (1985); 12.645 billion kWh produced (1985), 1,850 kWh per capita

Exports: $916 million (f.o.b., 1984); copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco

Imports: $612 million (c.i.f., 1984); machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, fuels, manufactures

Major trade partners: EC, Japan, South Africa, US, Iraq

Budget: (central government, 1984) revenues, $900 million (est.); expenditures, $840 million (est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.7 Zambian kwachas=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,204 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 13 km double track

Highways: 36,370 km total; 6,500 km paved, 7,000 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 22,870 km improved and unimproved earth

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Zambia *(continued)*

Inland waterways: 2,250 km, including Zambezi River, Luapula River, Lake Tanganyika; Mpulungu is small port on Lake Tanganyika

Pipelines: 1,724 km crude oil

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 129 total, 114 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: facilities are among the best in Sub-Saharan Africa; high-capacity radio relay connects most larger towns and cities; 71,700 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 2 FM, 10 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force, paramilitary Police Mobile Force, Police Paramilitary

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,472,000; 768,000 fit for military service

Zimbabwe

See regional map VII

Land
391,090 km²; nearly as large as California; 40% arable (of which 6% cultivated), 60% extensive grazing; of this total 48% worked communally by Africans, 39% owned by Europeans (farmed by modern methods), 7% national land, 6% other

Land boundaries: 3,017 km

People
Population: 8,984,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.5%

Nationality: noun—Zimbabwean(s); adjective—Zimbabwean

Ethnic divisions: about 96% African (over 73% members of Shona-speaking subtribes, 19% speak Ndebele); about 3% white, 1% mixed and Asian

Religion: 50% syncretic (part Christian, part indigenous beliefs), 25% Christian, 24% indigenous beliefs, a few Muslim

Language: English (official); ChiShona and Si Ndebele

Infant mortality rate: 66/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 53.3, women 56.8

Literacy: 45-55%

Labor force: 1,985,000 (1985); 78% agricu
ture; 18% mining, manufacturing, constru
tion; 4% transport and services

Organized labor: about one-third of Euro
pean wage earners are unionized, but onl
small minority of Africans

Government
Official name: Republic of Zimbabwe

Type: independent; a British-style parliamentary democracy

Capital: Harare

Political subdivisions: eight provinces

Legal system: Roman-Dutch

Branches: legislative authority resides in
Parliament consisting of a 100-member
House of Assembly (with 20 seats reserve
for whites) and a 40-member Senate (10
elected by white members of the House,
elected by the other members of the Hou
10 chiefs, 5 from Mashonaland and 5 fro
Matabeleland, elected by members of th
Council of Chiefs; 6 appointed by the Pr
dent, on the advice of the Prime Minister
executive authority lies with a Cabinet le
by the Prime Minister; the High Court is
superior judicial authority

Government leaders: Rev. Canaan Sodin
BANANA, President (since April 1980);
Robert Gabriel MUGABE, Prime Minist
(since April 1980)

Suffrage: universal over age 18; for at lea
seven years after independence (1980),
white, mixed, and Asians vote on a separ
roll for 20 seats in the House of Assembly

Elections: last held July 1985

Political parties and leaders: Zimbabwe
African National Union (ZANU), Robert
Mugabe; Zimbabwe African People's Un
(ZAPU), Joshua Nkomo; Conservative Al
ance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), Ian Smith; Ind
pendent Zimbabwe Group (IZG), Bill Irv
Zimbabwe African National Union – Sit
(ZANU-S), Ndabaningi Sithole; others fa
to win any seats in Parliament

Voting strength: (July 1985 elections) ZANU (also known as ZANU-PF), 64 seats; ZAPU, 15 seats; CAZ, 15 seats; IZG, 4 seats; ZANU-S, 1 seat; independents, 1

Communists: negligible

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITO, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $6.6 billion (1982), $870 per capita; real growth 12% (1980 and 1981), 2% (1982)

Natural resources: coal, chrome, asbestos, gold, nickel, copper, iron ore, vanadium, lithium

Agriculture: main crops—tobacco, corn, tea, sugar, cotton; livestock

Major industries: mining, steel, textiles, chemicals, vehicles

Electric power: 1,608,500 kW capacity (1985); 4.691 billion kWh produced (1985), 541 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.17 billion (f.o.b., 1984), including net gold sales and reexports; tobacco, asbestos, cotton, copper, tin, chrome, gold, nickel, meat, clothing, sugar, iron ore, silver

Imports: $989 million (f.o.b. 1984); machinery, petroleum products, wheat, transport equipment

Major trade partner: South Africa

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), $1.0 billion; US, including Ex-Im (1980-84), $271 million; Communist countries (1970-84), $100 million

Budget: (FY83/84 est.) revenues, $1.82 billion; expenditures, $2.223 billion; deficit, $400 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.67 Zimbabwean dollars=US$1 (November 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: 3,394 km 1.067-meter gauge; 42 km double track; 335 km electrified

Highways: 85,237 km total; 12,243 km paved, 28,090 km crushed stone, gravel, stabilized soil: 23,097 km improved earth; 21,807 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Kariba is a potential line of communication

Pipelines: 8 km refined products

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 497 total, 444 usable; 22 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 36 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

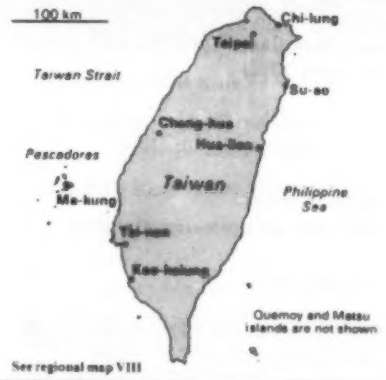
Telecommunications: system was one of the best in Africa but now suffers from poor maintenance; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radio communication stations; principal center Harare, secondary center Bulawayo; 246,800 telephones (3.3 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 15 FM, 8 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Zimbabwe National Army, Air Force of Zimbabwe, Police Support Unit, People's Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,927,000; 1,184,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, $307.4 million; 10.4% of central government budget

Taiwan (China listed in alphabetic order)



Land
32,260 km² (Taiwan and Pescadores); the size of Maryland and Delaware combined; 55% forest, 24% cultivated, 6% pasture, 15% other (urban, industrial, waste, or water)

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 1,240 km Taiwan, 327 km Pescadores

People
Population: 19,601,000, excluding the population of Quemoy and Matsu Islands and foreigners (July 1986), average annual growth rate 1.4%

Nationality: noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

Ethnic divisions: 84% Taiwanese, 14% mainland Chinese, 2% aborigine

Religion: 93% mixture of Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist; 4.5% Christian; 2.5% other

Language: Mandarin Chinese (official); Taiwanese and Hakka dialects also used

Infant mortality rate: 11.01/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 69.9, women 74.9

Literacy: 94%

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Labor force: 7,491,000 (1984); 41% industry and commerce, 32% services, 20% agriculture, 7% civil administration; 2.4% unemployment (1984)

Organized labor: (1983) 1.3 million or about 18.4% (government controlled)

Administration

Type: one-party presidential regime

Capital: Taipei

Political subdivisions: 16 counties, 5 cities, 2 special municipalities (Taipei and Kao-hsiung)

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1946, though 1948 amendments set most of the constitution aside; martial law declared in 1949 still in effect; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: 10 October

Branches: five independent branches (executive, legislative, judicial, plus traditional Chinese functions of examination and control), dominated by executive branch; President and Vice President elected by National Assembly

Government leaders: CHIANG Ching-kuo, President (since March 1978); YÜ Kuo-hua, Premier (since June 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: national level—Legislative Yuan every three years; National Assembly and Control Yuan every six years; no general election held since 1948 election on mainland (partial elections for Taiwan province representatives in December 1969, 1972, 1975, 1980, 1983, 1984, and 1985); local level—provincial assembly, county and municipal executives every four years; county and municipal assemblies every four years

Political parties and leaders: Kuomintang, or National Party, led by Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo

Voting strength: (1983 Legislative Yuan elections) 62 seats Kuomintang, 19 seats independents; 1981 local elections, with 63% turnout of eligible voters, Kuomintang received 71% of the popular vote, non-Kuomintang 29%

Other political or pressure groups: loose coalition of oppositionist/independent politicians has emerged in the past six years plus Young China Party, nominally controlled by the KMT

Member of: expelled from UN General Assembly and Security Council on 25 October 1971 and withdrew on same date from other charter-designated subsidiary organs; expelled from IMF/World Bank group April/May 1980; member of ADB and seeking to join GATT and/or MFA; attempting to retain membership in ICAC, ISO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IWC—International Wheat Council, PCA; suspended from IAEA in 1972 but still allows IAEA controls over extensive atomic development

Economy

GNP: $56.6 billion (1984 est), $2,980 per capita; 4.6% real growth (1985)

Natural resources: small deposits of coal, natural gas, limestone, marble, and asbestos

Agriculture: most arable land intensely farmed—60% cultivated land under irrigation; main crops—rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits; food shortages—wheat, corn, soybeans

Fishing: catch 930,582 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: textiles, clothing, chemicals, electronics, food processing, plywood, sugar milling, cement, shipbuilding

Electric power: 16,067,000 kW capacity (1985); 53 billion kWh produced (1985), 2,738 kWh per capita

Exports: $30.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984 est.); 20.5% textiles, 18.8% electrical machinery, 9% general machinery and equipment, 9% telecommunications equipment, 7.4% basic metals and metal products, 5.4% foodstuffs, 2.5% plywood and wood products

Imports: $21.6 billion (c.i.f., 1984 est.); 25% machinery and equipment, 17.7% crude oi 11.9% chemical and chemical products, 6.7% basic metals, 6.3% foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—49% US, 10% Japan; imports—29% Japan, 23% US, 8.6% Saudi Arabia (1983)

Aid: economic commitments—US authorizations, including Ex-Im (FY46-82), $4.6 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-83), $402 million; military—US (FY46-81), $4.4 billion autho rized

Budget: central government expenditure, $42.5 billion (FY83)

Monetary conversion rate: NT (New Taiwan) 40.39 dollars=US$1 (September 1985

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: about 1,075 km common carrie lines and over 3,800 km industrial lines; common carrier lines consist of the 1.067-meter gauge 708 km West Line and the 36 km East Line; a 98.25 km South Link Line connection is under construction; common carrier lines owned by the government and operated by the Railway Administration under Ministry of Communications; industrial lines owned and operated by government enterprises

Highways: network totals 18,800 km (15,8 km are bituminous or concrete surface); 2,500 km are crushed stone or gravel surface; and 500 km are graded earth

Pipelines: 615 km refined products, 97 km natural gas

Ports: 5 major (Kao-hsiung, Chi-lung, Hua-lien, Su-ao, and T'ai-tung), 4 minor (Tanshui, T'ai-nan, Ta-p'eng, and Ma-kung)

Airfields: 41 total; 38 usable; 34 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 17 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: very good international and domestic service; 5.1 million telephones (1 per 3.5 popl.); about 100 radio broadcast stations with 270 AM and 12 FM transmitters; 12 TV stations and 6 repeaters; 8 million radio receivers and 3.6 million TV receivers; 2 INTELSAT ground stations; tropospheric scatter links to Hong Kong and the Philippines available but inactive; submarine cables to Okinawa (Japan), the Philippines, Guam, Singapore, and Hong Kong

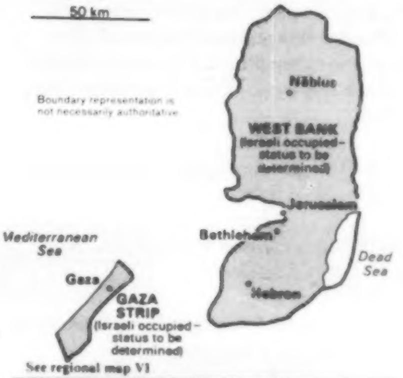
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, Combined Services Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,301,000; 4,167,000 fit for military service; about 215,000 currently reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: announced expenditures for national defense for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, $4.0 billion; about 39.1% of central government budget; however, total military expenditures may be closer to $4.7 billion or about 50% of the central government budget

West Bank and Gaza Strip


50 km
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative
Nāblus
WEST BANK
(Israeli occupied–status to be determined)
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Mediterranean Sea
Dead Sea
Hebron
Gaza
GAZA STRIP
(Israeli occupied–status to be determined)

See regional map VI

NOTE: the war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Sinai, and the Golan Heights. As stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by the President's 1 September 1982 peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties. Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the respective boundaries. Pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has yet to be determined. In the view of the United States, the term "West Bank" describes all of the area west of the Jordan River under Jordanian administration before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. However, with respect to negotiations envisaged in the framework agreement, it is US policy that a distinction must be made between Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank because of the city's special status and circumstances. Therefore, a negotiated solution for the final status of Jerusalem could be different in character from that of the rest of the West Bank.

Land

West Bank—5,858.1 km² (includes West Bank, East Jerusalem, Latrun Salient and "Jerusalem No Man's Land," and the northwest quarter of the Dead Sea; excludes Mt. Scopus); less than one-half the size of North Carolina; Gaza Strip—363.3 km²; slightly larger than Washington, D. C.

Land boundaries: West Bank—480.2 km; Gaza Strip—72.1 km

Water

Coastline: West Bank—none; Gaza Strip—39.7 km

People

Population: total, 1,508,000 (July 1986); average annual growth rate 3.3%; West Bank (including East Jerusalem)—967,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.1%; Gaza Strip—541,000 (July 1986), average annual growth rate 3.7%

Nationality: West Bank—to be determined; Gaza Strip—to be determined

Ethnic divisions: West Bank—88% Palestinian Arab and other, 12% Jewish (includimg expanded East Jerusalem); Gaza Strip—99.8% Palestinian Arab and other, 0.2% Jewish

Religion: West Bank—80% Muslim (predominantly Sunni), 12% Jewish, 7% Christian and other; Gaza Strip—99% Muslim (predominantly Sunni), 0.8% Christian, 0.2% Jewish

Language: West Bank: Arabic; Israeli settlers speak Hebrew; English widely understood

Gaza Strip: Arabic; Israeli settlers speak Hebrew; English widely understood

Labor force: West Bank: (excluding Israeli Jewish settlers) 29.8% small industry, commerce, and business; 24.2% construction; 22.4% agriculture; and 23.6% service and other (1984)

Gaza Strip: (excluding Israeli Jewish settlers) 32.0% small industry, commerce and business; 24.4% construction; 25.5% service and other; and 18.1% agriculture (1984)

West Bank and Gaza Strip *(continued)*

Government
The West Bank and the Gaza Strip are currently governed by Israeli military authorities and their civil administrations. It is US policy that the final status of these areas will be determined by negotiations among the concerned parties. These negotiations will determine how this area is to be governed.

Economy
GNP: West Bank—$1.1 billion (1983); Gaza Strip—$550 million (1983)

Agriculture: olives, citrus, and other fruits, vegetables, beef, and dairy products

Major industries: the Israelis have established some small-scale modern industries in the settlements and industrial centers (3 in West Bank and 1 in Gaza Strip); generally small family businesses that produce cement, textiles, soap, olive wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs

Electric power: the Israel Electric Corporation, Ltd., exported 285 million kWh during 1985 (exported is understood to mean power provided to occupied territories)

West Bank: bulk of installed capacity contained in two diesel power plants—Jerusalem-Shoufat plant (22,000 kW), which is owned and operated by the East Jerusalem Electric Co., and Nablus plant (19,600 kW), which is owned and operated by the Nablus municipality; total estimated capacity for all West Bank power plants is 45,000 kW (1985); 59 million kWh produced (1985), 63 kWh per capita

Gaza Strip: no known installed capacity; power probably obtained from Israel

Exports: West Bank—$184.5 million (1984); Gaza Strip—$114.9 million (1984)

Imports: West Bank—$406.8 million (1984); Gaza Strip—$279.4 million (1984)

Major trade partners: West Bank—Jordan and Israel; Gaza Strip—Egypt and Israel

Budget: within the occupied territories, each municipality has its own budget; the following data represent the sum of the revenues and expenditures of the municipalities in each area for fiscal year beginning 1 April 1984

West Bank: revenues, $26.7 million; expenditures, $27.1 million

Gaza Strip: revenues, $14.2 million; expenditures, $18.2 million

Monetary conversion rate: West Bank: units of currency used are Israeli shekel (293.2=US$1, 1984 average), Jordanian dinar (0.384=US$1, 1984 average), and US dollar

Gaza Strip: units of currency used are Israeli shekel (293.2=US$1, 1984 average), Egyptian pound (1.43=US$1, February 1984 average), and US dollar

Communications
Railroads: West Bank—none; Gaza Strip—one abandoned line throughout the entire territory

Highways: West Bank: small, poorly developed indigenous road network; Israelis have improved major axial highways

Gaza Strip: small, poorly developed indigenous road network; Israelis have improved major axial highways

Ports: facilities for small boats at Gaza

Airfields: Gaza Strip has 1 usable with permanent-surface runway; airfield in occupied territory north of East Jerusalem

Telecommunications: West Bank—planned telephone system currently being upgraded; no local radio or TV stations; Gaza Strip—no local radio or TV stations

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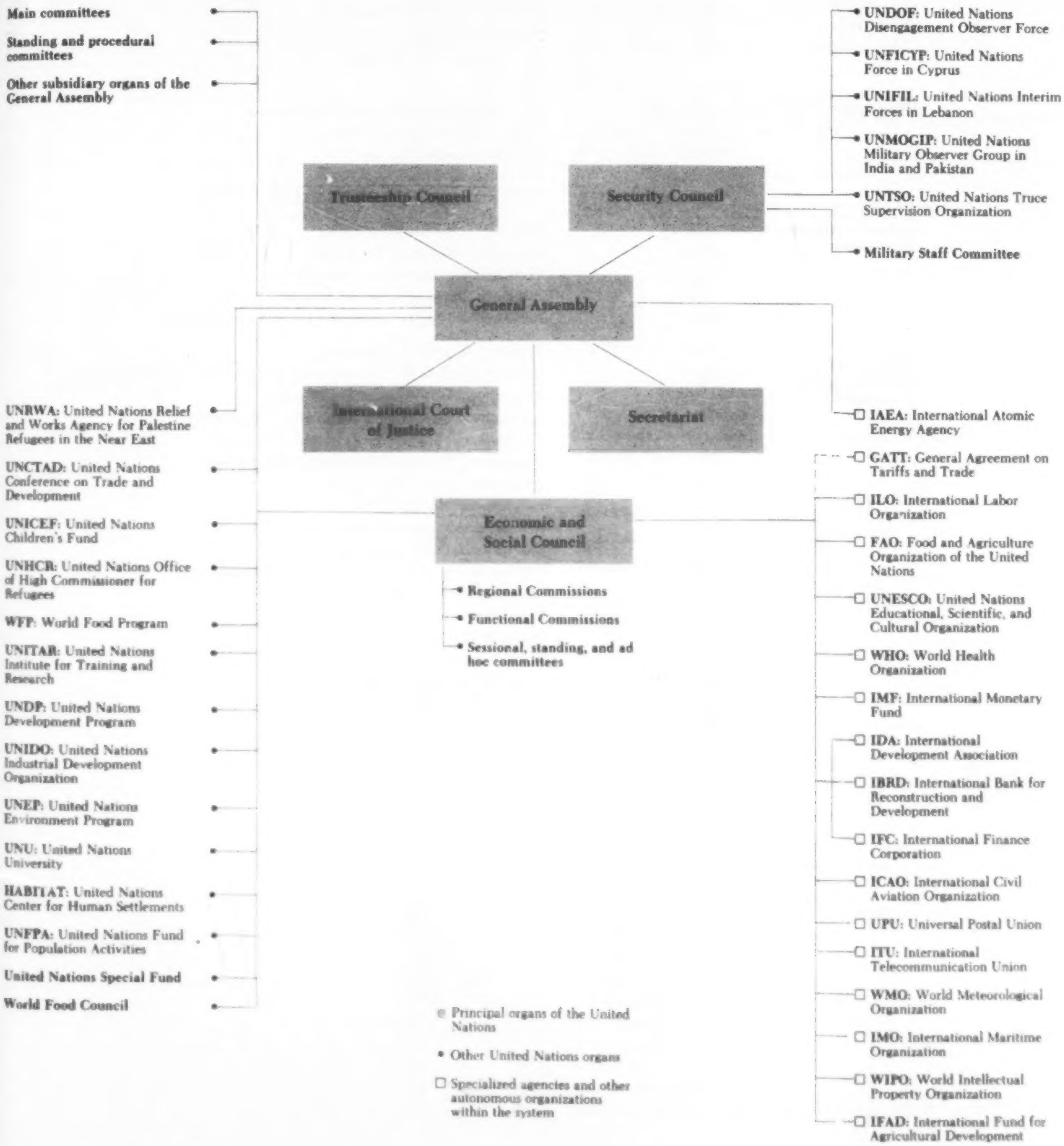
Appendix A

The United Nations System


Main committees
Standing and procedural committees
Other subsidiary organs of the General Assembly
Trusteeship Council
Security Council
UNDOF: United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNFICYP: United Nations Force in Cyprus
UNIFIL: United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon
UNMOGIP: United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNTSO: United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
Military Staff Committee
General Assembly
International Court of Justice
Secretariat
Economic and Social Council
Regional Commissions
Functional Commissions
Sessional, standing, and ad hoc committees
UNRWA: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR: United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP: World Food Program
UNITAR: United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNDP: United Nations Development Program
UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNEP: United Nations Environment Program
UNU: United Nations University
HABITAT: United Nations Center for Human Settlements
UNFPA: United Nations Fund for Population Activities
United Nations Special Fund
World Food Council
IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency
GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
ILO: International Labor Organization
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
WHO: World Health Organization
IMF: International Monetary Fund
IDA: International Development Association
IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFC: International Finance Corporation
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
UPU: Universal Postal Union
ITU: International Telecommunication Union
WMO: World Meteorological Organization
IMO: International Maritime Organization
WIPO: World Intellectual Property Organization
IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development
▨ Principal organs of the United Nations
• Other United Nations organs
☐ Specialized agencies and other autonomous organizations within the system

Based on a chart from the *UN Chronicle*

Appendix B

Selected UN Organizations

Principal Organs	GA	General Assembly
	SC	Security Council
	ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
	TC	Trusteeship Council
	ICJ	International Court of Justice
	. . .	Secretariat
Other organs	UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
	TDB	Trade and Development Board
	UNDP	UN Development Program
	UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
	UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
Regional Economic Commissions	ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
	ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
	ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
	ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
	ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Specialized Agencies and Other autonomous Organizations Within the System	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
	IDA	International Development Association (IBRD Affiliate)
	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
	IFC	International Finance Corporation (IBRD Affiliate)
	ILO	International Labor Organization
	IMF	International Monetary Fund
	IMO	International Maritime Organization
	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
	UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
	UPU	Universal Postal Union
	WFC	World Food Council
	WHO	World Health Organization
	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
	GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency

best copy available

Appendix C

Selected International Organizations

A	AAPSO	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
	ADB	Asian Development Bank
	AfDB	African Development Bank
	AIOEC	Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries
	ANRPC	Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries
	ANZUS	ANZUS Council; treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States
	APC	African Peanut (Groundnut) Council
	. . .	Arab League (League of Arab States)
	ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
	ASPAC	Asian and Pacific Council
	ASSIMER	International Mercury Producers Association
B	BENELUX	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg Economic Union
	BLEU	Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union
C	CACM	Central American Common Market
	CARICOM	Caribbean Common Market
	CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
	CCC	Customs Cooperation Council
	CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
	CEAO	West African Economic Community
	CEMA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
	CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
	CIPEC	Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries
	. . .	Colombo Plan
	. . .	Council of Europe
D	DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
E	EAMA	African States associated with the EEC
	EC	European Communities
	ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
	EFTA	European Free Trade Association
	EIB	European Investment Bank
	ELDO	European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organization
	EMS	European Monetary System
	ENTENTE	Political-Economic Association of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, and Togo
	ESCAP	Economic and Social Commision for Asia and the Pacific
	ESRO	European Space Research Organization
G	G-77	Group of 77
	GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
I	IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
	IATP	International Association of Tungsten Producers
	IBA	International Bauxite Association
	IBEC	International Bank for Economic Cooperation
	ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Committee
	ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
	ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
	ICEM	Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
	ICES	International Cooperation in Ocean Exploration
	ICO	International Coffee Organization
	IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
	IDB	Islamic Development Bank
	IEA	International Energy Agency (associated with OECD)

I	IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
	. . .	International Lead and Zinc Study Group
	IIB	International Investment Bank
	INRO	International Natural Rubber Organization
	INTELSAT	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
	IOOC	International Olive Oil Council
	IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
	IRC	International Rice Council
	ISO	International Sugar Organization
	ITC	International Tin Council
	IWC	International Whaling Commission
	IWC	International Wheat Council
L	LAIA	Latin American Integration Association
N	NAM	Nonaligned Movement
	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
O	OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
	OAS	Organization of American States
	OAU	Organization of African Unity
	OCAM	Afro-Malagasy and Mauritian Common Organization
	ODECA	Organization of Central American States
	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
	OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
P	PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
S	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
	SADCC	Southern African Development Coordination Committee
	SELA	Latin American Economic System
	SPC	South Pacific Commission
	SPEC	South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation
	SPF	South Pacific Forum
U	UDEAC	Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa
	UEAC	Union of Central African States
	UPEB	Union of Banana Exporting Countries
W	WEU	Western European Union
	WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
	WPC	World Peace Council
	WSG	International Wool Study Group
	WTO	World Tourism Organization

Appendix D

Conversion Factors

Convert From	To	Multiply By
res	Hectares	0.4046856
res	Kilometers, square	0.004046856
res	Meters, square	4046.856
ntimeters	Meters	0.01
ntimeters, square	Meters, square	0.0001
grees, Fahrenheit	Degrees, Celsius	subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9
et	Centimeters	30.48
et	Meters	0.3048
et	Kilometers	0.0003048
et, cubic	Liters	28.316847
et, cubic	Meters, cubic	0.028316847
et, square	Centimeters, square	929.0304
et, square	Meters, square	0.09290304
llons, US liquid	Liters	3.785412
llons, US liquid	Meters, cubic	0.003785412
ams	Ounces, troy	0.032151
ams	Pounds, troy	0.002679
ctares	Kilometers, square	0.01
ctares	Meters, square	10,000
ches	Centimeters	2.54
ches	Meters	0.0254
ches, cubic	Milliliters	16.387064
ches, cubic	Liters	0.016387064
ches, cubic	Meters, cubic	0.000016387064
ches, square	Centimeters, square	6.4516
ches, square	Meters, square	0.00064516
lograms	Ounces, troy	32.15075
lograms	Pounds, troy	2.679229
lograms	Tons, metric	0.001
lometers, square	Hectares	100
ters	Milliliters	1000
ters	Meters, cubic	0.001
eters	Millimeters	1000
eters	Centimeters	100
eters	Kilometers	0.001
eters, cubic	Liters	1000

To Convert From	To	Multiply By
Meters, cubic	Tons, register	0.353147
Miles, nautical	Kilometers	1.852
Miles, statute	Centimeters	160934.4
Miles, statute	Meters	1609.344
Miles, statute	Kilometers	1.609344
Miles, square	Hectares	258.9998
Miles, square	Kilometers, square	2.589998
Ounces, avoirdupois	Grams	28.349523
Ounces, avoirdupois	Kilograms	0.028349523
Ounces, troy	Pounds, troy	0.083333
Ounces, troy	Grams	31.10348
Pints, liquid	Milliliters	473.176473
Pints, liquid	Liters	0.473176473
Pounds, avoirdupois	Grams	453.59237
Pounds, avoirdupois	Kilograms	0.45359237
Pounds, avoirdupois	Quintals	0.00453592
Pounds, avoirdupois	Tons, metric	0.000453592
Pounds, troy	Ounces, troy	12
Pounds, troy	Grams	373.241722
Quarts, dry	Liters	1.101221
Quarts, dry	Dekaliters	0.1101221
Quarts, liquid	Milliliters	946.352946
Quarts, liquid	Liters	0.946352946
Quintals	Tons, metric	0.1
Tons, long	Kilograms	1016.047
Tons, long	Tons, metric	1.016047
Tons, metric	Quintals	10
Ton-miles, long	Ton-kilometers, metric	1.635169
Ton-miles, short	Ton-kilometers, metric	1.459972
Tons, register	Meters, cubic	2.831685
Tons, short	Kilograms	907.185
Tons, short	Tons, metric	0.907185
Yards	Centimeters	91.44
Yards	Meters	0.9144
Yards, cubic	Liters	764.5549
Yards, cubic	Meters, cubic	0.7645549
Yards, square	Meters, square	0.836127

Appendix E

Country Membership in Selected Organizations

Country	International Organizations																
	ADB	ARAB LEAGUE	ASEAN	CACM	CARICOM	CEMA	EC	G-77	GCC	IDB[a]	IDB[b]	INTELSAT	LAIA	NAM	NATO	OAPEC	OAS
Afghanistan	•							•			•	•		•			
Albania						•[d]											
Algeria		•						•			•	•		•		•	
Andorra[c]																	
Angola								•				•		•			
Antigua and Barbuda					•			•									•
Argentina								•		•		•	•	•			•
Australia	•											•					
Austria	•									•		•					
Bahamas					•			•		•				•			•
Bahrain		•						•	•		•			•		•	
Bangladesh	•							•			•	•		•			
Barbados					•			•		•		•		•			•
Belgium	•						•			•		•			•		
Belize					•			•									
Benin								•						•			
Bhutan	•							•						•			
Bolivia								•		•		•	•	•			•
Botswana								•						•			
Brazil								•		•		•	•				•
Brunei			•														
Bulgaria						•											
Burkina Faso								•			•	•		•			
Burma	•							•									
Burundi								•						•			
Cambodia	•							•						•			
Cameroon								•			•	•		•			
Canada	•									•		•			•		
Cape Verde								•						•			
Central African Republic								•				•		•			
Chad								•			•	•		•			
Chile								•		•		•	•				•
China, People's Republic of												•					
Colombia								•		•		•	•	•			•
Comoros								•			•			•			
Congo								•				•		•			
Cook Islands[c]	•																
Costa Rica				•				•		•		•					•
Cuba						•		•						•			•[f]
Cyprus								•				•		•			
Czechoslovakia						•											
Denmark	•						•			•		•			•		
Djibouti		•						•			•			•			
Dominica					•			•									•
Dominican Republic								•		•		•					•
Ecuador								•		•		•	•	•			•
Egypt		•[c]						•			•	•		•		•[c]	
El Salvador				•				•		•		•					•
Equatorial Guinea								•						•			
Ethiopia								•				•		•			

[a] Inter-American Development Bank

[b] Islamic Development Bank

[c] Not a member of UN

						United Nations Organizations																
AU	OECD	OIC	OPEC	SELA	WFTU	FAO	GATT	IAEA	IBRD	ICAO	ICJ	IDA	IFAD	IFC	ILO	IMF	IMO	ITU	UNESCO	UPU	WHO	WMO
		•[e]			•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
					•	•		•			•							•	•	•	•	•
•		•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
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				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
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		•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
				•		•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
						•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
•		•			•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
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[d] Ceased to participate in 1961

[e] Suspended

[f] Excluded since 1962

Country	International Organizations																
	ADB	ARAB LEAGUE	ASEAN	CACM	CARICOM	CEMA	EC	G-77	GCC	IDB[a]	IDB[b]	INTELSAT	LAIA	NAM	NATO	OAPEC	OAS
Fiji	•							•				•					
Finland	•									•		•					
France	•						•			•		•			•		
French Guiana[c]																	
Gabon								•			•	•		•			
Gambia, The								•			•			•			
German Democratic Republic						•											
Germany, Federal Republic of	•						•			•		•			•		
Ghana								•				•		•			
Greece							•					•			•		
Grenada					•			•						•			•
Guadeloupe[c]																	
Guatemala				•				•		•		•					•
Guinea								•			•	•		•			
Guinea-Bissau								•			•			•			
Guyana					•			•		•				•			
Haiti								•		•		•					•
Honduras				•				•		•		•					•
Hong Kong[c]	•																
Hungary						•											
Iceland												•			•		
India	•							•				•		•			
Indonesia	•		•					•			•	•		•			
Iran								•				•		•			
Iraq		•						•			•	•		•		•	
Ireland							•					•					
Israel										•		•					
Italy	•						•			•		•			•		
Ivory Coast								•				•		•			
Jamaica					•			•		•		•		•			•
Japan	•									•		•					
Jordan		•						•			•	•		•			
Kenya								•				•		•			
Kiribati[c]	•																
Korea, North[c]								•						•			
Korea, South[c]	•							•				•					
Kuwait		•						•	•		•	•		•		•	
Laos	•							•						•			
Lebanon		•						•			•	•		•			
Lesotho								•						•			
Liberia								•						•			
Libya		•						•			•	•		•		•	
Liechtenstein[c]												•					
Luxembourg							•					•			•		
Madagascar								•				•		•			
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						United Nations Organizations																
AU	OECD	OIC	OPEC	SELA	WFTU	FAO	GATT	IAEA	IBRD	ICAO	ICJ	IDA	IFAD	IFC	ILO	IMF	IMO	ITU	UNESCO	UPU	WHO	WMO
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Country	International Organizations																
	ADB	ARAB LEAGUE	ASEAN	CACM	CARICOM	CEMA	EC	G-77	GCC	IDB[a]	IDB[b]	INTELSAT	LAIA	NAM	NATO	OAPEC	OAS
Malta								●						●			
Martinique[c]																	
Mauritania		●						●			●	●		●			
Mauritius								●						●			
Mexico								●		●		●	●				●
Monaco[c]												●					
Mongolia						●											
Morocco		●						●			●	●		●			
Montserrat					●												
Mozambique								●						●			
Namibia[c]																	
Nauru[c]																	
Nepal	●							●						●			
Netherlands							●			●		●			●		
Netherlands Antilles[c]																	
New Caledonia[c]																	
New Zealand	●											●					
Nicaragua				●				●		●		●		●			●
Niger								●				●		●			
Nigeria								●				●		●			
Norway												●			●		
Oman		●						●	●		●	●		●			
Pakistan								●			●	●		●			
Panama								●		●		●		●			●
Papua New Guinea	●							●				●					
Paraguay								●		●		●	●				●
Peru								●		●		●	●	●			●
Philippines								●				●					
Poland						●											
Portugal							●			●		●			●		
Qatar		●						●	●		●	●		●		●	
Reunion[c]																	
Romania						●		●									
Rwanda								●						●			
St. Christopher and Nevis					●												●
St. Lucia								●						●			●
St. Vincent and the Grenadines								●									●
San Marino[c]																	
Sao Tome and Principe								●						●			
Saudi Arabia		●						●				●		●		●	
Senegal								●				●		●			
Seychelles								●						●			
Sierra Leone								●						●			
Singapore			●					●				●		●			
Solomon Islands								●									
Somalia		●						●			●	●		●			
South Africa												●					
Spain							●			●		●			●		
Sri Lanka								●				●		●			
Sudan		●						●				●		●			

						United Nations Organizations																
U	OECD	OIC	OPEC	SELA	WFTU	FAO	GATT	IAEA	IBRD	ICAO	ICJ	IDA	IFAD	IFC	ILO	IMF	IMO	ITU	UNESCO	UPU	WHO	WMO
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Country	International Organizations																
	ADB	ARAB LEAGUE	ASEAN	CACM	CARICOM	CEMA	EC	G-77	GCC	IDB[a]	IDB[b]	INTELSAT	LAIA	NAM	NATO	OAPEC	OAS
Suriname								•		•				•			•
Swaziland								•						•			
Sweden	•									•		•					
Switzerland[c]	•									•		•					
Syria		•						•			•	•		•		•	
Tanzania								•				•		•			
Thailand	•		•									•					
Togo								•						•			
Tonga[c]	•																
Trinidad and Tobago					•			•		•		•		•			•
Tunisia		•						•			•	•		•		•	
Turkey											•	•			•		
Tuvalu [c]																	
Uganda								•			•	•		•			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics						•											
United Arab Emirates		•						•	•		•	•		•		•	
United Kingdom	•						•			•		•			•		
United States	•									•		•			•		•
Uruguay								•		•		•	•				•
Vanuatu	•							•						•			
Vatican City[c]												•					
Venezuela								•		•		•	•				•
Vietnam	•					•		•				•		•			
Western Samoa	•							•									
Yemen Arab Republic		•						•			•	•		•			
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of		•						•			•			•			
Yugoslavia								•		•		•		•			
Zaire								•				•		•			
Zambia								•				•		•			
Zimbabwe								•						•			
Taiwan [c]	•																

						United Nations Organizations																
U	OECD	OIC	OPEC	SELA	WFTU	FAO	GATT	IAEA	IBRD	ICAO	ICJ	IDA	IFAD	IFC	ILO	IMF	IMO	ITU	UNESCO	UPU	WHO	WMO
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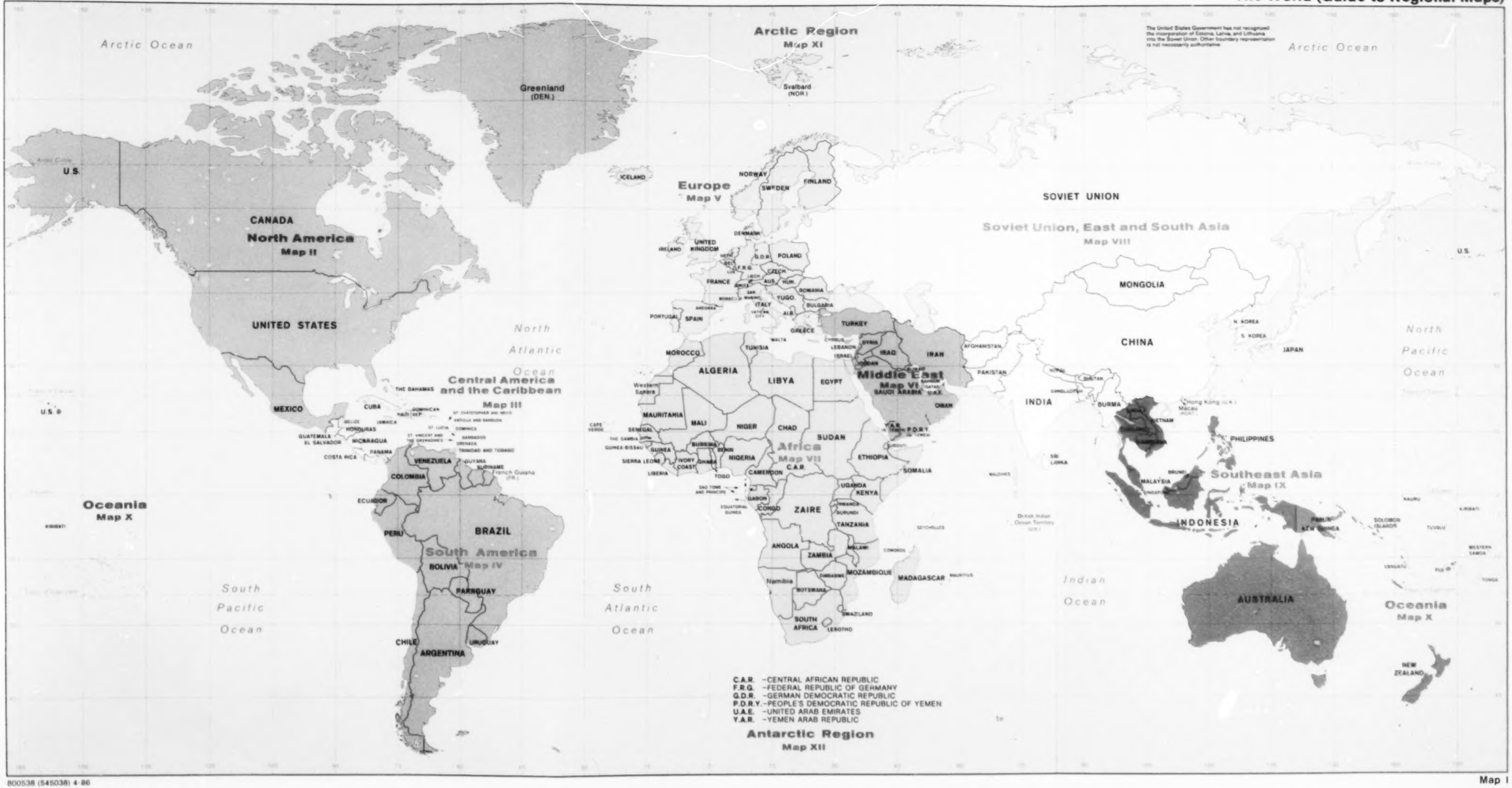
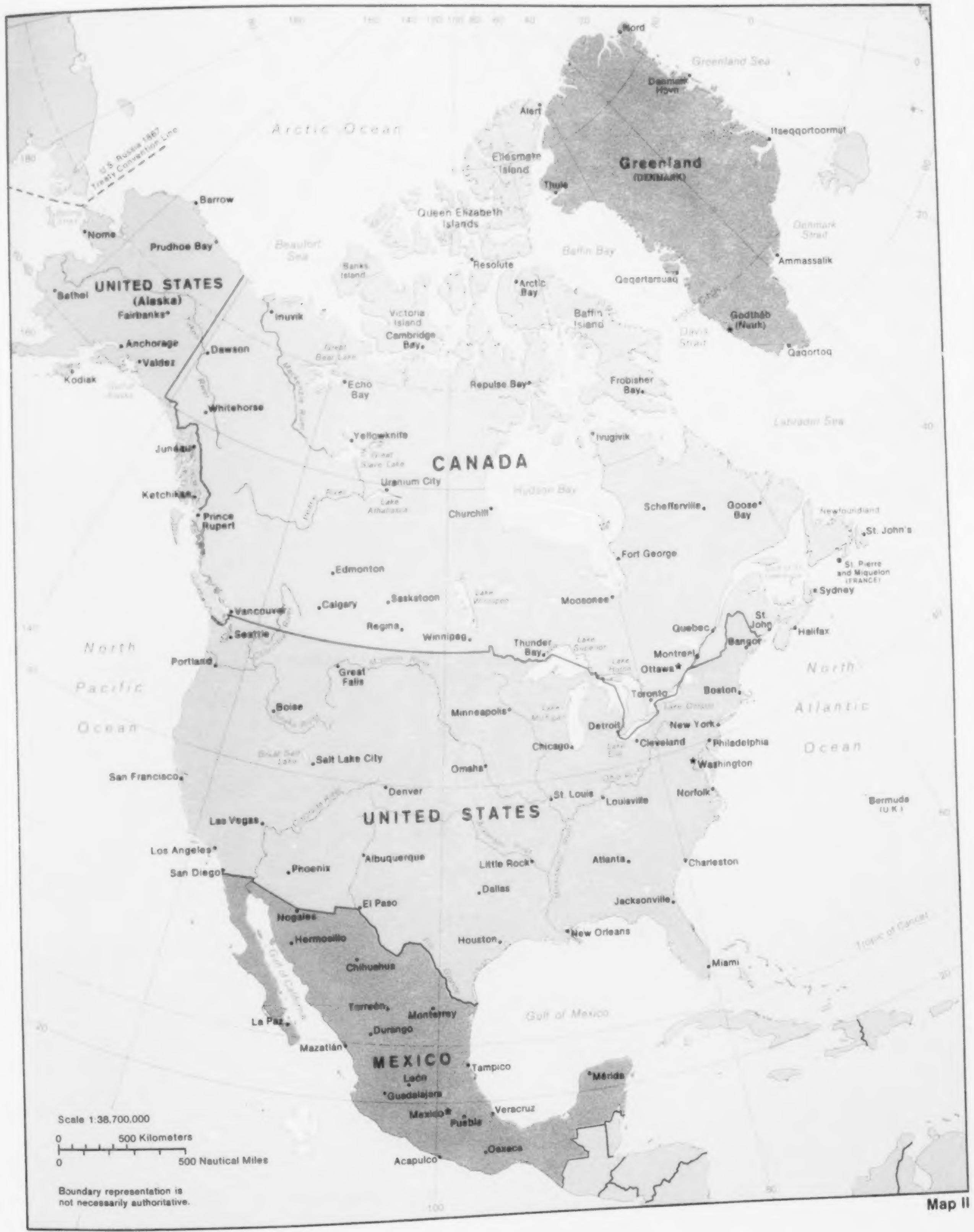
The World (Guide to Regional Maps)



The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Other boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

C.A.R. –CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
F.R.G. –FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
G.D.R. –GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
P.D.R.Y. –PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
U.A.E. –UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Y.A.R. –YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

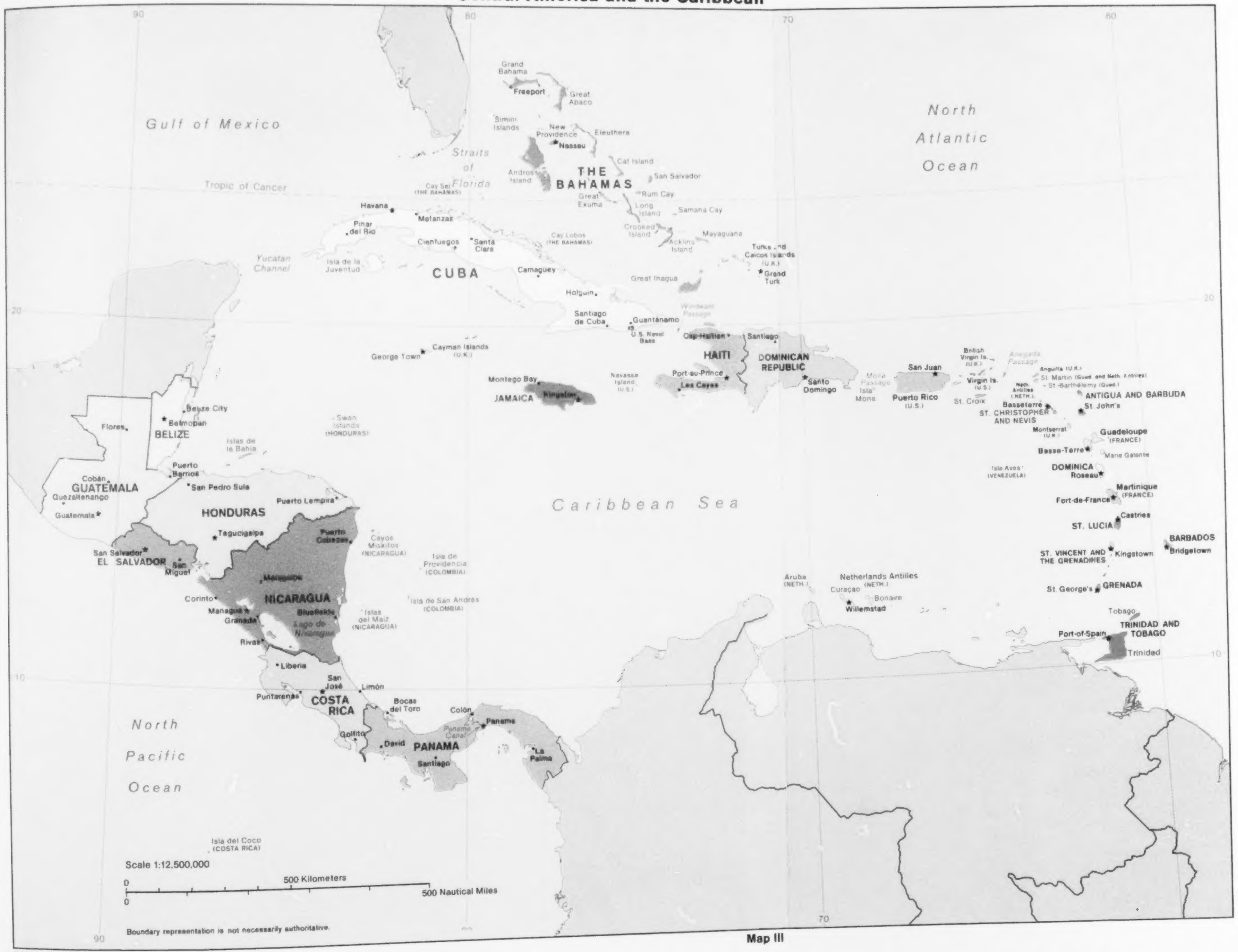
North America



Map II

800539 (545526) 4-86

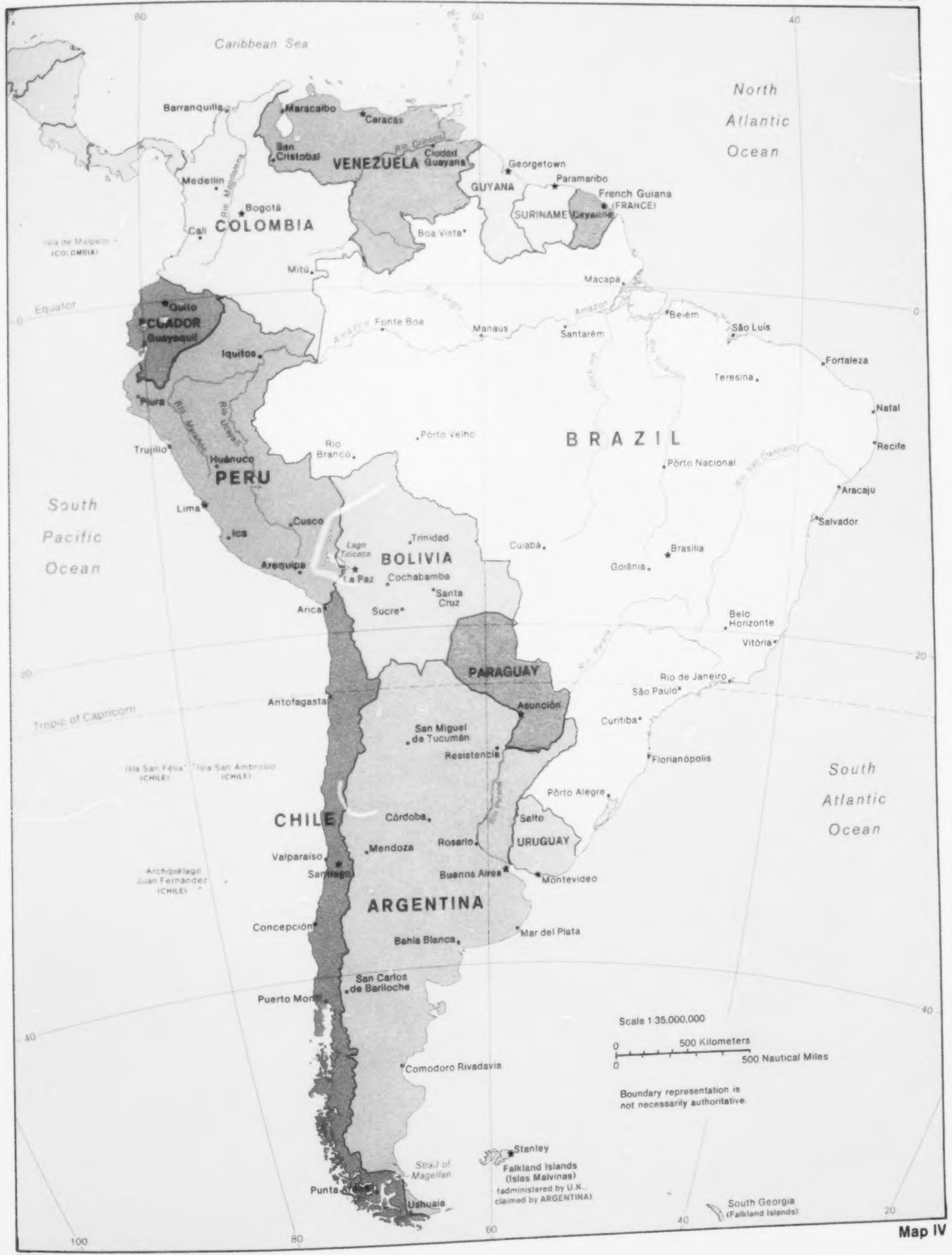
Central America and the Caribbean



Map III

800540 (545527) 4-86

South America

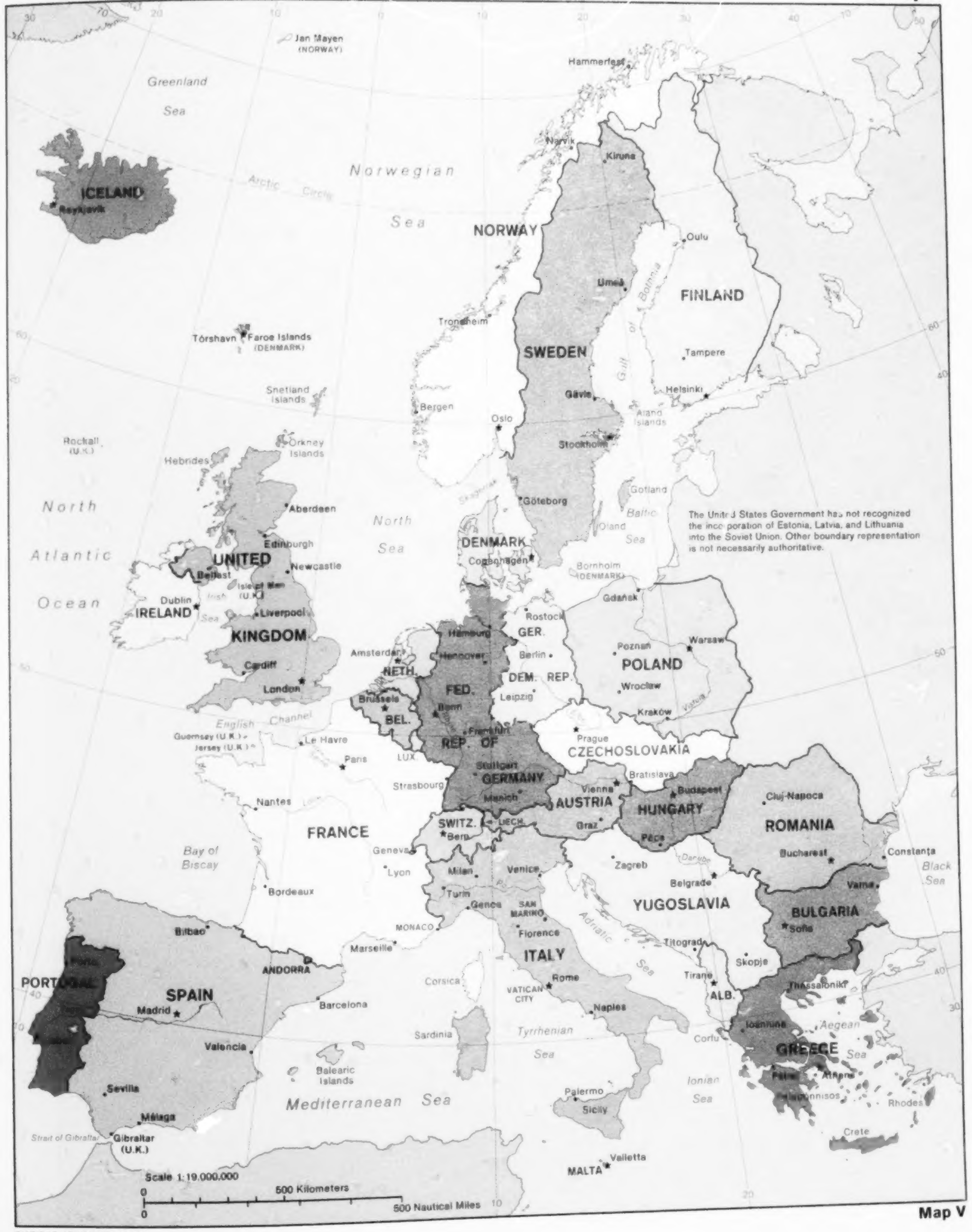


Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

Map IV

800541 (545528) 4-86

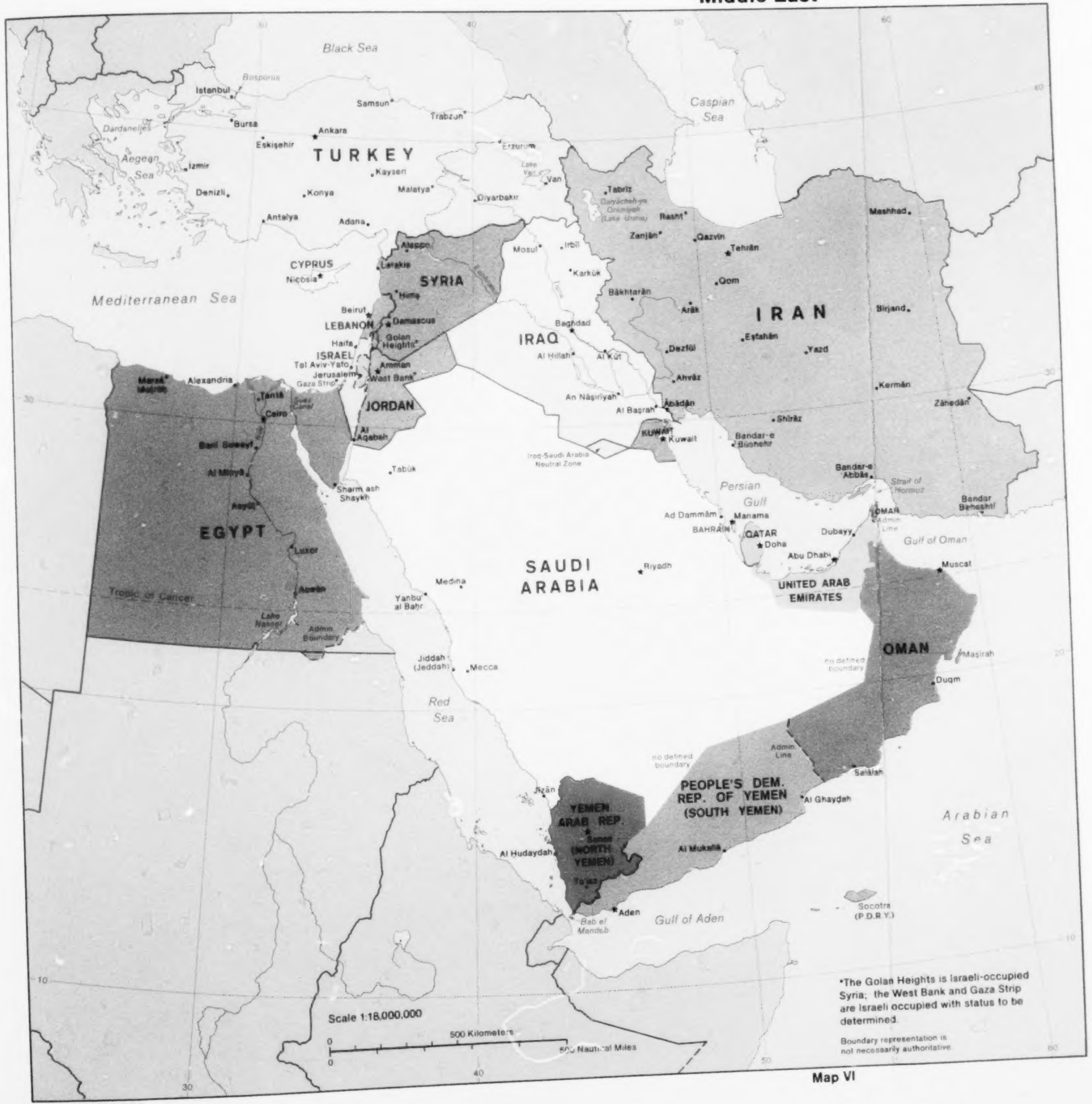
Europe



Map V

800542 (545529) 4-86

Middle East



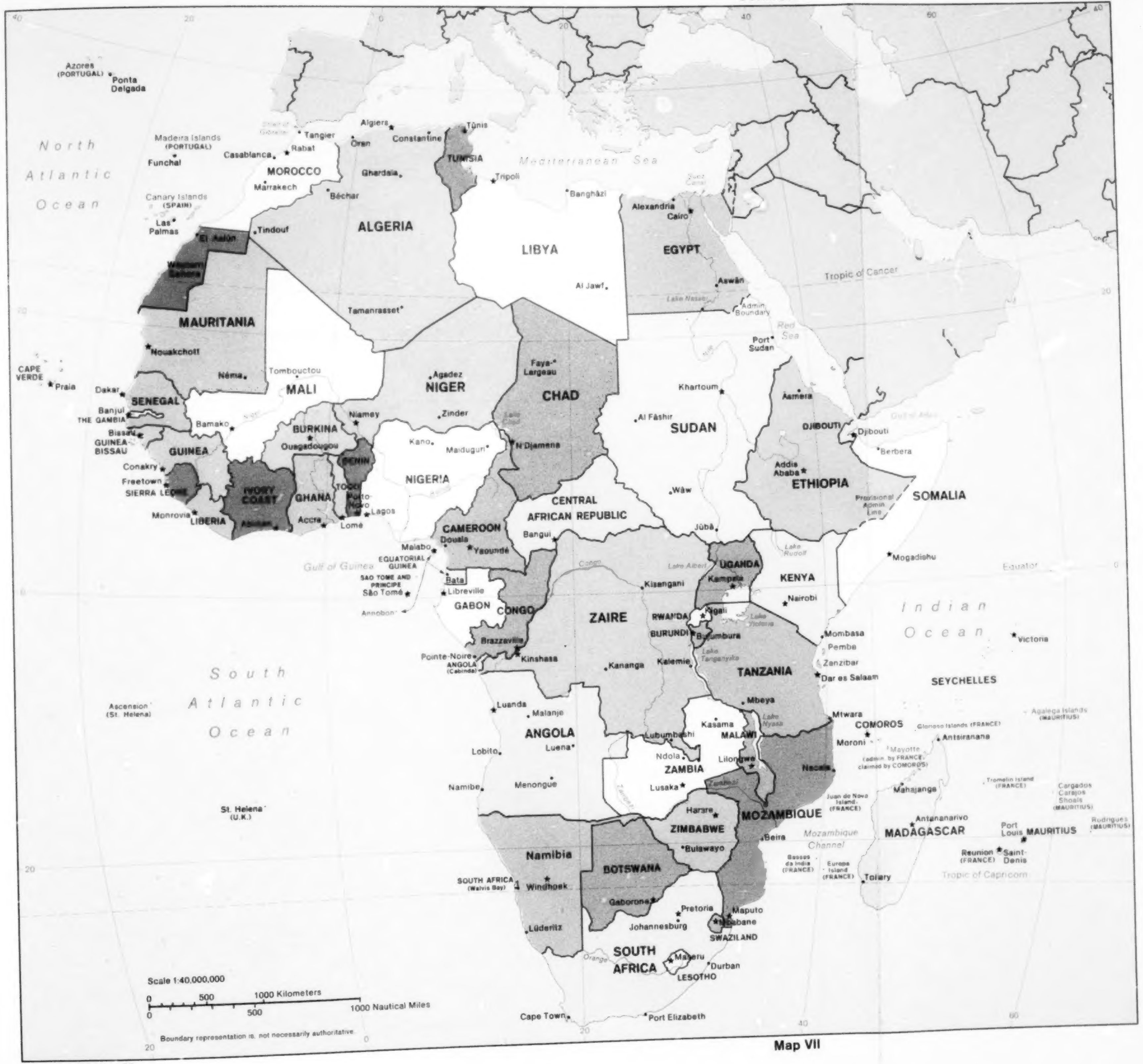
*The Golan Heights is Israeli-occupied Syria; the West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli occupied with status to be determined.

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

Map VI

800543 (545530)4-86

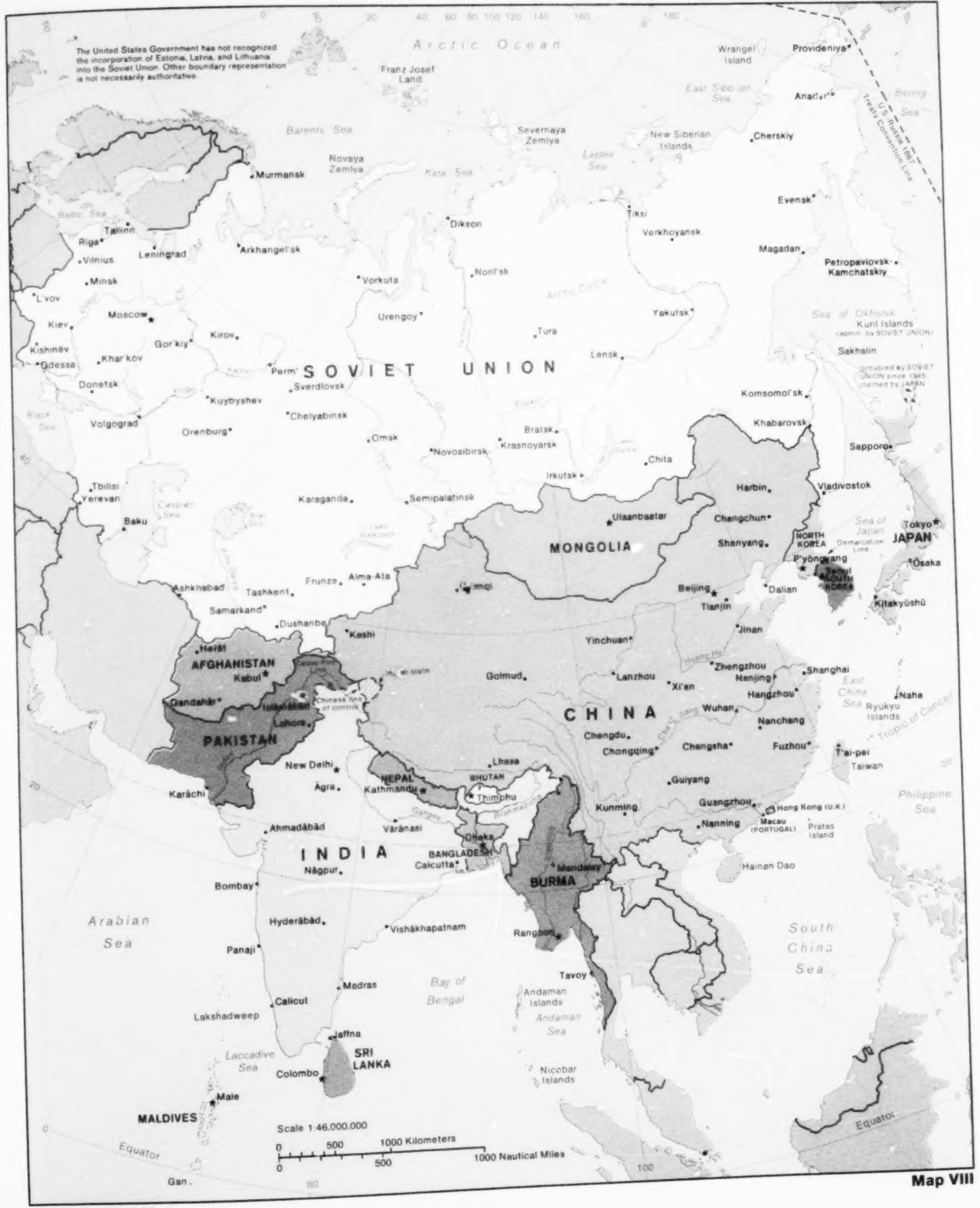
Africa



Map VII

800544 (545531) 4-86

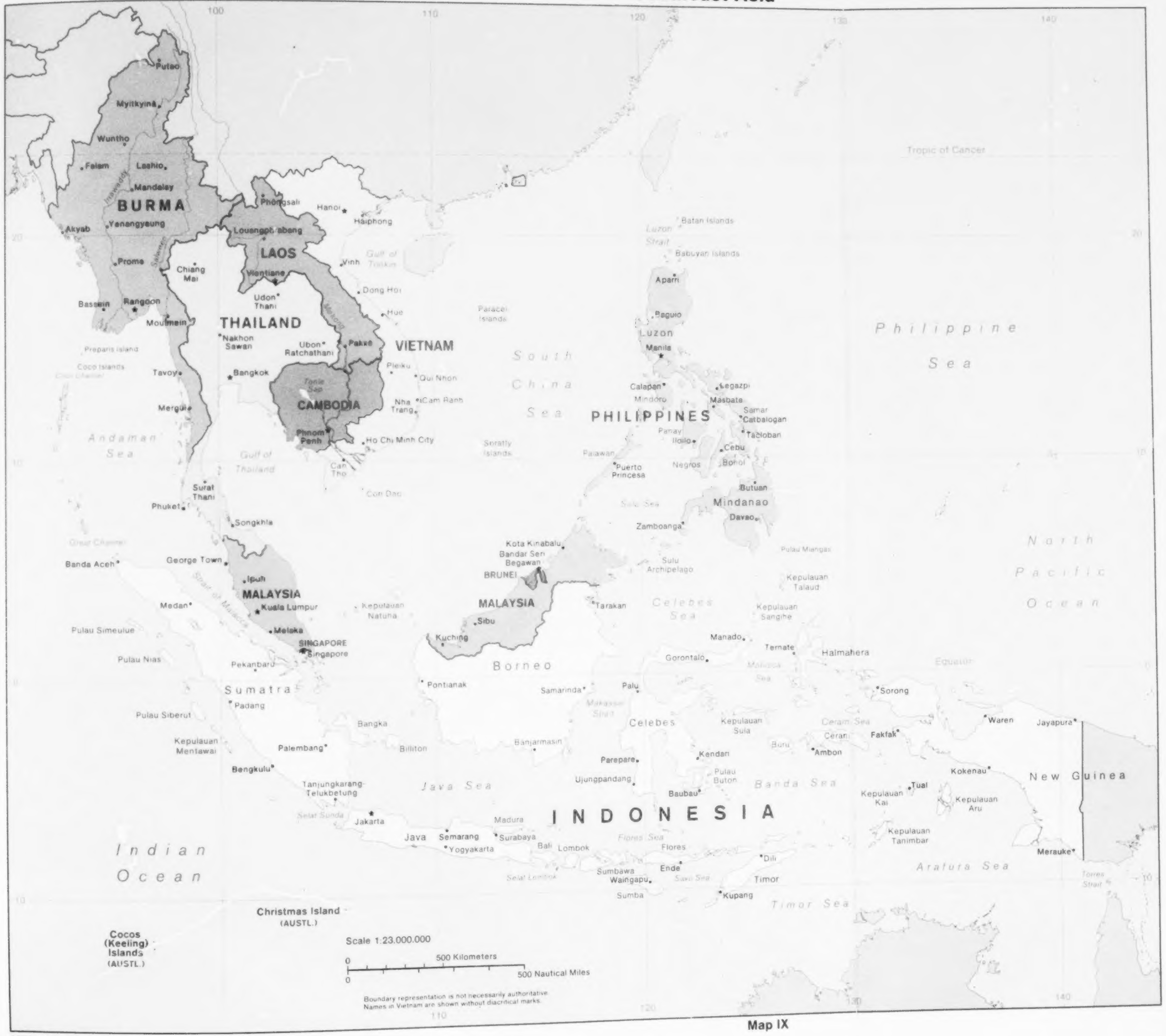
Soviet Union, East and South Asia



Map VIII

800545 (545532) 4-86

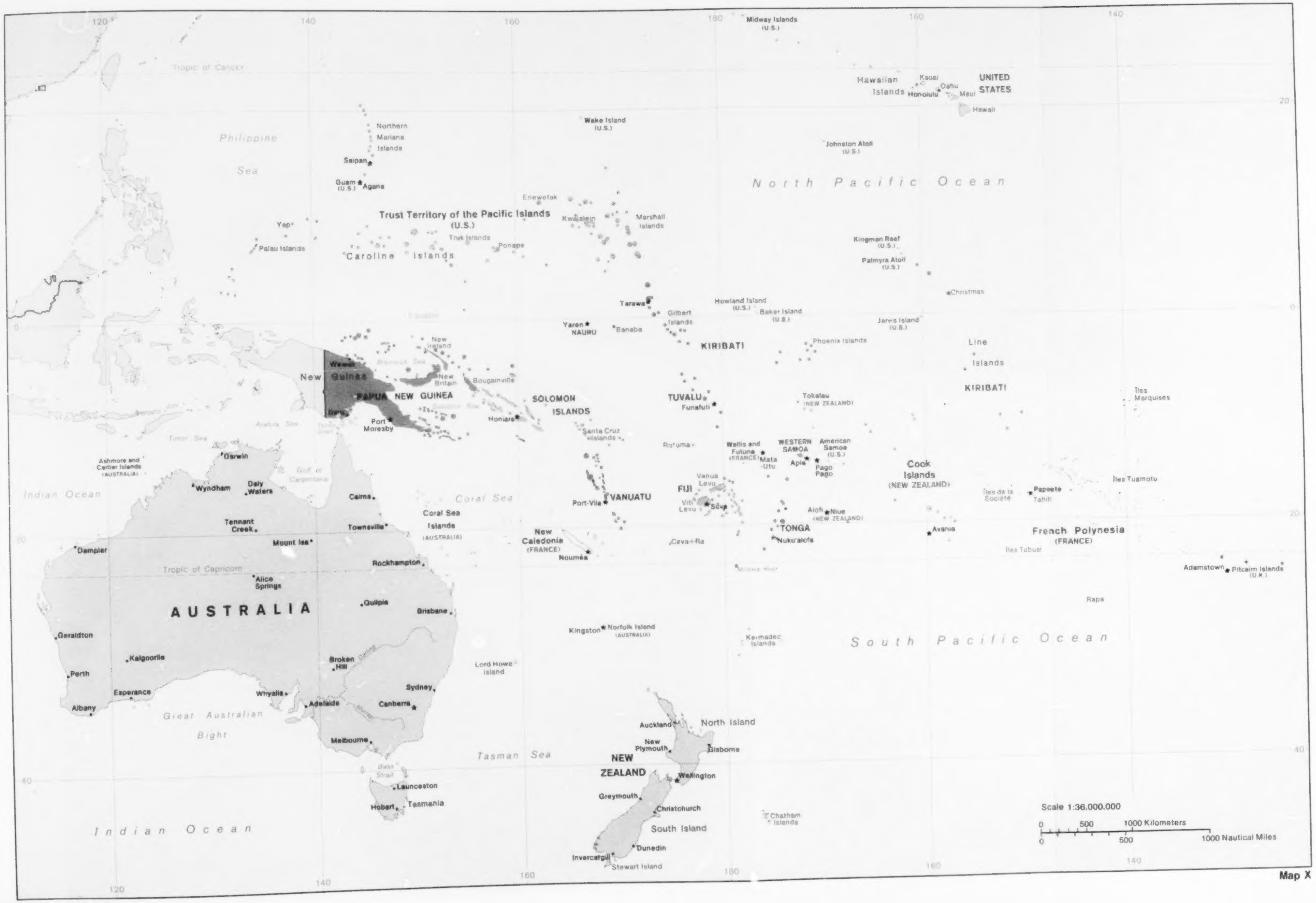
Southeast Asia



Map IX

800546 (545533) 4-86

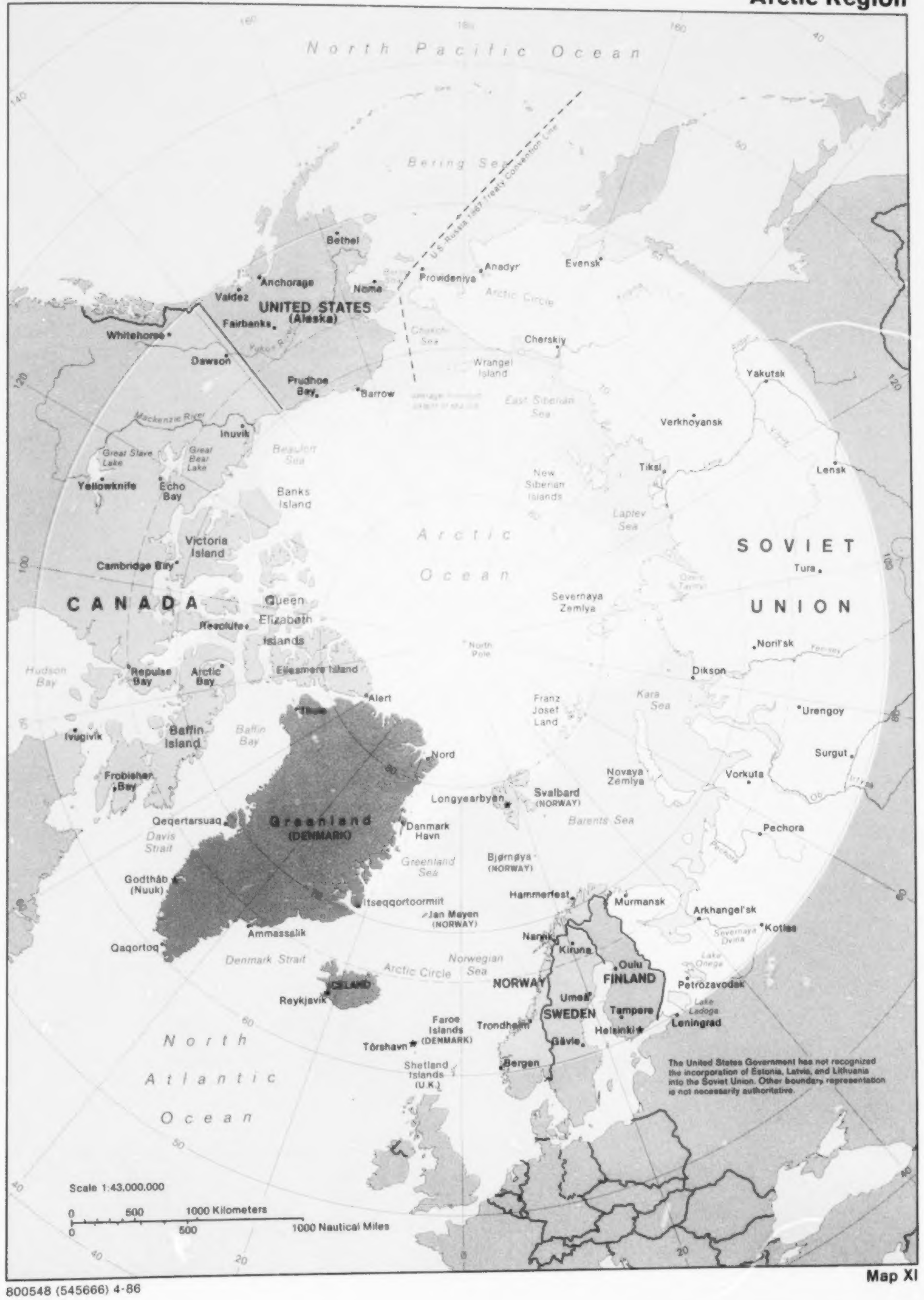
Oceania



Map X

800547 (545534) 4-86

Arctic Region



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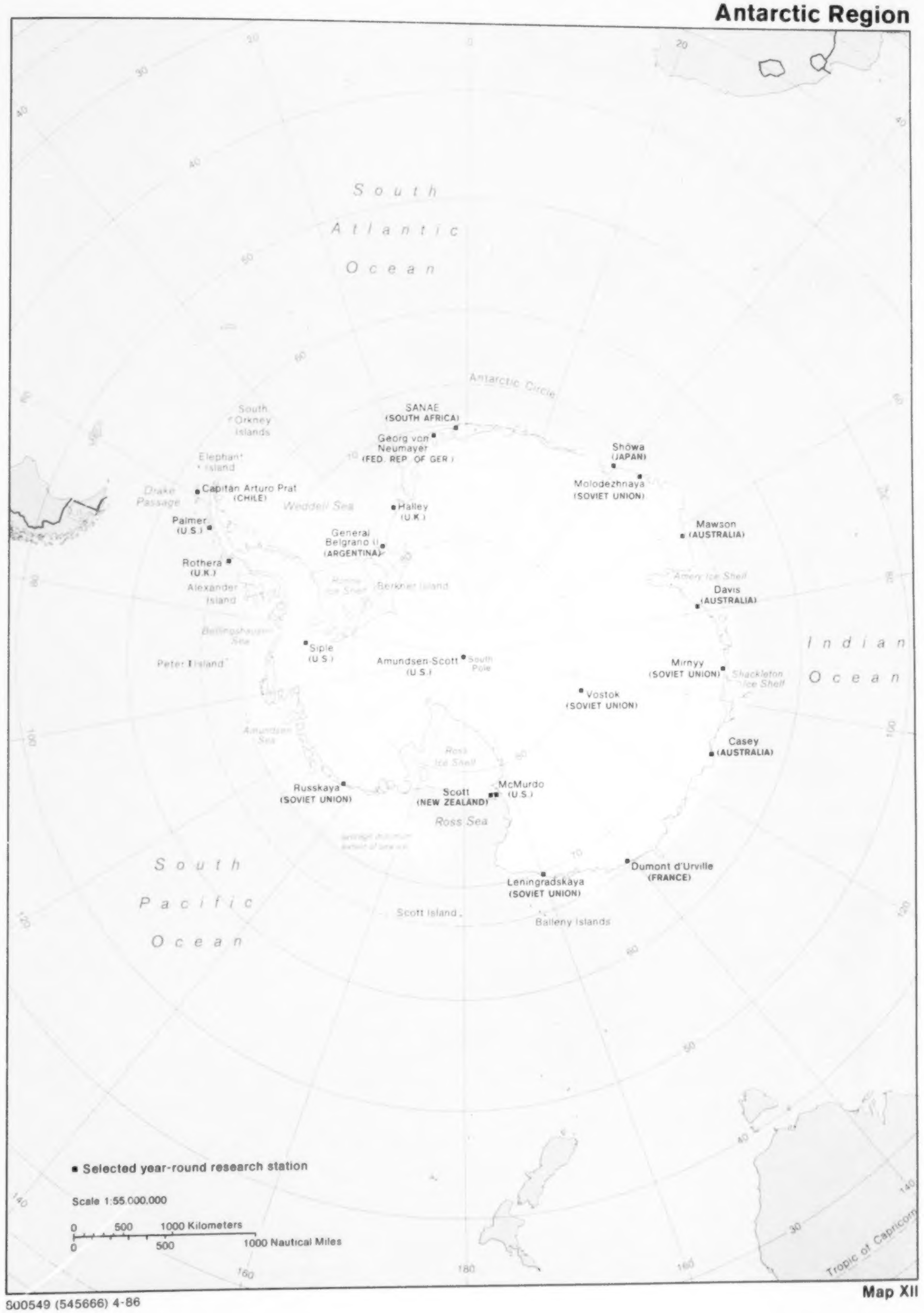
Map XI

800548 (545666) 4-86

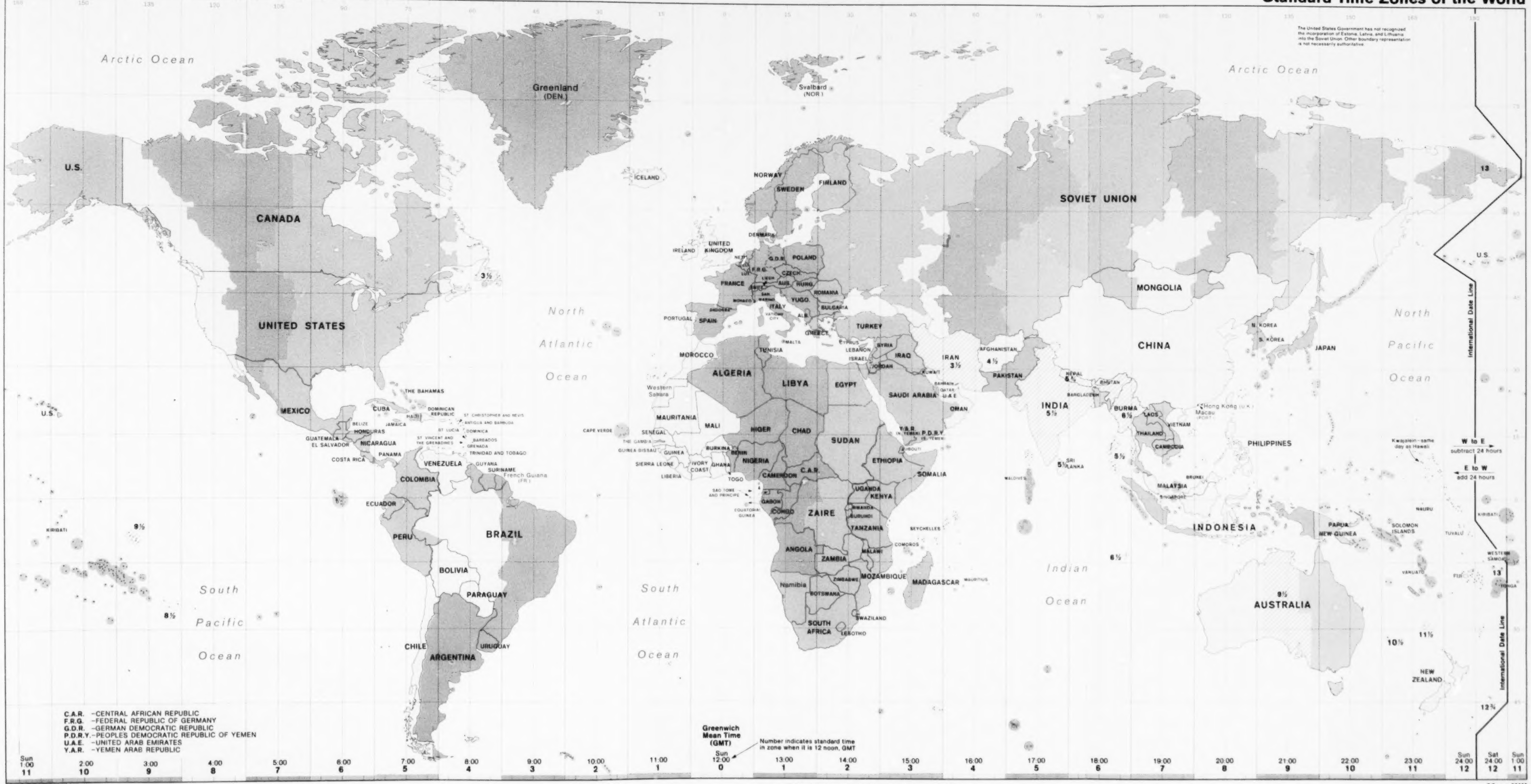
Antarctic Region



Map XII

500549 (545666) 4-86

Standard Time Zones of the World



800550 (545038) 4-86

Add time zone number to local time to obtain GMT
Subtract time zone number from GMT to obtain local time

WEST

EAST

Subtract time zone number from local time to obtain GMT
Add time zone number to GMT to obtain local time

Map XIII